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This volume, the third of a three-part handbook of Federal educational policies, programs, and proposals, analyzes and classifies the Federal training and educational programs under the headings of (1) method of administration, (2) levels of education concerned, (3) geographic areas affected, and (4) number and types of persons affected. In addition to a program-by-program factual report, four chapters summarize these same headings for the whole Federal Government. Programs discussed include the educational activities of international organizations in which the United States participates. Some general patterns and issues are briefly discussed in the final chapter including proposals for a cabinet level Department of Education and Manpower Training, and a National Foundation for the Social Sciences. (dm)

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# FEDERAL EDUCATIONAL POLICIES, PROGRAMS AND PROPOSALS

## A SURVEY AND HANDBOOK

## Part III

## Analysis and Classification of the Programs

Prepared in
The Legislative Reference Service
of
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
by
**Charles A. Quattlebaum**
Specialist in Education

DECEMBER 1968

Printed for the use of the Committee on Education and Labor
CARL D. PERKINS, *Chairman*

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# FEDERAL EDUCATIONAL POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND PROPOSALS

## Part III. Analysis and Classification of the Programs

### CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

The principal purpose of part III of this study of Federal educational policies, programs, and proposals is to analyze and classify the Federal educational and training programs (described in part II), under the following headings: (1) method of administration, (2) levels of education concerned, (3) geographic areas affected, and (4) number and types of persons affected.

The *basic* information for this analysis and classification was supplied, as was the *basic* information for part II, by the various departments and independent agencies of the Government in response to a questionnaire. Each department and independent agency gave data on each of the above-enumerated points with respect to each of the programs it reported for inclusion in this document. The answers to these four points are, therefore, *in substance* directly attributable to the program-administering departments and agencies. Their answers were, however, presumably based upon the definitions of "education" and "training", the fixation of the reporting period as being the fiscal year 1967, and other directives adopted for this entire survey, and also, in most cases, upon consultation with the editor of the survey.

Besides the program-by-program factual report presented according to methods of administration, levels of education concerned, geographic areas affected, and number and types of persons affected, the following pages, constituting part III, contain four chapters summarizing these same headings for the whole Federal Government.

Because of governmental reorganization, and for other reasons, some of the programs identified by descriptive titles, identical in parts II and III, may be differently identified within the departments and agencies by the time of the publication of this document. Nevertheless, in such event, each program should be easily recognizable by its descriptive title.

The final chapter of part III of this report discusses some findings and conclusions from this study and pending legislative issues. The relationships are numerous and involved, and the commentary contained in the final chapter is by no means exhaustive. One of the aims of this survey is to create a factual basis for further study of the kind represented by the final chapter.

# CHAPTER 2. PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## A. BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

### 1. INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs is the administrator of the international educational exchange program. The Bureau negotiates exchange agreements with foreign governments, maintains liaison with U.S. posts overseas on exchange matters and, in the United States, secures the cooperation of other Government and private agencies. Overseas, the binational educational exchange commissions (or, in their absence, the U.S. embassies or consulates) are responsible for the administration of the exchange program in each country. They screen local candidates for grants, select qualified local educational institutions to participate in the program, plan educational exchange projects and supervise incoming American grantees.

The policy direction of all phases of the international educational exchange program and the final selection of grantees is the responsibility of a nongovernmental body, the Board of Foreign Scholarships. Comprised of 12 presidential appointees from the American academic and cultural community, the Board was created by Congress in 1946. Its role was expanded by the Fulbright-Hays Act in 1961 to include final selection of all educational exchange grantees and overall supervision of the educational exchange and related programs, both in the United States and abroad.

One governmental body, the U.S. Office of Education (under a working fund agreement) and two nongovernmental ones—the Institute of International Education and the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils—(under contractual arrangements) assist the Department in publicizing the opportunities offered under the exchange program to teachers, students, lecturers, and research scholars. These organizations also receive, review and recommend applications for grants, provide placement and counseling services, and in some cases disburse payments under grants.

Five other organizations—the Office of International Labor Affairs,[1] the Governmental Affairs Institute, the Council on Leaders and Specialists, the National Social Welfare Assembly, and the African-American Institute—assist the Department, under contractual or working fund arrangements, in planning itineraries and programs for foreign visitors. Contracts are made with other organizations and institutions on an ad hoc basis for services in connection with particular exchange projects.

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[1] Of the U.S. Department of Labor.

In addition to supervising the activities of these groups, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs administers generally the planning, conduct, and evaluation of all its programs, the preliminary selecting of grantees, issuance of awards, and disbursing of payments under the grants.

The U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs, established in accordance with the provisions of the Fulbright–Hays Act, is responsible for formulating and recommending to the President policies for exercising his authority under the act and for appraising the effectiveness of programs carried out pursuant to it. The Commission is composed of nine members, appointed by the President, and representative of educational, cultural, scientific, technical, and public service groups.

Executive Order No. 11034 of June 1962, which implemented the Fulbright–Hays Act of 1961, vested in the Secretary of State "primary responsibility for Government-wide leadership and policy guidance with regard to international educational and cultural affairs." With this coordinating authority delegated to him, the Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs established the inter-agency Council on International Educational and Cultural Affairs in January 1964. Membership includes representatives of the Agency for International Development (AID); the Department of Defense; the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (U.S. Office of Education); the Peace Corps; and the U.S. Information Agency (USIA). Observers from other interested agencies, including the Bureau of the Budget, also attend meetings.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels of education are affected, either directly or indirectly, by this program. Persons eligible for direct assistance under the program are American graduate and foreign undergraduate (in less developed countries) and graduate students; primary and secondary school teachers; university lecturers and advanced research scholars; American "specialists," representative of diverse aspects of the American community; and certain foreign specialists and leaders of thought and opinion. Grants-in-aid are awarded to four private American organizations which sponsor exchanges of students on the high school level, and to certain educational institutions which conduct college junior-year-abroad programs.

*Geographic areas affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, this program was carried out with more than 130 countries or territories in the following regions of the world: Latin America and the Caribbean, 26; Western Europe, 19; Eastern Europe, 7; East Asia, 16; the Near East and South Asia, 19; and Africa, 43.

Including the American University of Beirut and Bologna Center of the Johns Hopkins University, there were 41 American institutions of higher education through the United States utilized directly by the Department in carrying out the exchange of persons program during the 1967 fiscal year.

*Numbers and types of persons affected.*—From 1949 until June 30, 1967, this program directly affected approximately 121,283 selected citizens of the United States and of more than 130 foreign countries and territories. The categories and numbers of persons for which grants were obligated during fiscal year 1967 are as follows: students, foreign 3,074, U.S. 968; teachers, foreign 724, U.S. 287; lecturers and research scholars, foreign 683, U.S. 790; international visitors, foreign 1,849; American specialists, U.S. 293; and educational travelers, foreign 1,061, U.S. 82; combined total (U.S. and foreign) 9,811.

## 2. Cultural Presentations Program

*Method of administration.*—The Cultural Presentations Program is administered within the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs by the Staff for Cultural Presentations. Guidance is provided by the Advisory Committee on the Arts, and panels of experts in the performing arts. The advisory committee, created in 1956 and given its present name by the Fulbright-Hays Act, consists of nine members and a chairman appointed by the Secretary of State. The members of the four panels—music, academic music, dance and drama—and the two subpanels—jazz and folk music—are appointed by the Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs.

The advisory committee recommends categories of the performing arts to be included in the program overseas. Panels of experts recommend specific attractions within the recommended categories. Only those performing artists and groups who have been selected for artistic excellence by the panels are eligible for program assistance.

Advice in the selection of athletic groups for participation in the program is provided by U.S. sports governing bodies (at no charge to the program) and the Advisory Panel of Experts on International Athletic Programs, created under the authority of the Fulbright-Hays Act. Members of the advisory panel are appointed by the Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs. Tours are arranged only in response to U.S. Embassy requests and upon recommendation of the advisory panel.

*Levels of education concerned.*—During the fiscal year 1967, cultural presentations having their origin in academic institutions included the Georgia State College Brass Ensemble, the Hamline University A Capella Choir, the New England Conservatory Chorus, the North Texas State University Lab Band, the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) All-Star Basketball Team, and the Kentucky Wesleyan University Basketball Team. Since the inception of the cultural presentations program, cultural and athletic performing groups and individuals have appeared in 125 countries in every region of the world.

*Geographic areas affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 40 attractions were assisted in performing in 95 countries.

*Numbers and types of persons affected.*—The program principally affects selected performing artists and athletes of the United States. Some of the Americans participating in the program do so as individual performers, but the majority are members of artistic and athletic groups such as symphony orchestras, theater groups, ballet companies, choral groups, and track and field, basketball, tennis, gymnastic, and swimming and diving teams.

### 3. EXCHANGES WITH COUNTRIES OF EASTERN EUROPE [2]

*Method of administration.*—These exchanges are administered by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Guidance is provided by the Soviet and Eastern European exchanges staff of the Bureau of European Affairs. Most projects are carried out by non-governmental organizations. Within the Department, those projects involving expenditures of U.S. Government funds are budgeted and programed by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. In all cases, formal, governmental negotiations are handled through the Bureau of European Affairs.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels of education have been the subject of study by participants in these activities, but the participants in educational projects have been university graduate students (in the case of the U.S.S.R., *advanced* graduate students), postdoctoral research scholars, professors, and specialists.

*Geographic areas affected.*—United States, U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, and Hungary.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—These programs benefit selected citizens of the United States and selected citizens of Eastern European countries who participate in exchanges of individuals, delegations, and artistic attractions in a variety of projects which are determined through prior negotiations between the United States and the Eastern European countries. From 1958 to December 31, 1966, 1,783 projects resulted in visits by 15,564 American citizens to Eastern European countries; in the other direction, 3,285 projects resulted in visits to the United States by 13,525 citizens of Eastern European countries. As of June 30, 1966, the total number of academic exchanges [3] and exchanges of international visitors [4] under the Department of State's program with these Eastern European countries was 603, of which 263 were Americans and 340 citizens of Eastern Europe.

## B. OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION

### 1. OPERATION OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE

*Method of administration.*—The Department of State, through the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration (of which the Foreign Service Institute is a part) affects training at the Institute under applicable rules and regulations and in accordance with laws governing the functions of the Institute. Training of departmental and Foreign Service personnel outside the Institute is administered principally by the Institute with the services of universities and other outside private agencies provided through contract.

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[2] Yugoslavia, which has a formal educational exchange agreement with the United States under the authority of the Fulbright-Hays Act, is not included in this section.

[3] Academic exchanges consist of exchanges of university students, research scholars, teachers, and university lecturers participating in formal academic programs and seminars.

[4] The term "international visitors" here includes American specialists and foreign leaders and specialists in various fields, as well as persons awarded grants for educational travel.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training offered is on a university graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program affects all geographic areas, since employees trained for the Foreign Service are assigned to all areas. The training is carried out on Federal properties in the United States, on Foreign Service posts abroad, and at various universities in the United States and abroad. The number of contracts with universities for training varies from year to year.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Estimated enrollment during fiscal year 1967 was as follows: Department of State, 9,773; other Government Departments and Agencies, 9,921; total, 19,694.

## C. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (AID)

### 1. Program of Technical Cooperation and Development in Education

*Method of administration.*—Administration of AID educational technical assistance programs varies from country to country. Generally speaking, a project agreement is drawn up and signed by the United States and the host country under provisions of the bilateral country agreement which is the basic document under which AID operates in the developing countries for purposes of technical assistance. AID missions are located in each of the cooperating countries and operational backstopping is provided in Washington by the Bureaus for East Asia, Latin America, Near East-South Asia, Africa, and Vietnam.

*Levels of education concerned.*—AID's educational technical assistance program reaches all levels of education, elementary through university.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The AID program of technical cooperation in education operates in the following regions: East Asia, Near East-South Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—AID-sponsored educational activities exert influence particularly on persons in developing countries. Statistics gathered in more recent years, although not complete, indicate that teachers who have been graduated from AID assisted schools represent approximately 70 percent of the teachers in Ethiopia, 35 percent in Pakistan, 45 percent in Iran, 33 percent in Nepal, and 34 percent in Costa Rica. Some 25 million textbooks have been made available to 30,000 public primary and secondary schools reaching nearly every family group in the Philippines. Teams of educators from 74 colleges and American universities are at work in 39 countries. Over 4,000 Indian teachers have participated in summer science institutes sponsored by AID. Grants to the American University of Beirut provide 650 scholarships each year to students in the area.

### 2. AID Participant Training Program

*Method of administration.*—The cooperating country and the United States sign a basic technical cooperation bilateral nonmilitary assistance agreement under which the United States agrees to provide assistance for the purposes set forth in the Foreign Assistance Act of

1961, as amended, and the cooperating country assumes certain responsibilities, such as cost sharing, and utilization of the assistance given.

Under this basic agreement further documents are prepared relating to specific projects under which is stated agreement between the United States and the cooperating government as to the type, duration, and estimated starting date of training within certain agreed-upon financial and other limitations.

The cooperating country normally nominates the person to receive the training, based on the position occupied in terms of its significance to the project and country involved. AID reviews the request, the qualifications of the individual, and arranges for the training requested or informs the AID mission and cooperating country of problems which require changes in the proposed training program. The person is brought either to the United States or to another country, depending upon the kind and level of training required.

The training may be arranged directly by AID or by another agency for AID under a contractual arrangement. This agency may be a private institution or firm or another Federal Government agency.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The participant's training is directly related to the program and project needs of the country concerned and in turn to the individual's needs as they relate to the purposes of the program. Therefore, academic degree training as such is provided only in cases where the degree is an essential element for program purposes, e.g., where the degree is an essential prerequisite for the designated position.

AID does not attempt to train all of the trainers and teachers needed in a given country, but rather AID trains key officials and trainers of others. Participant training is directly related to the level and needs of the country and is dependent upon its level of development.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The regions involved in AID participant programs in the fiscal year 1967 were the Near East, South Asia, Far East, Latin America, and Africa.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Fiscal year 1967 saw the arrivals in the United States of 5,828 participants. Distribution by areas was as follows: Africa, 1,761; Far East, 556; Latin America, 2,413; and Near East and South Asia, 1,098. In program fields of activity agriculture, education, public administration, and public safety received the most emphasis. Eight percent of the participants were female and about 70 percent of the participants were over the age of 30.

### 3. STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—Training programs are administered within AID by the Training Division, Office of Personnel Administration.

In order to meet the needs of midcareer officers, AID has considered it necessary and advisable to execute a special contract with the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., as well as a contract with the University of Hawaii to operate a training center (Far East training center) for Far East-bound personnel. FETC provides language, cross-cultural and program oriented training for technical advisory personnel assigned to the missions in the Far East. These efforts supplement AID support of career service personnel in academic training at institutions throughout the United States. AID also participates in such career training programs as the National War College, Industrial College of the Armed Forces and the Naval War College for its more senior personnel.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The AID training program covers orientation, in-service, career and special training for both general schedule and foreign service employees. The level of training runs the full range from high school level to graduate studies.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Most of the training for AID employees is conducted within the United States. However, there is a strong trend, with increasing efforts, to provide training at the post where the employee is assigned or on a regional basis in the field. In addition, recent planning has included greater efforts to provide training programs for local hire employees both on post and in the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, the following numbers of employees received training: foreign service, 2,711; general schedule, 3,593; local hire, 284; total, 6,588.

### 4. UNIVERSITY CONTRACTS

*Method of administration.*—University contracts are administered by the bureau or office having technical backstopping responsibility for a specific geographical area.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Contracts are employed to aid in the implementation of educational technical assistance at all levels; however, the majority of such contracts operate at the higher educational level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Contracts are utilized in all areas in which AID operates; East Asia, Near East and South Asia, Africa and Latin America.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—It is impossible to arrive at a total figure for persons affected. The number of involved university personnel overseas at a time during the fiscal year 1967 was approximately 1,800.

# CHAPTER 3. PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

## A. BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

### 1. Bureau of Narcotics Training School

*Method of administration.*—This school is administered by the Bureau of Narcotics through the training division. The program is conducted under the supervision of the Assistant to the Commissioner for Information and Training.

*Levels of education concerned.*—There are no formal educational requirements for admission to the school. While the educational level of instruction is not specifically fixed, the majority of training for technical personnel is at the secondary or undergraduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The school is located in Washington, D.C., and training will be conducted in large metropolitan areas throughout the United States that have high narcotics incident rates.

*Numbers and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal year 1967, 470 law enforcement officers were trained by the school. Included were 45 Bureau employees, 360 State and local supervisory and non-supervisory personnel, 20 inter-agency employees (military) and 36 foreign officials.

## B. TREASURY LAW ENFORCEMENT SCHOOL

### 1. Training of Treasury Enforcement Agents

*Method of administration.*—The school is administered under the general supervision of the Special Assistant to the Secretary (for enforcement), with direct supervision by the Director, Treasury Law Enforcement Training.

*Level of education concerned.*—While the educational level of instruction is not specifically fixed, the majority of the training is of collegiate undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The school is located in Washington, D.C.; however, Treasury agents from all geographical areas of the United States attend the school. Foreign nationals who have a sufficient capability in the English language and who are sponsored by the Agency for International Development, also attend the school on a space available basis.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal year 1967, the school trained 402 Treasury agents, 15 investigators from other Federal agencies and one foreign national sponsored by the Agency for International Development. Additionally, the school supervised the conduct of four special schools for 146 customs port investigators.

## C. INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

### 1. TRAINING OF EMPLOYEES

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered by the Internal Revenue Service through the training division of the national headquarters and the regional training offices. The training division serves as the central point for coordinating, administering and evaluating training, and, in conjunction with the appropriate functional areas, for the development of training plans and materials. Management, at appropriate levels, with advice and assistance from training offices, determines training needs and priorities, selects employees to attend training as well as employees to assist in developing or conducting training; and appraises the effect of such training on work performance.

*Levels of education concerned.*—While the educational level of instruction is not specifically fixed, the majority of the training for technical, professional, and management personnel is of collegiate undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Training is conducted for Internal Revenue employees stationed at offices and posts of duty throughout the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The courses are generally restricted to employees of the Internal Revenue Service. During the fiscal year 1967 more than 49,000 employees participated in training courses varying in length from 8 hours to several weeks.

## D. ALL BUREAUS OF THE DEPARTMENT

### 1. FORMAL INSERVICE TRAINING (GENERAL)

*Method of administration.*—The Secretary of the Treasury has delegated to the head of each bureau of the Department authority and responsibility for the administration of the training program of his bureau.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Generally, the formal inservice training courses include the development of employees beginning at the entrance levels and progressing through the middle- and top-management levels. The level of education varies with the level of the participants and with each individual course of instruction.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All States and possessions of the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, approximately 13,610 persons in addition to those reported as trained in the Internal Revenue Service received training through these courses.

# CHAPTER 4. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE AND JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

## A. THE NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE

*Method of administration.*—The National War College operates as a joint educational institution under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Administrative responsibility has been delegated to the Department of the Army. Funds for the operation of the National War College are allocated by the Department of the Army.

Students are selected and assigned to the college by the military services, the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and several other governmental agencies.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Advanced professional education at college of university graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The instruction is carried out principally on Federal property in Washington, D.C., at Fort Lesley J. McNair.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program is for the benefit of the Department of Defense (Army, Navy, Air Force), the Department of State, and other governmental departments and agencies which on an annual basis are invited to participate. The current 1967–68 class was composed of 140 students.

## B. THE INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE OF THE ARMED FORCES

*Method of administration.*—The activity is under the jurisdiction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Department of the Army serves as executive agent for the purpose of providing the fiscal and financial support of the college. Based upon quotas provided by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, students in the resident course are selected by the four military services and by the various departments of the executive branch of the Federal Government. Extension instruction is provided in two ways: by correspondence courses made available to qualified persons, military and civilian; and through a program, entitled "The National Security Seminar," which is a 2 weeks' series of lectures, films, and question-and-answer forums, presented in selected cities throughout the United States annually, and designed for Reserve officers and civilian conferees.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program is on the university graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The resident course is conducted at the college, which is located at Fort Lesley J. McNair, a military installation in the District of Columbia. The administration of the correspondence courses is also conducted at this installation. The 2 weeks' national security seminar for Reserve officers and civilians is conducted in facilities provided by the cities in which the seminar program is presented.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The resident program is for the benefit of the Armed Forces and the various departments of the executive branch of the Federal Government. The extension program is available to all qualified persons, particularly Reserve officers and industrial, business, government, and community leaders throughout the country. During the fiscal year 1967, there were 180 resident students; 2.010 students completed the correspondence course; and 1,358 military and 1,092 civilian students successfully completed the national security seminar program.

## C. THE ARMED FORCES STAFF COLLEGE

*Method of administration.*—This joint service institution is under the technical direction and supervision of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, but the Department of the Navy is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the required facilities and for fiscal support. The Bureau of Naval Personnel maintains the physical facilities, pays the civilian employees, and furnishes funds for equipment and supplies. The Joint Chiefs of Staff control the curriculum.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Advanced professional education—college or university graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The college is at Norfolk, Va.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Total annual enrollment is about 540 officers. Two 21-week courses are presented each year.

## D. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE COMPUTER INSTITUTE (DODCI)

*Method of administration.*—All Department of Defense components involved in receipt or support of training provided by the Department of Defense Computer Institute assist as appropriate in the operation of this facility. Officers and enlisted personnel from all military services augmented by qualified civilian personnel are assigned as appropriate to the staff and faculty of the Computer Institute. The Department of the Navy is responsible for programing, budgeting, and financing of expenses incident to the institute except for pay allowances and travel costs of personnel of other Department of Defense components.

*Level of education.*—Substantially higher education. The courses are at the advanced orientation level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Department of Defense Computer Institute is located at the Navy Yard in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The courses are offered to officers, lieutenant/captain-flag/general rank, and civilians GS–12 and above. Approximately 960 personnel are accommodated each year.

## E. THE DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

*Method of administration.*—The Secretary of the Army has been designated as the executive agency for operation of the defense language program. Officer and enlisted personnel of all military services are assigned to the staff of the Defense Language Institute and to the staff and faculty of the Department of Defense field language training facilities. Pay, allowances, and permanent change of station travel costs of military personnel assigned to Defense Language Institute facilities are borne by the respective military department. The facilities and common service support are furnished by the host commands.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary and higher. The training is designed to prepare personnel to speak foreign and English languages to a certain skill level.

*Geographic area affected.*—The program is carried out principally on Federal properties in Washington, D.C., and in Texas and California. Students are selected from all military services on a worldwide basis and are also detailed from foreign countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program is for the benefit of all services and for some foreign countries. During fiscal year 1967, 8,310 personnel received foreign language training and 2,100 foreign personnel received English language instruction.

### F. MILITARY ASSISTANCE INSTITUTE

*Method of administration.*—The institute operates under the policy supervision and control of the Office of the Secretary of Defense and specifically through the Director of Military Assistance and the Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs). Funds are provided from the military assistance program budget.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The institute provides highly specialized policy, administrative, technical, and country training at the college or university graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is carried out on privately owned property leased by the contractor for the Institute in Arlington, Va.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program is for the benefit of the Department of Defense. During fiscal year 1967 there were 1,013 regular students.

### G. THE U.S. ARMED FORCESINSTITUTE

*Method of administration.*—The U.S. Armed Forces Institute (USAFI) is administred directly by the Directorate for Education Programs and Management Training, which is under the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Education) in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower). Funds are received by the Office of the Secretary of Defense and in turn allocated to the director of the institute.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Pre-high school, high school, college, and technical levels of education are represented in the program.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is carried out on Federal properties in the United States and its possessions and in any part of the world where U.S. military personnel are stationed. The USAFI headquarters is located in Madison, Wis.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program is for the benefit of members of the Armed Forces of the United States on active duty. During fiscal year 1967, about 138,000 persons were enrolled in correspondence courses; 77,000 were studying under the group study program; and 27,000 were enrolled with participating colleges and universities. A total of 890,500 individual tests were administered during fiscal year 1967, which includes the GED tests, the general examinations, and the terminal tests for USAFI courses.

### H. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OVERSEAS DEPENDENTS SCHOOLS

*Method of administration.*—Under the direction of Secretary of Defense, the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower) is responsible for establishing policies for the organization, operation, administration, and logistic support of the Department of Defense overseas dependents schools. To carry out the above responsibilities he performs the following functions: (1) Determines the general educational goals and objectives of overseas dependents schools; (2) develops appropriate curricula and lists of approved instructional materials for use within the overseas dependents schools; (3) provides for the procurement and distribution of school unique items; (4) establishes professional standards for all school professional personnel; (5) provides for the common recruitment, selection, assignment and transfer of all school professional personnel to and between overseas school areas; (6) develops standards for the effective operation and administration of the academic program including staffing criteria; and (7) develops standards of design and construction of school facilities and establishes school construction priorities worldwide.

The Secretaries of the Military Departments are assigned responsibility for the operation and administration of all dependents schools by the following geographical areas; (1) Secretary of the Army—countries in Europe, Africa, and Asia to 90° E. Longitude; (2) Secretary of the Navy—Atlantic area including North, Central, and South America; and (3) Secretary of the Air Force—Pacific area to include all countries in the Far East to 90° E. Longitude, Australia and New Zealand.

The Secretaries of the Military Departments program, budget, and finance all logistic support for those dependents schools which are established on their respective bases and installations.

*Levels of education concerned.*—In oversea areas, both elementary and secondary educational facilities are provided for pupils in grades 1 through 12.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The oversea areas listed above, with the exception of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, the Canal Zone, and Wake Island.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In oversea areas the program is primarily for the benefit of school age dependents of military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense. Dependent school age children of personnel employed by other Federal agencies of the U.S. Government are eligible for enrollment and attendance on a space-available tuition paying basis. During the school year 1966–67 approximately 160,000 students were enrolled.

The education of school age dependents residing on military installations in the United States, its territories, and possessions is the responsibility of the Military Departments.

## I. THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE SCHOOL

*Method of administration.*—The Defense Intelligence School is a joint service educational institution operated and controlled by the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Military students in the resident courses are selected by their respective services; while civilian students are nominated by the Government agencies to which assigned. Course quotas are established by the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency.

In addition to the varied resident program of studies, extension instruction in joint intelligence is provided by a correspondence course which is made available to active and reserve Department of Defense military officers and qualified civilian personnel.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All programs of instruction, except one, are on the graduate level. Three courses are recognized for graduate credit by the American Council on Education and the American University, Washington, D.C.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All resident instruction, as well as the administration of a correspondence course, is conducted on Federal property in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program is for the benefit of the Department of Defense and other Government agencies. During fiscal year 1967, there were 957 students enrolled in all resident courses and 459 students enrolled in the correspondence course.

## J. THE DEFENSE WEAPON SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT CENTER

*Method of administration.*—The Department of Defense Weapon Systems Management Center, a centralized educational activity, receives its policy guidance from the Director of Defense Research and Engineering in coordination with the Assistant Secretaries of Defense (Installations and Logistics), (Comptroller), and (Manpower). The Department of the Air Force has been designated as the executive agency for the operation of the Center with the Air Force Institute of Technology of the Air University serving as the operator of the program.

Officers and civilian personnel from all of the Armed Forces are assigned to the faculty and staff on a prorated basis. The Department of the Air Force is responsible for programing, budgeting, and financing the operations of the Center.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The courses provide graduate level instruction to higher echelon supervisory Department of Defense personnel.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The courses conducted by the Defense Weapon Systems Management Center are provided at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, for students from throughout the Armed Forces.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 400 high ranking military and civilian personnel from the Department of Defense attend courses at the Center each year.

# CHAPTER 5. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—ARMY

## A. OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PERSONNEL

### 1. OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY SERVICE SCHOOL SYSTEM

*Method of administration.*—The Department of the Army administers this activity. Policies are prescribed by the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel. Responsibility for direct supervision and control of all schools, except those operated by the Army General Staff, rests with the commanding generals, U.S. Continental Army Command and U.S. Army Materiel Command. Funds are allotted through Army Command channels. Quotas to courses are established after consideration of the capacities of schools and the Army's current training requirements. Selection of students is made by Headquarters, Department of the Army, or the appropriate field commands.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training includes courses ranging from the elementary to college graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is carried out on Federal properties in the United States. Students are selected from the Army on a worldwide basis and are also detailed from foreign countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Army service schools handled a student load of approximately 83,000 during fiscal year 1967.

### 2. OPERATION OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

*Method of administration.*—The U.S. Military Academy is administered directly by the Department of the Army. The Secretary of the Army promulgates regulations used by the Superintendent, who is charged with the government and command of the Academy. Funds are included in the Department of the Army annual military functions appropriations. The Comptroller of the Army allocates funds quarterly, directly to the Superintendent of the Academy. Army field commanders are responsible for the housekeeping activities, such as repair and maintenance of facilities. Supplies and services are furnished through the supply depot system of the Army operated by the technical staffs and services and Army field commanders.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The educational program is at the level of higher education. Graduates are awarded bachelor of science degrees.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is carried out principally on Federal properties in New York State. Students are appointed from the States and possessions of the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program is for the benefit of the Department of the Army. Approximately 750 individuals are graduated each year. Authorized enrollment during the fiscal year 1967 was approximately 3,400.

### 3. OPERATION OF THE ARMY RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS PROGRAM (ROTC)

*Method of administration.*—The activity is administered as a Federal-institutional cooperative program. The institution provides students, classrooms, storage facilities, and other facilities as may be required. The Department of the Army provides uniforms and necessary equipment and texts required by the ROTC units. The activity is monitored by the Department of the Army and is supervised by the commanding general, U.S. Continental Army Command, through the continental U.S. Armies and appropriate oversea commands. At the institutional level, the program is administered by the professor of military science assigned to each school as head of the training program. The institutional head assists in administering the training program.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program is conducted in public and private institutions of secondary through college or university educational level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is carried out at selected institutions located throughout the United States and its possessions.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program is for the benefit of the Army Reserve. Approximately 264,000 students were enrolled in the junior through senior ROTC courses in the school year 1966–67.

### 4. U.S. ARMY RESERVE (USAR) SCHOOL SYSTEM

*Method of administration.*—This activity is monitored directly by the Department of the Army and is supervised by the commanding general, U.S. Continental Army Command through the U.S. Army commands and the commandants of the Army service schools. Instructional material and final examinations are prepared by the appropriate Army service school responsible for monitoring the program and conducting staff visits to the USAR school. Tests are conducted at the reserve-duty-training site and the active-duty-for-training site and are graded by the monitoring service school. Credit equivalent to the successful completion of the resident associate courses of the active Army branch schools is given for the successful completion of the USAR school courses.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Courses of instruction parallel resident courses at the Army service schools which range from military occupational specialty to college and postgraduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is conducted on Federal properties in the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program is for the benefit of the individual Army Reserve student and the Army Reserve

(USAR). The Army Reserve is allocated 4,600 spaces for the staff and faculty for the USAR school system. About 21,200 Army Reserve students participated in the USAR school program during the fiscal year 1967. During fiscal year 1967, the policy was adopted wherein active Army officers could participate in the course at USAR Schools, commencing in fiscal year 1968.

### 5. ARMY EXTENSION COURSE PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered directly by the Department of the Army. The commanding general, U.S. Continental Army Command, through the commandants of the Army service schools and colleges, is responsible for the program. The instruction is nonresident and the student enrolls in the applicable course(s). Funds, supplies, and services are furnished through the continental U.S. Army commands.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program covers all types of military subjects at all educational levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The work of the schools is carried out on Federal properties in the United States. Student members of the Army participate at their homes or stations.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This program is for the benefit of the Department of the Army. It provides home study for members of the Reserve Forces and is also available to members of the Army on active duty and military personnel of the other armed services. Enrollment averages approximately 210,000 students annually.

### 6. TRAINING OF MILITARY PERSONNEL IN CIVILIAN INSTITUTIONS

*Method of administration.*—This activity is conducted under the overall supervision of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel. Designated Army training agencies make the selection of courses and schools for the appropriate positions to be filled under the supervision of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel. The Chief of Personnel Operations then is responsible for matriculation of students, other than medical personnel, whose matriculation is accomplished by the Surgeon General. The negotiation of contracts with institutions for such training is through the contract officers of the various U.S. continental armies or through Army attachés for foreign countries.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Mainly the college-graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This training is carried out in civilian colleges and universities in the United States and in a varying number of foreign countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program is for the benefit of the Department of the Army. During the fiscal year 1967, 3,461 personnel received instruction, 928 in short courses, and 2,533 in courses of a full year or longer.

## 7. FOREIGN AREA SPECIALIST TRAINING PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The Department of the Army directly administers this activity through the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, who promulgates policies governing the program, and the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence who administers, budgets for, and supervises the oversea training incident to the program.

The Chief of Personnel Operations operates the program through the Director of Officer Personnel, who is responsible for selection of students, scheduling of training, budgeting for civil schooling, and for exercising career development and assignment jurisdiction over officers participating in the program.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Students are enrolled as graduate degree candidates in civilian educational institutions and are expected to earn a master of arts degree in area studies or a related discipline.

*Number and type of persons affected.*—At the close of fiscal year 1967 there were 375 graduates of the program on active duty and 86 students in various phases of training.

## 8. EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

*Method of administration.*—Under the decentralized system of personnel management in the Department of the Army, commanding officers of the Department of the Army installations are responsible for the training and development of civilian employees of these installations. Each commanding officer is responsible for designating a qualified employee development officer to coordinate the employee training and development function and to provide technical staff assistance on training matters. On the staff of the local civilian personnel officer, the employee development officer works with and through the required training committee to help the commander achieve a quality training program which contributes to the accomplishment of his mission. The quality control of training programs is an inherent responsibility of local commanders.

*Levels of education concerned.*—As determined by mission requirements, by needs arising from technological advancements, and derived from goals established by the Federal Establishment, and growth potential of individual employees, all levels of education are involved, with great emphasis on college-graduate-level education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Opportunities for training are available to all civilian employees of the Department of the Army—worldwide—on the basis of need, economy, and efficiency. In addition, resources available to the Department of the Army have been used to provide training in special instances to assist allied nations to develop their own economy and the technology of their own people.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The grand total of civilians training during fiscal year 1967 was 204,605, as follows: professional and scientific, 13,457; technical, 129,400; supervisor and management, 36,536; and other (including language, familiarization training, orientation, civil defense, etc.), 25,212.

## B. OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS

### 1. Training Conducted Under the Military Assistance Program and the Foreign Sales Program

*Method of administration.*—The Military Assistance Training Program is administered by the Department of Defense in coordination with the Department of State. Execution of the Army portion of the program is the responsibility of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations. The Foreign Military Sales Training Program is administered by the Department of the Army in coordination with the Department of Defense and the Department of State. The training programs are carried out in established training institutions and by mobile training teams and field training service personnel sent to the foreign country to train instructors on U.S. Army equipment, tactics, and organizational concepts. The military assistance advisory group in each country gives instruction locally in addition to providing supplies and services such as training aids, technical manuals and instructor training.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All educational levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The training is conducted in Army service schools and installations in the United States and overseas, U.S. colleges and universities, and in countries participating in the military assistance and foreign military sales programs.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 3,000 individuals in the United States and 8,000 in overseas areas received training in fiscal year 1967 under the Military Assistance Training Program. They included foreign officers, enlisted men, and civilian personnel assigned to the military departments. Over 5,000 foreign individuals received training in Army service schools and installations in the United States under the foreign military sales program.

### 2. Army's Educational Program For Ryukyuans

*Method of administration.*—The Department of the Army administers this overall program in cooperation with certain Federal agencies and the U.S. High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands. With the support of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department of the Army provides training in a number of technical and professional areas for selected Ryukyuan personnel. Ryukyuan national leaders and students selected by the High Commissioner in coordination with the Government of the Ryukyu Islands are brought to the United States for varying periods of time. The Institute of International Education (IIE), under contract with the U.S. Army, administers Ryukyuan students brought to the United States and enrolled in selected universities for graduate and undergraduate training. Similary the Institute of International Education (IIE), under contract with the Army, arranges orientation programs and tours for Ryukyuan national leader groups brought to the United States.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Individuals participating in this exchange program are offered opportunities at all educational levels. Students placed at universities under the administration of IIE are enrolled in degree programs with the bulk of the students engaging in graduate work. Other individuals are enrolled in special programs offering technical and special professional type training.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal year 1966 (the latest year for which information is available at the time of this writing), 44 graduate and undergraduate students were granted scholarships for study in American colleges and universities in continental United States; 16 graduate and 14 undergraduate students were selected to study at the University of Hawaii; four doctoral candidates were sent to the United States to pursue courses of study of up to 3 years in order to obtain doctoral degrees; 30 young men were sent to selected farms in Hawaii for on-the-job training; 77 students participated in the East-West Center program in Hawaii; 23 trainees were afforded opportunities to receive technical training in the continental United States; 23 Ryukyuan national leaders from professional, governmental, and business fields were afforded the opportunity to visit the United States for periods of 30 to 90 days.

## C. OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR FORCE DEVELOPMENT

### 1. UNIT TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—Army unit training is administered by the Department of the Army through the Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development who establishes policies for its accomplishment. The operation of the program is assigned to the commanders, with the Commanding General, U.S. Continental Army, directing the training of all units within the continental United States and the Army component commanders of the unified commands directing the unit training in overseas areas. The actual training is the responsibility of local commanders.

*Levels of education concerned.*—These training programs cover all levels of technical, tactical, and command skills necessary to develop and maintain the required level of proficiency for all Army units in performing missions for which they were organized.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Unit training is conducted worldwide wherever Army units are deployed.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This program is for the benefit of the Active Army and Reserve components. It continues in all appropriate units as long as each such unit retains such trained soldiers to perform assigned missions. Normally all Army personnel assigned to units participate in such training throughout their service careers.

## D. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

### 1. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D) THROUGH CONTRACT WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

*Method of administration.*—In accordance with guidance provided by the Office of the Chief of Staff and under staff supervision of the Chief of Research and Development, each Army developing agency conducts research and development projects both within Army facilities and by contracts with agencies outside the Department of the Army. Funds are scheduled for obligation in accordance with regulations established by the Secretary of Defense, and administered by the Chief of Research and Development.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The research and development work is performed largely at institutions of higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is carried out on Federal properties and at civilian institutions within the United States, Latin America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This activity is for the benefit of the Army. The Department of the Army has reported that the total number of persons directly and indirectly affected cannot be estimated.

## E. OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

### 1. EDUCATION OF DEPENDENTS OF MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

*Method of administration.*—The "education of dependents" program for oversea areas is administered for the Department of the Army by the Adjutant General. Broad policy guidance is provided, and funds are allocated for the various types of schooling on a basis of relative need within limitations established by the Congress. The educational phases of the program are administered by selected professional civilian educators serving on the staff of oversea commanders. If service-operated dependents' schools are not available in an oversea area, eligible dependent children may be educated in approved tuition-fee or contract schools in the area.

Under provision of Public Law 874, 81st Congress, as amended, the Department of the Army operates schools on 10 Army installations in the continental United States. In these cases, no local educational agency has been found able to provide a suitable free public education for these children. Individual schools make application to the U.S. Commissioner of Education for necessary funds, and these requests are reviewed by personnel in the Office of the Adjutant General. Appropriate recommendations are made by that Office to the Office of Education. The program of instruction is established on a basis of comparability with the programs of comparable local educational agencies in the vicinity of the Army installation. In addition, there are 25 schools on Army installations operated by a local educational agency in accordance with provisions of State laws. The program of instruction conforms to requirements as established by the State. Where construction of school facilities is required in any of the above schools, an application is submitted to the Commissioner of Education under provisions of Public Law 815, 81st Congress, as amended.

In cooperation with National Merit Scholarship Corp. of Evanston, Ill., the Department of the Army sponsors a scholarship and loan program for dependent children of active duty Army personnel. A student who achieves finalist status in the program is eligible for an Army merit scholarship provided the Army sponsor is on active duty on January 10 of the year the student graduates from high school and enters college. Students achieving semifinalist or commended status are eligible to apply for a non-interest-bearing educational loan. Stipends are based upon financial need as determined by the National Merit Scholarship Corp. Funds for this program are provided by the Army Central Welfare Fund.

*Levels of education concerned.*—In oversea areas, both elementary and secondary educational facilities are provided for students in grades 1 through 12. In areas of the United States where schools are operated by the Department of the Army under provisions of Public Law 874, the level of education provided is generally grades 1 through 12. In these areas, kindergarten facilities are provided where comparable local educational agencies are operating kindergartens as an integral part of the educational program.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This program is in operation in the continental United States and approximately 50 foreign countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In the continental United States, the program is for the benefit of dependents of military personnel residing on Federal property. During the school year 1966–67 approximately 22,000 students were enrolled. In the oversea areas, the program is primarily for the benefit of school age dependents of military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense. Dependent children of personnel employed by other Federal agencies of the U.S. Government are eligible for enrollment. During the school year 1966–67 approximately 78,800 Department of Defense and non-Department of Defense dependent students were enrolled in Army-operated dependents' schools and in tuition-fee schools, worldwide.

### 2. GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The Department of the Army administers this activity through its commanders in the field. At every post with a population of over 750 there is a professionally trained education adviser who is charged with the operation of the Army education center. At the center servicemen may enroll in U.S. Armed Forces Institute correspondence courses, attend group study classes, or may apply for tuition assistance to attend area colleges.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program embraces all levels from junior high school through college graduate study.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is carried out wherever Army personnel are stationed throughout the world.

*Number and type of persons affected.*—All military personnel are eligible to enroll after normal duty hours.

# CHAPTER 6. PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—NAVY

## A. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, NAVY DEPARTMENT

### 1. INSERVICE TRAINING OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

*Method of administration.*—The administration of this activity is carried out by the Employee Development Branch of the Civilian Personnel Division, Administrative Office, Navy Department. The Employee Development Branch identifies subjects in which training is needed; determines the number of employees needing the training; and develops and administers appropriate training courses. The selection of individual employees is determined by Navy Department systems commands, bureaus, and offices.

*Level of education concerned.*—Training classes in basic subject matter (refresher secretarial-clerical skills, etc.) is at approximately the senior high school or commercial college level. More advanced subjects (supervisory-managerial; administrative, etc.) are at the college, or graduate study level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All employees who receive training in this category are in the Metropolitan Washington, D.C. area. The courses are conducted on Federal property.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The persons principally affected are civilian employees of the Navy Department. During the fiscal year 1967 approximately 3,900 persons were enrolled in one or more of these courses.

### 2. MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

*Method of administration.*—These programs are centrally administered for the Navy Department by the Employee Development Branch of the Civilian Personnel Division, Administrative Office, Navy Department. This branch establishes standards for the selection of employees for participation, and for the content of the training; monitors and evaluates trainee performance; and insures that the spirit and intent of the authorizing agreement with the U.S. Civil Service Commission, and other appropriate regulations are observed. Personnel are selected for these programs by participating systems commands, bureaus and offices of the Navy Department, which also pay the salaries of the employees while in training.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The major portions of these programs deal with practical experience in the actual work situation, and are not directly relatable to a distinct educational level. The Navy intern program, however, is accredited by both George Washington and American Universities for graduate level course credits. The special technology of management program is accredited by American University for graduate level course credits.

*Geographic areas affected.*—These programs are carried out in the Metropolitan Washington, D.C., area.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The personnel who participate in these programs are civilian employees of the Navy Department. Approximately 500 persons participated in these programs during the fiscal year 1967.

### 3. LOCAL UNIVERSITY AFTER-HOUR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

*Method of administration.*—This program is centrally administered by the Employee Development Branch of the Civilian Personnel Division, Administrative Office, Navy Department. This branch ascertains the kinds of subjects desired by employees as well as those that will meet a training need in the Navy Department and then negotiates with local universities for the development and scheduling of appropriate courses and degree or certificate programs. The Employee Development Branch publicizes the courses offered each semester throughout the entire Department of Defense; schedules and arranges counseling for interested employees; assists the various universities with registration in the main Navy building and performs the administrative work related to class scheduling, security, parking, etc., required for the effectiveness of the program. Academic policies and standards are controlled by the participating universities.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Courses available through this program are of the advanced undergraduate, graduate and Ph. D. level principally. Many nondegree courses are offered because of their job-related interest, especially in the area of procurement management.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This program is carried out in the Metropolitan Washington, D.C., area. When convenient and acceptable to the universities, courses are conducted off-campus on Federal property, at a reduced off-campus tuition rate for participating employees. The Employee Development Branch of the Administrative Office, Navy Department, sponsors an average of 45 classes each fall and spring in the main Navy building. Other courses, especially engineering, are conducted on university property at standard campus tuition costs.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The personnel who participate in this program are predominantly civilian employees of the Department of Defense, although military personnel also participate. During the fiscal year 1967, a total of 1,396 Department of Defense employees registered for courses in the administrative office program. Of this total, 961 were civilian employees. Navy Department personnel (military and civilian) comprised 1,160 of the total Department of Defense registration for this period.

## B. BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

### 1. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT TRAINING IN NAVY AND CIVILIAN SCHOOLS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly by the Professional Division of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery under the auspices of the Surgeon General. The Professional Division makes the selection of personnel on the basis of the Navy's need for trained specialists and the qualifications of the applicants. Training in civilian schools is used only when such training is not available in naval installations.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This program includes college undergraduate and graduate courses.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The instruction and training are conducted at civilian schools on a Navy contract basis.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Personnel participating in this program include both officers and enlisted. There were 1,931 students enrolled during the fiscal year 1967.

### 2. RESIDENCY AND INTERN TRAINING IN NAVAL HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered directly by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery through the naval hospitals and schools concerned. The facility staff officers direct the work of the participating interns and residents. The materials, space, and equipment are provided by the facility through its regular channels of supply.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This training is at the level of higher education, dealing primarily with medical, dental, and related courses as applied to actual facility conditions.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The areas affected by this activity are both east and west coastal areas and the Great Lakes region of the United States. The programs are carried out on Federal properties in the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During 1967 a total of 723 officers were participating in the program.

## C. BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

### 1. ENLISTED PERSONNEL TRAINING IN SERVICE SCHOOLS

*Method of administration.*—Navy service schools except aviation and medical are under the management control of the Bureau of Naval Personnel. This Bureau provides for the maintenance of the physical plant, the salaries of civilian instructional, clerical, and maintenance personnel, and the training aids, publications, and consumable supplies required. The Bureau determines the student capacities required to fill the needs of the service for personnel trained in the various specialties, the size and makeup of the staff required to administer the school, and give the training and the course of study to be provided. The Bureau controls the assignment of personnel to the schools either by individual assignment, by granting quotas to requesting commands, or delegating quota control to an appropriate fleet command or field activity.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The level of education of the service schools varies according to the specialty taught. In general, the level approximates that of secondary and advanced vocational schools.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Navy service schools are located in selected areas throughout the continental United States. In some instances, groups of service schools are located in one area and administered by a service school command. In other cases, service schools may be located at other types of commands such as naval shipyards or naval stations. The schools are located on Federal property in the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program trains naval enlisted personnel. Approximately 84,300 service personnel are trained in these Navy service schools annually.

### 2. FLEET AND FUNCTIONAL TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—Fleet training activities ashore are assigned to the command of fleet commanders who are responsible for control of curriculums, quotas, eligibility prerequisites, course scheduling, and organization for instruction. These activities are provided materiel and certain other forms of support by the Bureau of Naval Personnel and the Naval Systems Commands. Functional training activities operate under the command and support of the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Backgrounds of trainees, including their previous training and experience, are varied. Instruction provided is at the secondary level or higher.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Fleet training activities ashore are located in areas of fleet concentrations and are, therefore, widely scattered along the seaboard of the continental United States and overseas at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Fleet training activities ashore are usually located on Federal property at major U.S. naval bases. Functional schools are located within the continental limits of the United States, on Federal property, and normally at sites which afford the opportunities for practical training of the types required.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 320,400 trainees of the Armed Forces, including Naval Reserves, receive instruction annually in courses of instruction at fleet and functional training activities ashore. This includes approximately 45,800 such trainees who receive instruction annually in courses of instruction at functional schools.

### 3. EDUCATIONAL SERVICES PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The Bureau of Naval Personnel, through the General Military Training and Support Division, provides overall administration and coordination of the voluntary educational programs for the Navy. Actual administration, however, is the responsibility of each individual command. Materials used are principally those of the U.S. Armed Forces Institute, and include correspondence courses, texts for class use, foreign language records and texts, and various types of achievement tests. These materials are supplemented by others provided by the Navy. The Bureau also budgets for tuition aid for those who wish to take courses in their off-duty time at nearby colleges and universities, for instructor hire for voluntary group class programs, and for the program for afloat college education. The Veterans' Administration "GI bill" inservice training is also coordinated by this Division.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The voluntary education programs cover all educational levels, from the lowest elementary through college, with emphasis upon high school and the first 2 years of college (associate degree).

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program may be carried on wherever naval personnel, afloat and ashore, are assigned.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program is for the benefit of active duty naval personnel, both officer and enlisted. There were approximately 80,000 enrollments in the various educational services programs during the fiscal year 1967.

### 4. OPERATION OF CERTAIN COMMAND AND STAFF COLLEGES

*Method of administration.*—The Chief of Naval Personnel is responsible for furnishing administrative support for two of these high-level schools; namely, the Naval War College, which is under the command of the Chief of Naval Operations for professional guidance pertaining to curriculums, plans, and war studies, and the Armed Forces Staff College, which is a joint college under the technical direction and supervision of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Chief of Naval Operations provides fiscal support for the Naval War College while the Chief of Naval Personnel furnishes budgetary support for the Armed Forces Staff College.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Both of these colleges offer advanced military professional education at the college or university graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Naval War College is located at Newport R.I.; the Armed Forces Staff College is at Norfolk, Va. Both institutions are located on Federal property. The programs conducted at these schools are restricted to the localities mentioned except for occasional short field trips to other service installations.

*Number and type of persons affected.*—These colleges provide instruction to officer personnel of all the services. Approximately 1,100 officers attend annually.

### 5. OPERATION OF THE U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

*Method of administration.*—The Bureau of Naval Personnel has direct administrative responsibility for the Naval Academy. The Bureau provides for the maintenance of the physical plant, the training aids, civilian employees, and military staff. It is concerned with the courses taught the midshipmen and the legislative provisions for selection, examination, and admission of midshipmen to the Academy. It administers the commissioning of the graduates and their distribution in the service.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The course at the U.S. Naval Academy is at the undergraduate college level. Graduates obtain the bachelor of science degree.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The U.S. Naval Academy is located at Annapolis, Md., on Federal property. Its students are admitted from all parts of the United States, its territories and possessions. There are limited numbers of foreign students admitted to the Academy also, on the basis of legislation particularly permitting such enrollment.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Naval Academy is operated primarily to provide career officers for the naval service. Approximately 4,150 midshipmen are enrolled in the Academy.

### 6. TRAINING OF OFFICER CANDIDATES AT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

*Method of administration.*—The Bureau of Naval Personnel directly administers these programs. It budgets for their operation, selects the students or delegates authority to do so to field units, and assigns the naval personnel to the staffs required. The Bureau prescribes the naval science curriculum to be taught or furnishes guidance on the courses to be followed.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This program is carried out in colleges and universities spread over the continental United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This program is primarily for the benefit of the Armed Forces. Approximately 15,000 civilians and Reserve and Regular naval personnel are students in the program.

### 7. POSTGRADUATE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The Chief of Naval Personnel administers this program through the Superintendent of the Naval Postgraduate School. The Chief of Naval Personnel budgets for the operation of the Postgraduate School, the pay of its civilian faculty, and the cost of instruction at civilian educational institutions. The Superintendent of the Postgraduate School, at the direction of the Chief of Naval Personnel, arranges for the training and education of officer personnel either at the Naval Postgraduate School or at selected civilian educational institutions. The education requirements are established by the Chief of Naval Personnel; the selection of naval personnel to attend postgraduate curricula is a function of the Chief of Naval Personnel; the allocation of spaces for participation of officer personnel of the other services and officer personnel of friendly foreign countries is a function of the Chief of Naval Personnel. The Superintendent, Naval Postgraduate Schools, formulates curricula as specified by the Chief of Naval Personnel. Final approval of curricula and plans for implementation are functions of the Chief of Naval Personnel.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This programs provides advanced education leading to designated baccalaureate degrees, masters degrees, professional engineering degrees and doctors' degrees.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Naval Postgraduate School is located at Monterey, Calif. The civilian educational institutions utilized are located throughout the continental United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This program educates naval officers, officers of other services and of friendly foreign countries. Approximately 1,600 officer personnel received education under the program during the fiscal year 1967.

### 8. RECRUIT TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Chief of Naval Personnel who budgets for the operation of the naval training centers, and determines the size of the staff and student body, the length and content of the course, and the distribution of the graduates. Each recruit training activity is administered by a Recruit Training Command which has direct supervision of the curriculum and training schedule, reporting directly to the Chief of Naval Personnel and receiving guidance and policy directives therefrom. The recruiting of the trainees for the center is also a function of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, which it carries out through its recruiting activities in the field.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The educational levels of this training are roughly within the range of elementary and secondary education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The training is carried out at San Diego, Calif., Great Lakes, Ill., and (for women) at Bainbridge, Md., on Federal property. New recruit facilities are being developed at Orlando, Fla.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—All personnel enlisting in the naval service are put through the recruit training course, amounting to about 133,000 recruits for the fiscal year 1967.

### 9. TRAINING IN SPECIAL OFFICER SCHOOLS

*Method of administration.*—This program is managed by the Bureau of Naval Personnel which assigns the staff to the schools, budgets for their operation, controls the input of student officers or reallocates quotas to appropriate commands, and has final authority to approve class schedules.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary to college postgraduate.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Special officers' schools are located on Federal property in various areas throughout the continental United States. They are generally a part of a larger school command or naval training activity.

*Number and types of person affected.*—This program is for the Armed Forces. Approximately 9,700 personnel receive training in these schools annually.

### 10. OPERATION OF OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL

*Method of Administration.*—The Bureau of Naval Personnel administers this program through the Commanding Officer, Officer Candidate School. The Chief of Naval Personnel budgets for the operation of the school, determines size of the staff and student body, the length and content of the course, and overall management of the program.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This program provides officer candidate indoctrination for all prospective naval reserve officers who enter the navy upon successful completion of a 4-year college course.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Officer Candidate School is located at the U.S. Naval Base, Newport, R.I.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—To date over 60,000 officers have been trained at the officer candidate school. This school is capable of training 6,000 officers per year.

### 11. UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION

*Method of administration.*—The Chief of Naval Personnel directly administers the bachelor of science/bachelor of arts undergraduate education, the college degree program and Navy associate degree completion program. He budgets for their operation, selects the students and establishes criteria for the selection of courses.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate level, leading to a baccalaureate degree and junior college level leading to an associate degree in arts/science.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The bachelor of science/bachelor of arts undergraduate education program is administered at the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif., and the college degree program is administered at accredited colleges and universities throughout the United States. The junior college program affects Walnut, Calif.; San Marcos, Calif.; Boston, Mass.; and Pensacola, Fla.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—As of January 1, 1967, there were 18,747 nondegree active duty officers who would be eligible for consideration for either the bachelor of science/bachelor of arts undergraduate education or college degree completion programs. Inputs to the bachelor of science/bachelor of arts program are currently 165 per year and inputs to the college degree completion program are 35 per year. About 150 enlisted personnel are assigned to the junior college program.

### 12. OFFICER SHORT COURSE PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The Chief of Naval Personnel budgets for the cost of and administers this program. Determination of supporting educational costs for various academic short courses; for seminar and counseling programs; and for per diem and travel costs incident to educational programs is a function of the Chief of Naval Personnel.

*Level of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate levels and Navy professional.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The training under this program is for the most part conducted in the Washington, D.C., area. However, civilian educational institutions located throughout the continental United States are utilized as the occasion demands. Foreign countries are utilized as the occasion demands to meet service college professional training requirements.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This training provides specialized training for naval personnel. Approximately 600 personnel receive education/training support annually under this program.

### 13. EDUCATION OF DEPENDENTS AT OVERSEAS SHORE ESTABLISHMENTS

*Method of administration.*—The Secretary of the Navy authorizes the expenditure of appropriated funds for the education of dependents of military and civilian personnel stationed overseas when local educational facilities are not available or are deemed inadequate. The Bureau of Naval Personnel allots the funds and school personnel ceiling and administers the program.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program provides elementary and secondary education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Academic program—Atlantic school area, including, North, Central, and South America; logistical support—worldwide.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal year 1967, the Department of the Navy provided educational support and logistics for approximately 11,590 dependents worldwide.

### 14. NAVAL JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (NJROTC)

*Method of administration.*—This program is under the management control of the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The NJROTC program is conducted at the secondary educational level in public and private secondary institutions.

*Geographic areas affected.*—As required by the Congress (Public Law 88–647) a distribution of units adjudged by the Navy to be fair and equitable is provided throughout the United States and U.S. possessions.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This training involves male high school students, 14 years of age and older who are citizens of the U.S. NJROTC instructors, are retired Naval and Marine Corps personnel. About 7,000 NJROTC cadets were involved in the program for fiscal year 1967.

### 15. DEFENSE SYSTEMS ANALYSIS EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM (IDA)

*Method of administration.*—The Department of the Navy, as Executive Agent for the Department of Defense, negotiates contractural arrangements for the conduct of the course. The Bureau of Naval Personnel administers all aspects of the course for the Department of Defense and Military Departments.

*Level of education.*—The course is conducted at the graduate level leading to a master's degree for those who qualify.

*Geographic area affected.*—The course is located at the Institute for Defense Analysis in Arlington, Va. and at the University of Maryland, in College Park.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—A maximum of 60 military and civilian personnel and above can be accommodated in this yearly course.

### 16. DEFENSE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS COURSES

*Method of administration.*—The Department of the Navy, through the Bureau of Naval Personnel, acts as the Executive Agent for the Department of Defense in the administration of these courses. The Navy Management Systems Center was established to conduct the courses under the coordination of ASD (Manpower) and ASD (Comptroller). The Department of the Navy is responsible for programing, budgeting, and financing of all expenses incident to the planning, development, and operation of the courses except that the pay and allowances (including subsistence) and travel costs for faculty and students will be borne by the Department of Defense component from which assigned.

*Level of education.*—Postgraduate level professional education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Navy Management Systems Center is located on the campus of the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—These courses are provided for middle grade and senior military officers as well as civilians GS–

13 and above. Approximately 500 personnel attend the courses each year.

### 17. Correspondence Course Program

*Method of administration.*—The Bureau of Naval Personnel establishes requirements, policy, budget, and regulating instructions which are executed by the Naval Correspondence Course Center. The Bureau prescribes and provides courses to be promulgated. The Naval Correspondence Course Center assists the Bureau in preparation, review, and revision of correspondence courses.

*Levels of education.*—These courses range from fundamental through college level courses in military subjects.

*Geographic areas affected.*—These courses are utilized worldwide at any ship or station to which Naval personnel may be assigned.

*Number and types of personnel affected.*—This program is servicewide with 1,017,000 enrollments in fiscal year 1967. This includes officer and enlisted personnel.

## D. NAVAL AIR SYSTEMS COMMAND

### 1. Naval Air Pilot Training

*Method of administration.*—The administration of this training program is under the management control of the Naval Air Systems Command, Department of the Navy, and under the military control of the Chief of Naval Operations.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Pilot training commences with a college degree and includes the postgraduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—These schools are operated throughout the United States at naval air installations located on Federal property.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Students of these schools are military personnel. In the fiscal year 1967 there were approximately 2,100 graduates in training to become pilots.

### 2. Operation of Naval Air Technical Training Schools

*Method of administration.*—These schools are supported by the Naval Air Systems Command, Department of the Navy. They are in the military chain of command and operate directly under the Chief of Naval Air Technical Training.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Because of the specificity of subject matter taught and the diversity of the subjects covered, the levels of education cannot be readily established, however, it is generally within the range of secondary and higher vocational training.

*Geographic areas affected.*—These schools are operated throughout the United States at naval air installations located on Federal properties.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—All students of these schools are military personnel. The personnel undergoing instruction include enlisted personnel, new recruits, and officers of the U.S. Navy and

Marine Corps. During the fiscal year 1967, there were approximately 16,600 personnel enrolled at any given time.

## E. NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND

### 1. Operation of Schoolbuses

*Methods of administration.*—The Naval Facilities Engineering Command is directly responsible to the Secretary of the Navy for the administration of this activity. This service is made available when transportation between naval stations and local schools is not readily accessible.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Dependents transported are in the primary and secondary schools of the local school districts adjacent to naval installations.

*Geographic areas affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, the program was used by 73 naval activities, 47 located in the United States, territories, and possessions, and 26 in overseas areas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Transportation was provided for approximately 18,100 dependents of naval personnel during the fiscal year 1967.

## F. HEADQUARTERS, U.S. MARINE CORPS

### 1. Operation of the Marine Corps Institute

*Method of administration.*—The Marine Corps Institute is under the military command of the commanding officer, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C. Management and technical control are retained by the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The program is designed to be an integral part of Marine Corps training. Courses offer instruction for all occupational fields of the Marine Corps.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary, college, vocational, and technical level courses.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Marines stationed throughout the world participate in courses offered by the Marine Corps Institute.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Annual enrollment is approximately 170,000, consisting of Marines Active, Reserve, retired; civilian employees of Marine Corps; disabled former Marines; NROTC midshipmen (Marine option only); members of the other Armed Forces.

### 2. Operation of Marine Corps Officer Schools

*Method of administration.*—These schools are administered directly, by the Marine Corps, as a command responsibility of the cognizant base commanders. Appropriated funds are allotted by the Marine Corps for the operation of these schools.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Though no exactly comparable courses are offered in formal civilian educational institutions, the degree of difficulty is equivalent to that of college and graduate level courses.

*Geographic areas affected.*—These schools are located on Federal property at Quantico, Va.; Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N.C.; and Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—All participants in this training are members of the Armed Forces. During the fiscal year 1967 there were 12,221 persons enrolled in the courses offered.

### 3. TECHNICAL TRAINING FOR ENLISTED PERSONNEL

*Method of administration.*—The courses are the administrative responsibility of the Commandant of the Marine Corps with delegation to the commanding officer of the Marine installation where the schools are located.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The educational levels of these courses approximate those of high school and the first 2 years of college curriculum.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity is carried out on Federal properties at Marine Corps installation in the States of California, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The persons provided training under this activity are all members of the Armed Forces. During the fiscal year 1967 there were 21,634 persons undergoing training at these schools, excluding recruit, individual combat training, and basic specialist training.

### 4. EDUCATION FOR DEPENDENTS OF MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL

*Method of administration.*—The Marine Corps administers this program with funds provided by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The program provides education for dependents living on or near installations where State agencies are unable to administer an adequate program.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary and secondary.

*Geographic area affected.*—The activities are carried out on Federal property in the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This program provided schooling for approximately 8,000 school-age dependents of Marine Corps personnel during the fiscal year 1967.

### 5. OFF-DUTY EDUCATION PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—Overall administration and coordination of the Marine Corps' off-duty education program is provided by the Education and Information Section, Special Services Branch, Headquarters Marine Corps. Actual administration, however, is the responsibility of each individual command.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All educational levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program may be carried on wherever Marines are located.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program is for Marines, both officer and enlisted, on active duty. Approximately 35,000 Marines participated in the various aspects of this program in the fiscal year 1967.

## G. OFFICE OF CIVILIAN MANPOWER MANAGEMENT

### 1. Operation of Civilian Manpower Management Institutes

*Method of administration.*—The Office of Civilian Manpower Management of the Department of the Navy is responsible for the administration of this training. The institute director is responsible for the overall planning, coordinating, and administration. The instruction is provided by specialists in the Office of Civilian Manpower Management.

Commanding officers of activities submit nominations directly to the Office of Civilian Manpower Management.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training is not identifiable with a particular academic level but is comparable to college-level courses.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Conferees are selected from naval activities throughout the United States and overseas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The institute is attended by senior grade naval officers in command of shore activities, executive officers of shore activities, heads of departments, industrial relations officers and civilians in industrial relations positions, and civilians serving in key supervisory positions. During the fiscal year 1967, there were 111 military and 84 civilian personnel trained in the institute program.

### 2. Civilian Employee Training in General

*Method of administration.*—The policy, standards, and criteria for training are developed by the Office of Civilian Manpower Management in cooperation with the management bureaus and offices of the Navy Department. Identification of immediate training needs in terms of the foreseeable future is the joint responsibility of bureaus and offices and the field activities under their systems commands control. The determination of training media, selection of trainees, and evaluation of the training are the responsibility of operating officials with advice and assistance of civilian personnel staffs within the local command, with overall management provided by the cognizant bureau or office.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Consistent with the needs of the trainee, the training is not necessarily fixed at a particular level. Training obtained in colleges and universities includes undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This training is conducted throughout the Naval Establishment, in the continental United States and overseas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Both Classification Act and wage board employees receive training in this program. During the fiscal year 1967, apprentice training was given to approximately 6,300 individuals; almost 1,000 student-trainees were enrolled in cooperative education programs; 212 employees received long-term training in graduate study and/or research at the university level; and approximately 111,305 civilian employees received 8 hours or more of professional, scientific, technical, supervisory, and management training.

### H. OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH AND SYSTEMS COMMANDS

#### 1. Research and Development Partly Through Contract With Educational Instutions

*Method of administration.*—These programs are administered by the Office of Naval Research and the systems commands. The Office of Naval Research coordinates these projects, and negotiates and administers the contracts with educational institutions, other nonprofit research organizations, and some commercial laboratories.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Principally college graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—In 1967 the Office of Naval Research had contracts with 138 educational institutions widely distributed in the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The research projects are ordinarily performed by the members of the faculties of the graduate schools of the universities. The research work is generally carried out with the assistance of candidates for masters' and doctors' degrees and postdoctoral fellows. The results are frequently utilizable by the entire scientific community.

# CHAPTER 7. PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—AIR FORCE

## A. DIRECTORATE OF PERSONNEL TRAINING AND EDUCATION

### 1. Air Force Technical Training

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered directly by Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, through the Air Training Command. The headquarters issues broad directives to the Air Training Command. The Air Training Command establishes appropriate courses of instruction and indicates to the headquarters the number of stations, amount of equipment (such as aircraft and missiles), numbers of instructors and housekeeping personnel, and funds required to conduct this training activity. Nongovernmental institutions now being used are manufacturers of Air Force equipment, colleges, and universities.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Courses are of a technical nature, generally at the level of secondary education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This training activity is carried out on Federal properties in the United States and in nongovernmental institutions in a number of the States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 151,212 Air Force military personnel and 1,086 foreign nationals completed technical training courses during the fiscal year 1967. In addition, 126,666 Air Force military personnel finished basic military training during the same period.

### 2. Specialized Training

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered directly by headquarters, U.S. Air Force, through the Air Training Command. The headquarters issues broad directives to the Air Training Command. The Air Training Command establishes appropriate courses of instruction and indicates to the headquarters the number of stations, amount of equipment (such as aircraft and missiles), numbers of instructors and housekeeping personnel, and funds required to conduct this training activity. Nongovernmental institutions now being used are manufacturers of Air Force equipment.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Courses are of a technical nature, generally at the level of secondary education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This training activity is carried out on Federal properties in the United States and in nongovernmental institutions in a number of the States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 20,791 Air Force military personnel and 719 foreign nationals completed specialized training courses during the fiscal year 1967.

### 3. AIR FORCE FLYING TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered directly by Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, through responsible major air commands operating formal flying training programs. The Air Training Command, with its many flying training courses, is the primary operating organization. Headquarters, USAF, issues broad directives to affected major air commands setting forth the number of military personnel to be trained in the various aeronautical skills. Major air commands establish appropriate courses of instruction and indicate to Headquarters, USAF, the resource requirement to conduct the flying training programs.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Flying training courses are technical in nature and are at college level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The USAF flying training programs are conducted in the southern and western parts of the United States. Most training is carried out on Federal properties in the United States. An exception is the first phase of primary pilot training. This phase is operated by civilian contract at a civilian airstrip located within a 1-hour bus ride of the associated pilot training base.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 5,800 Air Force military personnel, 329 Air National Guard, 588 foreign nationals, six U.S. Marine Corps, six U.S. Navy, 19 Air Force Reserve, one U.S. Army and one civilian were graduated from Air Training Command flying training courses in fiscal year 1967. An additional 8,683 USAF personnel completed survival training.

### 4. AIR FORCE RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (AFROTC)

*Method of administration.*—Administration of this program is by the Air University through the Commandant, Air Force ROTC, and professors of aerospace studies commanding the units established at educational institutions.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This program is conducted at the undergraduate level of college education.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Air Force ROTC general military course is ordinarily given to freshman and sophomore students at college and universities. Approximately 58,000 students were enrolled in the fiscal year 1967. The Air Force ROTC professional officer course is usually given to junior and senior students. It emphasizes military education which prepares cadets for duty as officers in the U.S. Air Force. Enrollment in the professional officers course was approximately 14,000 for fiscal year 1967.

### 5. AIR FORCE JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

*Method of administration.*—Administration of the Air Force Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (AFJROTC) is by the Air University through the Commandant, Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the secondary schools.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This program is conducted in secondary schools.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The schools in which this program is conducted are scattered throughout 34 States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The AFJROTC program is taught in the sophomore, junior and senior years of high school. Approximately 2,666 students were enrolled in the fiscal year 1967.

### 6. AIR UNIVERSITY PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

*Method of administration.*—The Air University is administered as a major Air Force command. To accomplish its mission and function and to fulfill the directives and policies of the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force, the Air University is provided with a headquarters and units, establishments, facilities, and personnel considered necessary by the commander, Air University, and approved by the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force. The university is administered as an Air Force doctrinal, educational, and research center.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Professional (higher) education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The area most directly affected is Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Ala., home of the Air University. Since the education given at the Air University markedly affects the national defense, it may be considered also to affect the continental United States and its possessions, as geographic areas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Normally the Squadron Officer School annually enrolls approximately 3,000 U.S. Air Force lieutenants and captains not over 31 years of age and having 3–7 years of promotion list service; the Air Command and Staff College, 500 U.S. Air Force majors and captains not over 37 years of age and having 9–13 years of promotion list service; and the Air War College, 220 U.S. Air Force lieutenant colonels not over 46 years of age and having 15–20 years of promotion list service. For the school year 1967–68 student loads were reduced due to Southeast Asia commitments. The Squadron Officer School was reduced to an annual output of approximate 1,000 Air Force students; the Air Command and Staff College to 147; and the Air War College to 66 Air Force students.

In addition to Air Force students, a selected number of Army, Navy, Marine, civilian and allied students attend the three professional schools. The Academic Instructor School annually enrolls approximately 1,100 officers and airmen in the grades of airmen first class to colonel. The Warfare Systems School yearly affects approximately 1,500 officers in the grades of lieutenant to general. The Air Force Chaplain School annually graduates approximately 195 students.

### 7. AIR FORCE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

*Method of Administration.*—This institute is operated under the jurisdiction of the commander, Air University. The Institute of Technology, as a school of the Air University, is under the command of the commandant, Institute of Technology.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Undergraduate, graduate, specialized training at the undergraduate level, and on-the-job training in industry at various operational and management levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The institute is located at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. Education and training are carried out on Federal property in the United States and in nongovernmental institutions in many of the States and possessions of the United States and certain foreign countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The institute's programs for the benefit of personnel of the Air Force provided for enrollment in fiscal year 1967 of approximately 8,000 students.

### 8. EXTENSION COURSE INSTITUTE

*Method of administration.*—This institute is administered directly by and within the Air Force. Basic policy is formulated at Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, and is monitored and supervised by Headquarters, Air University.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training is generally at the level of secondary education. Some courses reach into the college level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This education is carried on at Air Force installations in the United States and throughout the world.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Extension Course Institute has an enrollment of over 410,000. The primary group of students is composed of active duty airmen. Courses are open to qualified officers and airmen on active duty, reservist, members of other services, civil service employees, members of the Civil Air Patrol, and certain foreign nationals.

### 9. MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly by the Air Force. Under the direction of the U.S. Air Force Surgeon General, the major portion of the training is conducted by the Air Force Systems Command and Air Training Command.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program embodies apprentice, technician and supervisor training for enlisted personnel and professional training at the postgraduate level for officers.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is conducted primarily at Brooks Air Force Base, Tex., and Sheppard Air Force Base, Tex., but is also held on other widely distributed Federal properties in the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 4,200 officers and 6,323 airmen were trained. The figures include military personnel of the Air Force, Army, Navy, Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve, and military assistance program.

### 10. U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY

*Method of administration.*—This program is under the command and supervision of the Superintendent, U.S. Air Force Academy. In addition to his staff, the key personnel responsible to the Supertintendent for the conduct of the program are the dean of faculty, the commandant of cadets, the director of athletics, and the cadet register.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Exclusively education at the undergraduate college level. Graduates are awarded bachelor of science degrees and regular commissions.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Academic training is conducted at the site located approximately 8 miles north of Colorado Springs, Colo. Cadets are enrolled from throughout the United States and its territories. A limited number of citizens from the American Republics and the Republic of the Philippines are permitted to attend the Air Force Academy. Under Public Law 89-802, a total of four students from certain Pacific Ocean area nations may receive instruction at the Air Force Academy.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The cadets numbered 3,266 in July 1967. Unmarried U.S. male citizens between the ages of 17 and 21 years are currently eligible for initial appointment to the Academy.

### 11. U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

*Method of administration.*—This program is under the command and supervision of the Commander of the 7625th U.S. Air Force Student Squadron, also known as the U.S. Air Force Academy preparatory school.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The majority of the education is at the high school level. Some work at the college freshman level is available near the end of the school year. Graduates are not awarded any degree nor any college credits.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Preparatory school training is conducted on the site of the Air Force Academy located approximately 8 miles north of Colorado Springs, Colo. Students are enrolled from the Regular and Reserve forces throughout the Air Force. A limited number of enlisted personnel of other services may attend if they possess a congressional nomination to the Air Force Academy.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Maximum strength of the preparatory school is 230 students.

### 12. EDUCATION SERVICES PROGRAM FOR AIR FORCE PERSONNEL

*Method of administration.*—The Air Force education services program is administered by the Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, and the major air commands. The Air Force provides academic and occupational opportunities through civilian school classes, group study classes, and correspondence courses. Correspondence courses are provided by the U.S. Armed Forces Institute (USAFI), Madison, Wis., which is under the supervision of the Department of Defense, and the Air Force Extension Course Institute (ECI), Air University.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Subjects offered range from elementary through the graduate university levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This program is worldwide, being effective in all areas where Air Force personnel are stationed.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program is for the benefit of all Air Force personnel. During the fiscal year 1967, the enrollment figures were as follows: U.S. Air Force Institute correspondence courses 44,950; group study classes (on base) 96,030; civilian school classes (on or near base) 161,509.

### 13. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR DEPENDENTS

*Method of administration.*—In the United States the school program for dependents of military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense is administered by local educational officials except for those on-base schools operated by the Air Force as an agent of the

U.S. Office of Education. Responsibility for operating and administering overseas dependents schools is divided between the military departments on a geographical basis. Air Force has responsibility for the Pacific Area; Army, the European Area; and Navy, the Atlantic Area regardless of service affiliation of the children or the installation upon which the school is located. However, each department has responsibility for providing logistic support for schools on its installations, worldwide.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The schooling covers elementary and secondary grades, 1–12.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Air Force operates schools in Midway, Taiwan, Philippines, Okinawa, Japan and Korea, and pays tuition for children at other locations in the Pacafic, Far East, Southeast Asia, Australia and New Zealand where service operated schools are not available.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In 1967–68 the Air Force provided education for 45,309 dependents of Department of Defense military and civilian personnel in the Pacific School Area. The Air Force also provided worldwide logistic support for schools located on its installations attended by approximately 72,000 pupils.

## B. DIRECTORATE OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

### 1. Inservice Training for Civilian Employees

*Method of administration.*—Plans and policies developed at the headquarters of the Air Force are published as part of civilian personnel policy directives. Supervision of the program is performed from the headquarters of the Air Force, with intermediate supervision given by headquarters of major air commands.

*Levels of education concerned.*—While not specifically definable, the level of education is within the range of secondary and higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program of inservice training is worldwide for all civilian employees of the Air Force, including both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, approximately 328,300 mancourses of training were completed. All categories of employees are surveyed for needs in relation to occupational, organizational, and Air Force-wide requirements.

### 2. Apprentice Training for Civilian Employees

*Method of administration.*—The apprentice training program is administered directly by and entirely within the Air Force in accordance with policies established by Headquarters, USAF. At the command level, the program is conducted under the general direction of the Director of Maintenance and the Director of Civilian Personnel. At the installation level, the program is under the jurisdiction of an apprentice training administrator, who has an apprentice training committee to furnish advice and assistance.

*Level of education concerned.*—In general, the training is at the secondary educational level, with additional technical training provided at the higher level in specialized fields.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The apprentice training program is confined to Air Force installations within the United States, specifically in Texas, California, Utah, Oklahoma, Georgia, and Ohio.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 3,000 apprentices were in training during the fiscal year 1967.

### 3. COOPERATIVE WORKSTUDY PROGRAMS FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

*Method of administration.*—Cooperative workstudy programs are administered within the Air Force in accordance with basic policies formulated and issued by the Department of Defense. Immediate administration of cooperative workstudy programs is performed at the Air Force activities where students are employed.

*Levels of education concerned.*—These programs are at the college undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Cooperative programs are conducted by Air Force activities located throughout the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the calendar year 1967, approximately 110 civilian employees participated in undergraduate work study programs and 34 in graduate work-study programs.

### 4. PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

*Method of administration.*—The administration of this program is handled at Headquarters, U.S. Air Force. Plans and policies developed at Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, are published as part of civilian personnel policy directives. Supervision of the program is performed from Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, with intermediate supervision given by the Director of the Personnel Development Center.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training is at the college undergraduate and graduate levels. Several colleges and universities grant credit for courses given at the Personnel Development Center.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program of inservice training is worldwide, for the U.S. citizens and foreign nationals receiving training. Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala., houses the school.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The majority of people attending the Personnel Development Center are civilian personnel officers and technicians in civilian personnel offices. Provision is made for the attendance of military personnel at the level of Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, in the civilian personnel officer course. In union management relations courses, both civilian personnel and military officers who are to be members of negotiating teams are enrolled.

### 5. FACTORY TRAINING FOR AIR FORCE CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

*Method of administration.*—Under broad policy developed by Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, the Air Training Command is responsible for monitoring the factory training program for Air Force civilian employees. This responsibility includes: determining on a yearly basis the number of personnel to be provided factory training; preparing and submitting to Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, the budget estimate for tuition, per diem, and travel; making contractual arrangements for the training with qualified organizations; and providing general surveillance over the training program to assure that it fully meets Air Force needs.

*Level of education concerned.*—In general, the factory training is at the secondary education level, with additional technical training reaching into the higher level in specialized fields.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This program concerns all Air Force installations in the United States, its possessions, and, on a smaller scale, areas of certain foreign countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 1,610 Air Force civilian mechanics, technicians, inspectors, and instructors were provided factory training during the fiscal year 1967.

### 6. SPECIALIZED SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COURSES FOR CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

*Method of administration.*—Requests for approval for civilian employees to attend specialized scientific and technical courses are prepared and submitted by Air Force installations in accordance with criteria established by Headquarters, USAF. The need for the training is certified by responsible installation operating officials. If the training is not more than 80 hours duration, through nongovernment facilities and funded from locally available funds, the installation commander may approve the training if specifically authorized by the commander of the major air command. Training of more than 80 hours and not more than 120 days duration is approved by the commander of each major air command or his Director of Civilian Personnel if he has been authorized to do so.

*Level of education concerned.*—These specialized scientific and technical courses are generally at the college graduate and undergraduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This program affects all Air Force installations in the United States, its territories, and on a smaller scale, areas of certain foreign countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, approximately 8,724 Air Force technical, scientific, and engineering personnel were provided this type training.

### 7. GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE STUDY FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

*Method of administration.*—Based on criteria and guidelines developed by Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, each Air Force installation conducts a survey of training needs of its employees for graduate and undergraduate study courses. The need for the training for each individual is certified by key installation operating officials. Contingent upon the length of the training, the approval rests at the major air command headquarters level if not in excess of 120 days, and if in excess, the approval is with Headquarters, U.S. Air Force.

*Levels of education concerned.*—"Graduate and undergraduate study" consists of courses at either graduate or undergraduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The graduate and undergraduate study program is conducted in most areas in the Zone of Interior plus a few selected areas overseas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, approximately 4,627 Air Force civilian personnel participated in graduate and undergraduate studies.

### 8. SHORT-TERM, FULL-TIME STUDY AND/OR RESEARCH FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

*Method of administration.*—Based on criteria and guidelines developed by Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, each Air Force installation conducts a survey of training needs of its employees for short-term, full-time study and/or research. The need for the training for each individual is certified by the appropriate key operating official. Depending upon length of training, the training is approved at the installation level or the headquarters of the major air command, as the case may be.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This short-term, full-time study and/or research is at either the graduate or undergraduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This short-term, full-time study and/or research is conducted in most areas in the Zone of Interior plus a few selected overseas areas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, approximately 710 Air Force civilian personnel participated in short-term, full-time study and/or research.

### 9. LONG-TERM, FULL-TIME GRADUATE STUDY AND/OR RESEARCH FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

*Method of administration.*—Individual requests for long-term, full-time graduate study and research are forwarded by installations, with the installation commander's certification of the need, to the headquarters of its major air command. If the requests meet established criteria and the major command approves, the requests are forwarded to Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, for necessary action.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Long-term, full-time graduate study and research programs are applicable to all areas of the Zone of Interior.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approvals were given to provide long-term, full-time graduate study and research for 146 Air Force civilian employees during the fiscal year 1967.

### 10. CIVILIAN CAREER PROGRAMS

*Method of administration.*—Civilian career programs are administered within the Air Force in accordance with basic policies formulated and issued by the Department of Defense. Immediate administration of civilian career programs is performed at the Air Force activity level.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Civilian career programs include education and training at all academic levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Civilian career programs are conducted at Air Force activities, worldwide.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, approximately 6,000 Air Force civilian employees were included in operational Department of Defense-wide career programs and 450 in Air Force-wide career programs.

### 11. COURSES IN MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT IN NONGOVERNMENT FACILITIES

*Method of administration.*—Requests for approval to expend tuition funds are prepared by Air Force installations. The commander of each subordinate organization to whom appointing authority has been delegated is authorized to approve training of not more than 80 hours' duration in non-Government facilities of key civilian employees if such training is funded from locally available funds. The commander of each major air command is authorized to approve training of more than 80 hours, but not more than 120 days, in duration of key civilian employees if such training is funded from locally available funds. The Director of Civilian Personnel, Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, approves training of more than 120 days duration in non-Government facilities of key civilian employees.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Management development in non-Government facilities encompasses undergraduate and graduate level management, business administration, and public administration courses or programs.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The management development program is worldwide for all civilian employees of the Air Force.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, approximately 2,000 man-courses of training were completed.

### 12. FELLOWSHIPS FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

*Method of administration.*—Applications for fellowships are submitted by installations to major air commands and Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, where they are screened and competitively selected for official nomination to the particular institution granting the fellowship. Major air commands approve acceptance of fellowships, contributions, and awards incident to training in non-Government facilities by civilian employees unless the contribution, award, or payment must be supplemented by appropriated funds. Requests for such expenditures are forwarded by major air commands to be considered for approval by the Director of Civilian Personnel, Headquarters, U.S. Air Force.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All fellowships are at the college level. Most are of the graduate level and some are at the postdoctorate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This program affects all Air Force installations in the United States and overseas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, nine fellowships were awarded to promising midcareer employees. These included four Sloan fellowships in executive management, three National Institute of Public Affairs career education awards, one

Mellon Institute fellowship, and one fellowship granted by the Israel Institute of Technology.

### 13. INTERAGENCY TRAINING FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

*Method of administration.*—Each Air Force installation surveys the training needs of its civilian employees. Where practical and economically feasible, these needs are met through Air Force or other Department of Defense components' training facilities. Interagency training programs promoted and coordinated by the U.S. Civil Service Commission are utilized by Air Force installations for training civilian employees when this would result in better training, improved service, or savings to the Air Force. Installations submit nominations for interagency programs in accordance with instructions contained in the interagency training bulletin issued by the Civil Service Commission.

*Levels of education concerned.*—In general, interagency training ranges from the secondary level to undergraduate and graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This program concerns all Air Force installations in the United States and, to a limited degree, areas in certain foreign countries.

*Number and type of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, approximately 2,900 Air Force civilian employees received training through the interagency training program.

## C. DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

### 1. AIR FORCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT THROUGH CONTRACTS WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

*Method of administration.*—The Department of the Air Force supports research and development projects with contracts and grants to colleges and universities. The Air Force Systems Command (AFSC) and the Air Force Office of Aerospace Research (OAR) are the contract Air Force agencies which appoint project officers to work with educational organizations on any problems that arise. The contract is terminated upon submission by the institution and acceptance by the Air Force of a final report at which time payment may be made to the educational institution.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Research is conducted primarily at the college and university postgraduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Educational institutions throughout the United States, Canada, and numerous foreign countries participate in the research and development program of the Air Force.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Research is conducted in areas of primary interest to the Air Force. Results are used to broaden the technological base of the Air Force and, in many instances, are applicable to the entire scientific community.

# CHAPTER 8. PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## A. LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, OFFICES AND BOARDS

### 1. EMPLOYEE TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—The overall coordination and administration of this activity is carried out by the Personnel Office, Administrative Division, Department of Justice. The Personnel Office assists the legal divisions, offices, and boards in determining training needs and developing programs to meet those needs. Training needs which are common to more than one organizational unit are met through centralized courses.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Training is designed to meet the needs of employees with educational levels ranging from completion of high school or equivalent to advanced degrees.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The seat of Government, and field offices throughout the country.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal 1967, all of the approximately 5,900 employees of the legal and administrative divisions, offices, and boards participated in an extensive inservice training program consisting of both on-the-job training and centralized training classes. In addition, employees were assigned to training programs of other Federal agencies and non-Government facilities. Significant centralized training courses conducted in fiscal year 1967 include: 3-day regional conferences for a total of 81 assistant U.S. attorneys; 10-hour training program for approximately 100 employees hired for the summer under the President's youth opportunity campaign; legal secretarial course for 50 stenographers; and 24-hour refresher shorthand course for 18 stenographers. Two hundred and forty-five employees participated in interagency courses offered in the Washington area. A total of 154 members of the professional staff enrolled in a variety of outside seminars and courses conducted by local universities and professional associations.

## B. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

### 1. OPERATION OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION NATIONAL ACADEMY

*Method of administration.*—The program is administered directly by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, utilizing almost exclusively Federal Bureau of Investigation personnel, but in addition, a number of experts in various fields of law enforcement serving as visiting instructors.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Instruction is designed to reach trainees with various educational levels. All trainees have a high school education or its equivalency. Some have college degrees or several years of college work.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Full-time law enforcement officers from any State, county, or municipal law enforcement agency are eligible to attend the Academy, as well as representatives from law enforcement agencies in the territorial possessions of the United States. Foreign law enforcement officers who meet the requirements also are invited to attend. The entire training program is carried on at the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D.C., and at the FBI Academy on the U.S. Marine Corps Reservation at Quantico, Va.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Attendance is restricted to law enforcement officers who are employed in a full-time capacity by law enforcement agencies. During the fiscal year 1967, 200 officers representing 46 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and nine foreign countries received training in the National Academy.

### 2. OPERATION OF FIELD LAW ENFORCEMENT SCHOOLS

*Method of administration.*—Upon invitation, the Federal Bureau of Investigation participates in the work of police schools held throughout the United States and Puerto Rico. The Federal Bureau of Investigation assists by making available instructors on certain law enforcement topics, or in some cases, by cooperating to the extent of helping to organize and administer the entire school. This is a cooperative law enforcement function, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation makes no charges for the services rendered.

*Levels of education concerned.*—There are no educational qualifications for attendance at local police schools, the only requirement of eligibility being that the student be a full-time law enforcement officer. The schools are concerned with education at all levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—These schools are held throughout the United States and Puerto Rico. Many are held on the premises of the sponsoring law enforcement agency.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 6,045 such schools were attended by approximately 177,730 persons representing law enforcement agencies in the United States and Puerto Rico.

### 3. INITIAL TRAINING FOR NEW SPECIAL AGENTS

*Method of administration.*—The training is administered entirely by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program corresponds to the level of professional school training and college graduate courses.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The trainees, in this case all recruits, are drawn from throughout the United States and, upon completing the training, each is assigned to one of the 58 field offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The training is given at Washington, D.C., and at Quantico, Va.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Enrollment for training is limited to Federal civilian personnel who are employed as special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. For the fiscal year 1967, 394 persons were given such training.

### 4. INSERVICE TRAINING FOR SPECIAL AGENTS

*Method of administration.*—The training is administered entirely by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program corresponds to the level of professional school training and college graduate courses.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All special agent personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation receive this training. The training is at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters in Washington, D.C., and at the FBI Academy on the U.S. Marine Corps Reservation at Quantico, Va.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The training is confined to personnel who are employed as special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. For the fiscal year 1967, 1,159 persons were given such training.

## C. BUREAU OF PRISONS AND FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.

### 1. GENERAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION OF INMATES OF FEDERAL PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

*Method of administration.*—The Bureau of Prisons directly administers this program in its 34 penal institutions. The activity is under the immediate supervision of the Director of Education and three assistants working under the Assistant Director of the Bureau's Institutional Services Division through the warden of each institution and his educational staff. Educational personnel, program of studies, equipment, supplies and training materials are approved by the central office as is the budget for each unit and training project.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The general and supportive education program is developed for remedial, elementary, secondary and higher education because the population of each institution falls into these categories educationally for the self-improvement that may accrue as a result of training for vocational careers.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 34 institutions in which the educational program is carried out are located throughout the continental United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The general and vocational education program is designed to meet the individual needs of many inmates in the 34 penal and correctional institutions. During the fiscal year 1967, there were 12,464 inmates enrolled in general education activities and 7,813 inmates were participating in the vocational training program. A substantial number of inmates was participating in numerous debates, forums, lectures, craft sessions, music appreciation meetings, and other educational activities carried out as a part of the broad educational program.

The Department of Justice has reported that in addition to the activity areas covered above most of the institutions maintained many group programs at no cost to the Government. Included in this classification are Dale Carnegie classes, Alcoholics Anonymous groups, Great Books clubs, Bible correspondence studies, etc. There are no accurate figures as to the extent of participation in these activities, but estimates indicate that at least 3,500 inmates did so.

### 2. EMPLOYEE TRAINING IN THE FEDERAL PRISON SERVICE

*Method of administration.*—The Manpower Development Office is responsible for the training and career development of the employees in the Bureau, Federal Prison Industries, Inc., and medical personnel assigned to the Bureau. The office is under the general supervision of the Personnel Officer in the Bureau. Full-time employee development officers are in some of the major institutions. The rest have the employee development function as a responsibility of the personnel officer. Institutions may develop noncost intraagency programs and approve interagency and nongovernment programs within a certain cost, time, and mileage limitation. The Bureau personnel officer approves all programs exceeding the institutional delegation and less than $1,000 for any one program. All nongovernment training exceeding $1,000 is approved by the Department.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The educational level of employees in the Bureau of Prisons ranges from those with a subhigh school education to those with advanced academic degrees.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The field installations are placed in 34 locations throughout the United States.

*Numbers and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 4,000 employees of the Bureau of Prisons received training in excess of 8 hours. There are over 180 different occupational specialties in the field installations and the Bureau.

## D. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

### 1. CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION FOR NATURALIZATION CANDIDATES

*Method of administration.*—The Service has no authority as a teaching organization, but cooperates in related programs provided by public schools and recognized educational organizations. Service officials engage in activity designed to encourage the formation of needed classes, confer with the educators concerning educational objectives and methods in an effort to coordinate the instruction with the educational requirements for naturalization. They attend conventions and conferences concerned with the education of the foreign-born, and periodically visit the citizenship classes to meet the student candidates for naturalization and encourage their continued attendance at the study groups. They provide liaison between the aliens and the schools, and assist in getting resident aliens embarked on a course of study and training in preparation for citizenship.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Except for an exemption accorded elderly, long-time residents of the United States, the law requires that the applicant for naturalization show an understanding of the English language, including an ability to read, write, and speak words in ordinary usage in the English language. It also requires that he show a knowledge and understanding of the fundamentals of the history, and of the principles and form of government, of the United States. The naturalization examination also includes inquiry into the applicant's understanding of and attachment to the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States. The examination is required to be uniform throughout the United States. In practice, the instruction levels are those found in elementary and secondary public schools.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The citizenship education program covers the States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The educational programs of the Service directly affect the 170,000 and more aliens who annually become permanent residents of the United States, as well as an undetermined percentage of a residue of several million resident aliens who have not as yet succeeded in becoming citizens, in the sense that these two groups of aliens are encouraged to apply for citizenship and are afforded every opportunity to prepare themselves educationally for the privilege. The entire United States is indirectly affected by these programs. Secondarily, the Service activity related to Citizenship Day, Constitution Week, Law Day, and Loyalty Day reaches the older citizens as well as the new.

A total of 134,138 prospective candidates for naturalization attended citizenship classes during the fiscal year 1967, while 2,570 others enrolled in the Service home study courses. Of the 105,237 aliens naturalized during the period, 24,894 had attended citizenship classes, and 1,699 had utilized the home study courses as the means of preparation; 11,402 of the newly naturalized persons submitted public school certificates of proficiency in connection with their naturalizations.

### 2. EXTENSION TRAINING PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered under the direction of the Service's personnel officer in the central office. The courses' lessons are prepared and maintained by experienced officer personnel in the regions, some of whom are journeymen officers and others are supervisory and staff personnel. Lessons are mailed to the employees who complete the problems and mail them to the personnel officer for scoring; whereupon, the scores and answers to questions missed are mailed back to the employee together with the next lesson in the course. Scores made by employees are recorded in their official personnel folders.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The courses are prepared for the adult educational level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Immigration and Naturalization Service employees in the United States, territories, possessions, and in overseas offices may enroll in the program.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, a total of 1,327 applications were received from immigration patrol inspectors, immigrant inspectors, investigators, special inquiry officers, naturalization examiners, deportation officers, and clerical and administrative personnel within the Service; as well as U.S. Customs inspectors and the Public Health Service's quarantine inspectors.

### 3. ADVANCED OFFICERS COLLEGE, OFFICER DEVELOPMENT CENTER

*Method of administration.*—The college's facilities are maintained by the Port Isabel district director who also provides local administrative support when required. Under the direction of the Assistant Commissioners, all programs of instruction are prepared in the Central Office, Washington, D.C. The regions nominate officers to attend the journeyman and supervisory programs and each Assistant Commissioner's staff select who will attend each session. The INS Employee Development and Training Advisory Board selects the 20 executives who are enrolled in the Executive Development Seminar. The personnel officer in the central office coordinates all training conducted at the college.

*Levels of education concerned.*—These programs of instruction are designed to meet adult educational objectives.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Officers stationed in various districts and sectors throughout the United States attend programs at the college.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Those affected in fiscal year 1967 were: naturalization examiners, 13; immigrant inspectors, 32; investigators, 25; supervisory investigators, 22; and executive personnel, 20.

### 4. BORDER PATROL ACADEMY, OFFICER DEVELOPMENT CENTER

*Method of administration.*—A chief patrol inspector directs the Academy and supervises a staff of instructors. Patrol inspectors (trainees) are automatically assigned to study at the Academy shortly after induction. The Academy correlates the resident instruction with the postschool training by furnishing workbooks, study guides, and instructor guides for use of sector training officers who are responsible for presenting this second phase of the training.

Special technical courses are usually administered by the central office officials in cooperation with the chief patrol inspector of the Academy. Students are selected for such training by the Assistant Commissioner, Enforcement.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The specialized training is generally at the level of postsecondary education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Certain participants are drawn from sectors along the Mexican border; others from all parts of the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967 the numbers and types were: (1) patrol inspectors (trainees): 201 students completed training; (2) supervisory training for first line supervisors: 39 students for 2 weeks; and (3) supervisory training for sector and regional supervisors: 29 students for 3 days.

### 5. INSERVICE TRAINING IN REGIONAL OFFICES

*Method of administration.*—This training is administered locally by supervisory personnel with some assistance from staff personned. On-the-job is the most common method. This is supplemented by off-the-job training which is conducted in conference rooms and in offices.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All training is conducted on the adult educational level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Inservice training is conducted servicewide throughout all four regions and in the Central Office.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Since the number of individual short-term (2 hours plus) and long-term (40 hours plus) off-the-job inservice training programs throughout the Service is large and employees usually complete more than one program during the year, records are maintained showing number of completions and man-hours of training. During the fiscal year 1967 the types of employees and numbers of man-hours of training were: immigrant inspectors, 31,694; detention and deportation officers, 3,367; naturalization examiners, 4,739; immigration patrol officers, 104,639; investigators, 22,726; records personnel, 3,655; general administrative personnel, 6,710.

## E. EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR U.S. MARSHALS

### 1. Inservice Training Program for U.S. Marshals, Chief Deputy Marshals, and Deputy Marshals

*Method of administration.*—The programs are administered directly by the Executive Office for U.S. marshals, utilizing almost exclusively Department of Justice personnel. In addition, experts in several fields of law enforcement serve as visiting instructors.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The specialized instruction is generally at the postsecondary education level. The educational level of Marshals Service employees range from high school graduates to college graduates. Some employees have completed postgraduate courses, and some are members of the bar.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All field offices in the Marshals Service.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, one deputy marshal training class was held, and 59 deputy U.S. marshals successfully completed the course.

# CHAPTER 9. PROGRAMS OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

## A. BUREAU OF PERSONNEL

### 1. Nonsupervisory Training Program

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered under policies provided by the central training organization in the Department. Regional and installation training officers are responsible for adequate preparation of local instructors. Planning for, conducting, and evaluating the results of training are the responsibility of line supervisors. Local training staffs assist line supervisors in establishing training objectives, planning appropriate programs, preparing appropriate instructional materials, and devising means for program evaluation.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program consists primarily of inservice training. The instruction may be classified generally at the level of secondary education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Nonsupervisory training is conducted for or provided to employees throughout the postal service.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This program is generally for career employees of the postal service, although limited instruction is also provided to temporary and seasonal employees. As of June 30, 1967, there were an estimated 670,000 nonsupervisory employees on the rolls of the Post Office Department, headquarters and field, or 93 percent of the total personnel of the Department. There was an aggregate of over 4 million paid trainee man-hours in nonsupervisory training during fiscal year 1967.

## B. OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY POSTMASTER GENERAL

### 1. Supervisory Development Program

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered under policies provided by the central training organization in the Department. Training staffs assist management in planning for or conducting supervisory training, as well as in the evaluation of such training. Occasionally guest lecturers or discussion leaders from industry or other agencies are invited to present some phases of the training. Under sponsorship of the newly established Postal Service Institute, all first-line supervisors who have not received supervisory training will be assembled at selected field sites for such training. Also, certain specialized job-oriented training for supervisors will be provided through the resources of the Institute.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The supervisory training program consists almost entirely of inservice training. The instruction may be classified generally at the secondary and college levels of education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Supervisory training is conducted for or provided to supervisors throughout the postal service.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This program is generally for career supervisory employees of the postal service, of which there were approximately 37,000 as of June 30, 1967, headquarters and field, or 5 percent of the total personnel of the Post Office Department. There was an aggregate of over 400,000 paid trainee man-hours in superviory training during the fiscal year 1967.

### 2. MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered under policies provided by the central training organization in the Department. Training staffs assist in planning for or conducting management training, as well as in the evaluation of such training. Under sponsorship of the newly established Postal Service Institute, seminars will be held on a national basis for top-level executives. Nonpostal training will continue to be used where selected courses are job-related and meet a specific objective, and the development of an inservice course on the subject would not be feasible.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The instruction may be classified generally at the college level of education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Management training is conducted for or provided to management personnel throughout the postal service.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This program is limited to career managerial personnel of the postal service, of which there were approximately 11,000 as of June 30, 1967, headquarters and field, or 2 percent of the total personnel of the Post Office Department. There was an aggregate of over 76,000 paid trainee man-hours in management training during the fiscal year 1967.

### 3. INTERNATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Postmaster General's Office of International Postal Affairs. It is an integral part of the Department's overall activities in the international field. The training programs are arranged in consultation with the Agency for International Development, Universal Postal Union, or with the interested Governments.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The instruction may be classified generally at the college level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program, while conducted in Department headquarters and through visits of foreign government officials to regional offices and postal installations throughout the country, is intended to mutually benefit friendly interested countries throughout the world as well as the United States

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This program is only for foreign government officials. During the fiscal year 1967, the Post

Office Department provided training and orientation for 124 foreign governmental officials from 35 countries.

### 4. Operation of the Postal Service Institute

*Method of administration.*—The Institute has its national headquarters in the Washington, D.C., area. It functions as a field activity since its audience is largely drawn from field establishments. In addition to the national headquarters, there is a network of field extension centers geographically dispersed throughout the country. Approximately 2,500 upper level employees and trainers will be served annually at the national facility. The field centers will specialize in self-instructional programs and the use of standardized programs administered by trainers who will have been trained at the national facility.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Generally, instruction at the Institute may be considered to be at the post-secondary and higher education levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Institute is national in its scope of operation.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Institute is the Post Office Department's major in-service training facility. When it is fully operational, it is expected that as many as 65,000 employees may receive some training services annually, considering the multiplier effect to be achieved by the field extension centers. In addition to postal personnel, the Institute accepts limited numbers of individuals from two other sources: (*a*) other Federal agencies, and (*b*) international organizations.

## C. BUREAU OF THE CHIEF POSTAL INSPECTOR

### 1. Postal Inspector Training Program

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered under the supervision of the Chief Postal Inspector. Classroom training is conducted at Department headquarters. Fifteen divisional training counselors are responsible for administering the on-the-job training portion of the program.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training is comparable to that generally found at the professional and graduate school levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Inspectors appointed to the Postal Inspection Service throughout the continental United States and its possessions participate in the training program.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Only employees appointed to postal inspector positions may participate in this program. During the fiscal year 1967, 96 new inspectors were given such training.

# CHAPTER 10. PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## A. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

### 1. Consolidated Departmental Manager Development Program

*Method of administration.*—The Consolidated Departmental Manager Development Program is conducted jointly by the Office of Personnel Management, Office of the Secretary, and each of the bureaus of the Department. The Division of Employment and Training, Office of Personnel Management, is responsible for general direction of the program as part of its regular activities. In each bureau a training committee and training officer give general direction to bureau aspects of the program, including the selection of trainees, the scheduling of their practical training assignments, review of written reports, counseling, and bureau meetings.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate. While there are no specific educational requirements, most of the trainees are college graduates and some have advanced graduate degrees.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Approximately 80 percent of the employees are from the field and the remainder are from the Washington area. The training is conducted in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 40 career employees participate in this annual program. Those selected for training have been foresters, engineers, biologists, park rangers, chemists, refuge managers, geologists, and employees in a number of other occupations. Outstanding character, ability and aptitude for leadership, and capacity to accept responsibility are required of the trainees.

### 2. Administrative Management Training Program

*Method of administration.*—The Administrative Management Training Program is conducted cooperatively by the Office of Personnel Management, Office of the Secretary; by the bureaus of the Department; and by sponsoring offices in the Office of the Secretary. These sponsoring organizations, in addition to the Office of Personnel Management, include the Office of Budget, Office of Management Operations, Office of Management Research, and Office of Survey and Review. Each of the sponsoring offices provides guidance to the trainee through the services of a program adviser.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate. Some of the trainees are college graduates, while others have accomplished undergraduate work.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Most of the trainees are from field offices. The training is conducted in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The training is for the development of employees in the administrative management areas of personnel management, automatic data processing, management analysis, budget, financial management, procurement and property management, and internal audit. In the programs that have been conducted, an average of 15 employees have participated each year.

## B. BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

### 1. Employee Training and Development

*Method of administration.*—The method of administration varies with the nature of the educational programs under consideration. Some are administered entirely by the agency, such as the employees orientation and student engineer trainee programs. Others are jointly administered by the agency and other Government agencies and nongovernmental entities, such as labor unions. The programs make use of personnel and facilities of technical institutes, colleges, and universities, other Government agencies, and nongovernmental organizations.

*Levels of education concerned.*—These programs are at the secondary, postsecondary, university, and postgraduate levels of education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Pacific Northwest States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The programs are conducted for the benefit of Federal civilian employees. During the fiscal year 1967, individual participation in Bonneville Power Administration's various training and development programs totaled 4,389.

### 2. Training Opportunity Programs

*Method of administration.*—The Youth Opportunity Campaign Program is administered entirely by Bonneville Power Administration. The other programs are administered on a cooperative basis with the organization financing the program.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The Youth Opportunity Campaign, National Youth Center, and welfare programs involve basic job orientation training at approximately the secondary school level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—In fiscal 1967 the programs were confined to the States of Oregon and Washington.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This program is conducted for employees and for nonemployees who are program participants. Approximately 50 persons received this training in 1967.

### 3. Technical Training for Outside Personnel

*Method of administration.*—In general, this training is coordinated by the Training Office; however, the specific training is provided by technical specialists within Bonneville Power Administration organizations.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This training is generally at the college graduate level; in some cases at the doctorate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Training is performed at various locations throughout the Bonneville Power Administration service area of

Oregon, Washington, southern Idaho, and western Montana; however, most of the training is at the central headquarters in Portland, Oreg.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This training is provided for approximately 40 industrial and Government agencies representatives each year. In addition it is provided to 15 foreign nationals.

### 4. College Cooperative Research Program

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered on a cooperative basis under contractual agreements between Bonneville Power Administration and the participating colleges and universities. Each agreement sets forth the primary objectives and general scope of the project and provides for the cooperative evaluation of results.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program utilizes the facilities and personnel of participating colleges and universities.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Primarily, the Pacific Northwest States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, although there are some research contracts with colleges and universities outside the region.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program is designed for the immediate benefit of Bonneville Power Administration, but the ultimate beneficiaries are the consumers of electric power generated by the Federal Government in the Pacific Northwest. The program also affects individuals and organizations that may take advantage of Bonneville Power Administration developments in electric power transmission.

## C. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

### 1. Proficiency Training

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered entirely within the bureau and is continuous. Bureau sessions are held on district, State, service area, and bureau levels, depending upon the scope of the training.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Generally postsecondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Training is conducted in all areas in which the bureau operates.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Employees in administration, technical specialties (forestry, range management, engineering, soil and watershed, lands, and minerals), managers, and executives participate in training programs. Approximately 1,800 employees participate in these programs annually.

### 2. Research Programs (Western Universities)

*Method of administration.*—Bureau of Land Management projects, in cooperation with colleges, universities, and Federal research agencies, are mission-oriented in functional areas. The Bureau provides, in the form of cooperative research contracts, financial assistance, and/or sites, structures, materials, etc. to facilitate studies of mutual interest.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Western United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—A few persons at each of 12 western universities and experiment stations.

### 3. TRAINING OF FOREIGN NATIONAL

*Method of administration.*—International training activities are coordinated by an international cooperation officer utilizing the facilities of the Bureau as necessary.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Mainly higher education. Technicians usually with 2-year vocational training or university equivalent degrees.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The participants during fiscal 1967 were from the following countries: Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, China, Ethiopia, Great Britain, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Yugoslavia, and Zambia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—There were 63 participants in fiscal 1967. They were ministers, members of parliaments, professors, bureau heads and their assistants, and specialists in resource administration, land laws, program planning, land reform, land titles, cadastral surveys, land classification and utilization, mineral leasing, land development, range management, and forestry and watershed management.

## D. BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

### 1. INDIAN EDUCATION

*Method of administration.*—Indian children are enrolled in public schools on the same basis as other citizen children wherever possible. Where the presence in a district of tax-exempt, Indian-owned lands and relatively large numbers of Indian children create financial problems for the local public school districts, Federal financial assistance is provided the district. Federal aid is provided by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, in accordance with Public Law 874 (81st Cong.), as amended. When Public Law 874 assistance is applicable, further supplemental aid provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs is extended in exceptional and extraordinary circumstances to extreme hardship districts which are educating a substantial percentage of Indian children. The funds are used primarily to meet the special needs of Indian children and to supplement school operation funds.

For Indian children who live in areas not served by public schools or who have educational needs which cannot be met in local schools, and for children requiring boarding home care as well as educational services, the Bureau of Indian Affairs operates boarding and day schools, and a limited number of dormitories for public school children.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The Bureau of Indian Affairs operates schools at elementary and secondary levels, and provides vocational training in selected schools at the post-high-school level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—In the fiscal year 1967 the Bureau of Indian Affairs conducted educational activities in 24 States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program is for the benefit of Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Indians of one-fourth or more degree Indian blood residing on nontaxable, Indian-owned land who are members of the tribes for whom the Bureau has trust responsibilities. In 1967 educational opportunities were provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for 51,234 children in Federal schools, and 4,268 in Federal dormitories for children attending public schools. Assistance was given on behalf of approximately 55,000 children enrolled in public schools. Enrollment in Federal boarding schools is limited to children who are orphans, who come from broken homes, or who have educational needs which cannot be met by schools in their own communities. In 1967 the Bureau of Indian Affairs also made grants to approximately 2,300 Indian students in colleges and universities.

### 2. Adult Vocational Training Services

*Method of administration.*—The Adult Vocational Training Services activity is administered by the Branch of Employment Assistance through area offices and field offices. Representatives of the bureau work with various public and private vocational training schools in establishing appropriate vocational training courses suitable for adult Indians.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Mainly secondary. Most of the courses approved are to assist the Indian who has completed eight grades of school, or more. There are also courses for those of lesser grade level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—In the fiscal year 1967 approved courses were available in 26 States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The activity is for the benefit of the Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, who are primarily between the ages of 18 and 35, who live on tax or restricted lands or lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, and who because of their educational or economic background have been determined to be in need of training in order to acquire reasonable and satisfactory employment.

In fiscal year 1967 vocational training opportunities were made available to 3,617 units, representing over 7,595 persons.

## E. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

### 1. Cooperative Settler-Assistance Program With State Agricultural Colleges

*Method of administration.*—This program is formulated jointly by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Agricultural Extension Services of cooperating States. The State Agricultural Extension Service employs an assistant county agent or irrigation specialist to give special assistance to settlers on reclamation projects. The assistant county agent is under the administrative and technical supervision of the Extension Service. The Bureau supplies him with all available information, such as land-classification data, and may, upon request, assist him on technical and engineering aspects of the work. Under provisions of a memorandum of understanding between the two agencies, the Bureau reimburses the Extension Service for part or all of the salary of the assistant county agent.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Instruction is at all educational levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All Bureau of Reclamation project areas are affected, but during the fiscal year particularly those on Columbia Basin, and parts of Missouri River Basin.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Services of assistant county agents are available to all settlers on the projects where such agents are employed. The number of settlers actually receiving services may be less than the total number of settlers, as some may not desire or request such services.

### 2. Training for Foreign Engineers

*Method of administration.*—The Bureau of Reclamation administers this activity in cooperation with the Department of State and other Government agencies under applicable foreign technical-assistance legislation. Reimbursement of costs is made by these agencies to the Bureau of Reclamation. In cases where foreign governments share the cost, the foreign government reimburses the Bureau through the Department of State.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training given is at the level of higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The training particularly affects the various countries represented by the trainees.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Two hundred and forty-six foreign graduate engineers received benefits of training under this arrangement during the fiscal year 1967.

## F. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

### 1. Training of Foreign Graduate Geologists, Cartographers, and Engineers

*Method of administration.*—The Geological Survey's programs of field laboratory and academic training of foreign graduate geologists and engineers are administered by the Director of the Geological Survey through its several technical divisions, in cooperation with the Agency for International Development, the United Nations, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, and other sponsors.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All training activity is at the college postgraduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 79 Geological Survey technical personnel were assigned to the following countries extending training and guidance to counterparts within their own country programs: Bolivia, Brazil, Columbia, Costa Rica, Guinea, Liberia, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Thailand, and Turkey.

During the fiscal year 1967 young graduate geologists and engineers from 29 countries trained within the Geological Survey and at American universities.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal 1967, 97 geologists, photogeologists, hydrologists, cartographers, and water resource engineers from foreign countries received inservice training or inservice training coupled with selected postgraduate academic training in the United States under the immediate supervision of the Geological Survey. Twenty-five of these technicians were enrolled for graduate work in universities.

### 2. TOPOGRAPHIC CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The topographic division career development program is based on two inservice Civil Service Commission approved training agreements: (1) Student trainee agreement, and (2) the 3-year program for graduate civil engineers. This program is administered by the chief topographic engineer through the division training officer.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The career development program is conducted in each of the four area offices: Arlington, Va.; Rolla, Mo.; Denver, Colo.; and Menlo Park, Calif.

*Numbers and types of persons affected.*—The student trainee program had about 14 participants in 1967. The participants in the 3-year career development program numbered approximately 10.

### 3. WATER RESOURCES TRAINING PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The water resources division's short-course programs are administered by the career development section of the chief hydraulic engineer's office through the training sections of the several operating branches.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Persons attending these courses may come from any of the offices throughout the country which participate in the program.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The majority of the trainees are water resources division scientists and engineers. During the fiscal year 1967 more than 400 persons received technical training.

## G. BUREAU OF MINES

### 1. COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS FOR GRADUATE STUDY AT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

*Method of administration.*—In cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Mines, 35 colleges and universities in the United States have offered research fellowships annually to selected college students from the States, and in some instances to students from foreign countries. Selected students are assigned to the various research centers and laboratories of the Bureau and work under the administration and guidance of Bureau scientists on investigation and research currently of importance to the mineral industries. Bureau of Mines scientists furnish to the faculty of the university a report on the efficiency of the student and his qualifications in relationship to the awarding of the degree. A faculty member, usually the professor of the Department in which the fellow is enrolled, is placed on the Bureau of Mines payroll on an excepted appointment, to supervise the fellow.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education exclusively.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Nationwide.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 29 research fellows carried on investigations relating to coal, petroleum, metallic, and nonmetallic minerals.

### 2. EMPLOYEES SAFETY TRAINING PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The employee-safety program of the Bureau of Mines is the responsibility of the Division of Personnel, Office of the Assistant Director, Administration, and is conducted by a Bureau safety engineer. A Bureau safety committee acts as an advisory group on matters of policy and various aspects of the program including training methods. Additional safety personnel and safety committees serve Bureau activities and administrative areas to cover the various research and experiment stations, offices, and plants throughout the United States.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Generally postsecondary education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The activities are carried out in the research and experimental laboratories, offices, and plants of the Bureau located throughout the United States as well as the Washington office.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This program is for the protection and benefit of all the Federal civilian personnel and cooperative employees of the Bureau of Mines, numbering approximately 5,000.

### 3. INTERNATIONAL INFORMATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered by the Bureau of Mines, Division of International Activities, at the request of the Agency for International Development, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State, United Nations, and recognized international organizations.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Academic training may be arranged at either college undergraduate or graduate level. Inservice training is confined to professional personnel engaged in mineral resource development.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Programs are carried out on Federal and State properties, at American universities, and at privately owned mines, mills, and laboratories in the United States and Canada.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Training opportunities are made available to selected foreign nationals engaged in all aspects of the minerals industry. During fiscal 1967, 27 foreign nations participated in training programs under the auspices of the Bureau of Mines. The participants were from 13 countries.

### 4. MINE-SAFETY TRAINING PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The Bureau of Mines directly administers this program. The training is accomplished through lectures, sound motion pictures, exhibits, and actual demonstrations by trained Bureau personnel.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This training is not fixed at any educational level, but is roughly within the range of postsecondary education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The opportunity to obtain the Bureau of Mines training in matters pertaining to health and safety is available in all mineral-producing States. The text on first aid and mine rescue has been adopted in several foreign countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1966, 23,754 persons were trained in first aid and mine rescue, and 10,407 persons completed various courses in accident-prevention training. Demonstrated lectures on fire and explosion hazards of flammable vapors and dusts were given in 37 States to approximately 70,000 persons at a total of 820 meetings; other demonstrated lectures were given to approximately 103,000 persons at a total of 835 meetings. Sound motion pictures covering various phases of safety and accident prevention activities were exhibited 6,290 times to a total of approximately 193,000 persons. The meetings were held primarily for members of the mineral and mining industries; some were conducted at the request of the armed services, Federal agencies, and civilian groups located in mineral-producing States.

### 5. VISUAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The educational motion picture film program of the Bureau of Mines is conducted in cooperation with industry and other organizations. The cost of producing these films is paid by cooperating industrial concerns, which also supply prints for circulation. The Bureau bears only the overhead costs connected with distribution of prints through the Bureau's main distribution center.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—These films are shown in every State of the Union.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The films were shown nearly 195,000 times in 1966 to audiences aggregating more than 8½ million persons. They do not include an approximate audience of nearly 2 million persons who are estimated to have viewed the films on television. Since 1923, when records began, nearly 400 million persons have seen Bureau of Mines, industry-sponsored films. They include students and educators in grade schools, high schools, and colleges; scientists, engineers, and others associated with the mineral industries; business executives and employees; and members of civic, fraternal, and church organizations.

### 6. COLLEGE RESEARCH GRANTS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Director of the Bureau of Mines. Review of grant applications, selection of research projects for support, and monitoring of the progress of investigations are responsibilities of the technical staff of the Assistant Director—Minerals Research.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Generally, but not restricted to, college graduate level.

*Geographical areas affected.*—Nationwide.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967 the Bureau of Mines supported 14 grants in 12 universities, chiefly for research related to solid waste disposal. Approximately 35 faculty members and graduate students were affected.

## H. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

### 1. SCHOOLING FOR CHILDREN OF EMPLOYEES OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

*Method of administration.*—The school program is administered by the local school districts. Yellowstone National Park School, the elementary school at park headquarters, is administered by a local school board, a cooperative agreement having been worked out between it and the National Park Service for reimbursement of school costs on a pro rata basis.

To provide elementary educational facilities for Federal and concessioner dependents so situated that they cannot attend the headquarters school and for those attending high schools adjacent to the park, the National Park Service has worked out cooperative agreements with appropriate grade and high school districts for reimbursement of school costs on a pro rata basis.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary and secondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is carried out partly in Yellowstone National Park and partly in the States of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho. The appropriate school districts are reimbursed for children of park employees attending schools in those States in which the park is situated. Amounts paid to the school districts in the respective States are determined by the number of children of park and concessioner employees attending the schools.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program is for the benefit of children of Federal civilian and concessioner personnel. A total of 102 children benefited by the program during the 1967 fiscal year.

### 2. OPERATION OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE TRAINING CENTERS

*Method of administration.*—All training activities at these centers are the responsibility of the Division of Personnel Management and Manpower Development.

*Levels of education concerned.*—At no fixed level but approximately secondary and higher. A full range of training activities are offered from the entrance level orientation to upper management development.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Trainees come from park areas and offices located in 45 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 1,200 Federal civilian employees annually receive training in these facilities.

## I. BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

### 1. TRAINING UNDER THE FOREIGN AID PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The program of training in the United States is administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, with funds transferred by the Agency for International Development.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Generally secondary and higher, vocational and academic.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Training is carried out at various places in the United States. In the program paid from funds of fiscal year 1967, participants attended educational institutions in Alabama, Florida, Washington, Michigan, Iowa, Utah, and California.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The total number of persons whose programs were paid from funds of fiscal year 1967 was 13, and they came from five countries.

### 2. Educational Program, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

*Method of administration.*—The educational program for the special Government reservation embracing the Pribilof Islands is administered directly by the Alaska State Department of Education. The State of Alaska is reimbursed for the costs of the Pribilof Islands educational program by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries from receipts received from the sale of fur-seal pelts.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary (through the eighth grade).

*Geographic areas affected.*—The school program is limited to two small islands in the Bering Sea north of Dutch Harbor, Alaska. The Pribilof group constitutes a special Government reservation, set aside by Congress in 1869 for the protection of the Alaska fur seals and for other purposes.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Pribilof Islands school program is for the benefit primarily of the resident Aleut population of approximately 650. From time to time the children of Federal civilian personnel stationed on the islands also attend the schools. During the school year 1965–66, about 150 children received instruction.

### 3. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Graduate Educational Grants

*Method of administration.*—Selection of institutions to receive grants are made by the Bureau following a review of applications by a panel of six experts from leading universities. The institutions select the students.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate only. Predoctoral.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Nationwide.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The grants have supported 134 predoctoral students, most of them for a period of 2 years. Twenty-five of these students had received their Ph. D. degrees as of January 1967.

### 4. Supervisory Training Program

*Method of administration.*—Both phases of this program are conducted by the Branch of Personnel Management of the Division of Administration.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Generally higher education. Al though most of the participants in this program have college degrees, there are no educational requirements. Vessel personnel and wage board employees, who usually do not have academic degrees, attend. Supervisory responsibility (or potential for moving into a supervisory position) is the criterion for attendance.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is offered in the Washington office and the field.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Through the fiscal year 1967, 251 supervisors or employees about to become supervisors participated in "Management for Supervisors."

### 5. BUREAU ORIENTATION PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered entirely within the Bureau by the personnel staff. Guidelines are provided to a supervisor who has an employee entering on duty. Regional and Washington office personnel specialists provide the initial orientation and the bureau training officer provides the formal, classroom training for employees new to the Washington office.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Generally secondary and higher. All new employees receive orientation training regardless of educational level.

*Geographic area affected.*—Formal classroom orientation is offered only in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—About 140 persons a year.

### 6. WRITING WORKSHOP

*Method of administration.*—This workshop is administered by the Branch of Personnel Management of the Division of Administration. Employees whose jobs require them to write memorandums, letters, and reports volunteer to enroll in the workshop, or their supervisors nominate them for this training.

*Level of education concerned.*—Generally secondary or higher. There is no educational requirement for enrollment.

*Geographic area affected.*—The workshop has been conducted in the Washington, D.C., office only.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—A total of about 50 employees.

## J. BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

### 1. COOPERATIVE FISHERY UNITS AT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

*Method of administration.*—The cooperative fishery units function within the regional organization of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, so that each unit receives general supervision and amdinistrative services from the office of the regional director of the region in which the unit is located. Each unit is administered through a coordinating committee composed of representatives of the cooperating agencies.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate. The program emphasizes training of fishery students at the graduate level, but undergraduate classroom and field instruction is also facilitated.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The cooperative fishery units are located in 23 States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During 1967, a total of 30 courses were taught by unit personnel with an enrollment of 370 students. Special supervision was given to 132 graduate students, and 34 advanced degrees were awarded to graduates of the program. Results of research projects conducted at the units are used by Federal, State, and local agencies and organizations interested in management of the Nation's fishery resources.

### 2. Cooperative Wildlife-Research Units at College and Universities

*Method of administration.*—The nationwide aspects of the cooperative wildlife research unit program are administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Each of the 18 units, however, is administered by a coordinating committee composed of representatives of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the State conservation department, and the land-grant college involved. Thus the program is one of Federal-State cooperation in which the Wildlife Management Institute (a private, nonprofit organization) designates the Bureau as its agent in unit administration.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program involves the training of college wildlife students at the graduate levels. Undergraduate training is also facilitated.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The cooperative wildlife research units are located in 18 States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The results of the research projects at the units are widely used in the 18 participating State conservation departments involved, and are generally used where applicable in other States and by Federal agencies having wildlife responsibilities.

## K. OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

### 1. Aid to Public Education, American Samoa

*Method of administration.*—Public education is administered by the Government of American Samoa. Educational costs are financed through local tax revenues, community contributions, and funds appropriated by the Congress for the administration of territories.

*Levels of education concerned.*—There are 24 consolidated elementary schools, four secondary schools, and one teacher training school in the public school system.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Elementary schools are maintained in 20 communities on Tutuila, four in Manu'a and one on Swains Island. Three secondary schools are located on Tutuila and one in Manu'a.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 7,000 students attend the public schools and teacher training school.

### 2. Aid to Public Education, Trust Territory of the Pacific Island

*Method of administration.*—Public education is administered by the Trust Territory Government. Educational costs are financed through funds appropriated by the Congress of the United States, supplemented to a small degree by local revenues.

*Levels of education concerned.*—There are 178 elementary schools and eight secondary schools. Scholarship grants are provided for approximately 225 students each year for advanced training outside the Territory.

*Geographic area affected.*—Elementary education is available to all children in the Trust Territory. Four districts have one secondary school each and two districts have two secondary schools each. Advanced training is obtained from the mainland, Hawaii, and Guam institutions.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—About 23,000 students attend the public elementary and secondary schools. There are approximately 903 Micronesian and 229 non-indigenous staff members in the public school system.

## L. BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

### 1. National Conferences on Topics of Concern to Outdoor Recreation

*Method of administration.*—The program is administered by the Division of Research and Education, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in cooperation with institutions of higher learning which volunteer to serve as hosts for the conferences.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Both undergraduate and graduate level collegiate programs and faculty are involved.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is national in scope. Conferences are held in different geographic locations so that regional and State officials may have an opportunity to attend a conference at intervals of every few years.

*Numbers and types of persons affected.*—Conference attendance of about 250 persons is made up of Federal recreation administrators, heads of State and local parks programs, university and college faculty members, officials of private associations and organizations, and other persons. A much wider audience is affected by the published proceedings of such conferences.

### 2. Proficiency Training in Reviewing Requests for Grants

*Method of administration.*—The program is administered by the Division of Personnel Management and Organization, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate—approximating graduate level workshop.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is national in scope, involving personnel of regional offices located in Seattle, Wash., San Francisco, Calif., Denver, Colo., Ann Arbor, Mich., Atlanta, Ga., and Philadelphia, Pa., plus Washington, D.C., office personnel.

*Numbers and types of persons affected.*—Sixty-two employees, GS–5 through 14, attended the 12-hour course in 1967. They were recreation resource specialists assigned to administration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

## M. OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

### 1. Training of Scientists and Engineers in the Fields of Water and Resources Which Affect Water

*Method of administration.*—University and college students receive training and financial assistance through their participation and employment as part-time research scientists on water resources research projects carried out by universities and colleges and approved and financially supported by the Office of Water Resources Research. Such student research assistants are guided by competent professional investigators who are normally university or college professors. They are employed and assigned to research project work, and perform their assignments in accordance with university or college policy and regulations.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The activity is carried out in the 50 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, principally through water resources research institutes located at one university in each State and Puerto Rico. However, by working through the State institutes, universities and colleges other than those where institutes are located are also eligible to participate in this program of water resources research and training administered by the Office of Water Resources Research.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967 over 1,200 students were employed as research assistants on approved projects. These students involved many professional disciplines including individuals preparing for careers in the life, physical, and social sciences, and engineering.

## N. FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

### 1. Research, Training, Demonstration, and Research Fellowship Grants

*Method of administration.*—The research, training, demonstration, and research fellowship program is administered by the Division of Grants Management, Office of the Assistant Commisioner for Research and Development, of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. Awards are made for specific projects.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education, mainly college graduate. Research and demonstration projects directed by an investigator in the grantee institution utilize professional personnel and graduate students to conduct the studies. Training grant programs directed by a staff member in the grantee institution utilize faculty, and provide stipends for students involved in the training program.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Institutions and individuals in all States of the United States are eligible to apply for grants of these types. A small number of research grants are awarded to foreign institutions for the support of projects of outstanding interest. A small number of research fellowships are awarded to U.S. nationals for study in foreign institutions offering specialized research training.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In 1967, the research grant program provided support for 243 principal investigators and student staff of more than 400; the training grant program provided support for 71 program directors and 390 student trainees; the demonstration grant program provided support for 70 project directors and 70 student staff; the research fellowship program provided support for 103 research fellows.

## O. OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

### 1. Saline Water Research Grants to Educational Institutions

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Office of Saline Water through contracts and grants with industry and educational institutions. These contractual arrangements are for research on problems directly related to separation and purification processes for water. They are not training or fellowship grants, but the participants receive beneficial training in research while significantly contributing to the national desalting program.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College and university graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Contracts and grants are made to colleges and universities in more than two-thirds of the States as well as in foreign countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Typically, a project is undertaken by a postdoctoral and one to three graduate students. More than 400 individuals might participate in the program during a given year.

## P. OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

### 1. Office of Coal Research Contracts With Educational Institutions

*Method of administration.*—The program is administered by the Office of Coal Research through contracts negotiated with educational and other nonprofit institutions. Contractors render frequent technical progress reports and monthly or quarterly vouchers for costs incurred. Projects are monitored by the Office of Coal Research technical personnel, and contractor personnel receive payment for services rendered.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Research contracts are entered into with colleges and universities in numerous States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—There are presently eight research projects underway with colleges and universities, utilizing the services of approximately 84 individuals on these projects within a 1-year period.

# CHAPTER 11. PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## A. EXTENSION SERVICE

### 1. Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service, Operating Through Land-Grant Colleges

*Method of administration.*—Cooperative Extension Service work in subjects relating to agriculture and home economics in an out of school educational program is conducted cooperatively with the local people by the State Land-Grant Universities, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and county governments. Each State and Puerto Rico has an extension director named by the university and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. He serves as a joint representative of the Department and university in (1) administering State and Federal extension funds, (2) supervising the State extension service cooperatively employed specialists and program leaders and (3) negotiating with county governments the cooperative appointment and support of cooperative extension agents in the counties.

As an integral part of the university, the extension director and specialists work closely with the specialized research, teaching, and other departments. District extension agents and program leaders in agriculture, marketing, home economics, youth, area development and other program areas help the director work closely with county governments in the joint employment, subject-matter support and supervision of county extension agents.

There is in the Department a Federal extension service staff with an administrator responsible for (1) providing leadership and assistance to State extension services in developing cooperative programs that serve national needs, (2) administering the Smith-Lever and other Federal laws supporting cooperative extension work, and (3) coordinating the educational work of the Department.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Instruction is not fixed at any level but is generally within the range of secondary and postsecondary education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States and Puerto Rico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—All people in the United States concerned with problems relating to agriculture and home economics.

## B. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

### 1. Agricultural Research Conducted Partly at Educational Institutions

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly by the Agricultural Research Service. The portion of the total research program carried out at State agricultural experiment stations and educational institutions is usually conducted under cooperative agreement or memorandums of understanding which outline the responsibilities and working arrangements with each cooperator of the various projects. Under these agreements the Agricultural Research Service for the most part furnishes research personnel, while the State institutions provide space, facilities, services, and personnel. Research work is also conducted for the Agricultural Research Service by educational institutions under research contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements which provide a fixed sum paid to the institution for the work.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels but particularly higher education. The State agricultural experiment stations and other institutions where cooperative research is conducted are closely connected with the State land-grant colleges and universities or other institutions of higher education. The findings from such research are available for use not only in such institutions but are carried to the general public by means of presentations at meetings, publications, press releases, articles in farm papers, and through State and Federal extension service.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All of the 50 States and Puerto Rico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This research is concerned primarily with problems affecting farmers, ranchers, and others engaged in agricultural industry. Ultimately, the benefits extend to the whole population of the United States.

## C. COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

### 1. Payments for Agricultural and Forestry Research at State Experiment Stations and Other Eligible Institutions

*Method of administration.*—Federal administration of payments and grants involves the review and approval in advance of each individual reseach proposal submitted by a State agricultural experiment station or other institution to be financed in whole or part from Federal-grant funds. The Service encourages and assists in the establishment and maintenance of cooperation within and between the States, and participates in the planning and coordination of research programs between the States and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This program is carried out in the 50 States and Puerto Rico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—All persons in the 50 States and in Puerto Rico are affected by the results of research financed by these funds.

## D. FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE

### 1. Agricultural Marketing Research in Cooperation With Experiment Stations of Land-Grant Colleges

*Method of administration.*—This program is carried out through the use of contracts with State experiment stations. The results of the studies are available for Department publication and may be incorporated in the State experiment station publications by mutual agreement.

*Level of education concerned.*—The research is conducted at the college or university level, but the results are applicable to cooperatives and other marketing agencies, farmers, and persons at all educational levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity is carried on in the States of Iowa, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Florida.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—All producers and consumers of agricultural products.

### 2. PREPARATION OF EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS AND PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS TO STUDY PROBLEMS OF FARMER COOPERATIVES

*Method of administration.*—This activity is performed directly by the Farmer Cooperative Service in close relationship with land-grant colleges, Federal and State extension services, and other Federal and State agencies.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This activity is applicable to farmer cooperatives and other interested agricultural agencies and persons at all educational levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States as a whole.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 3 million farmers who are members of 8,500 marketing and purchasing cooperatives and the related business service associations.

## E. FOREST SERVICE

### 1. FORESTRY RESEARCH PARTLY CONDUCTED IN COOPERATION WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly by the Forest Service. That part of the total research program carried out at colleges and universities is conducted under grants, cooperative agreements, or memorandums of understanding. Governed by individual project needs, under these agreements the Forest Service and universities provide research personnel, facilities, services, and materials.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education. To the extent that professors and students make use of the research projects and the technical and scientific Federal experts available, the learning in the colleges and universities is advanced.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Research is conducted in cooperation with institutions of higher education in most of the States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The owners and managers of forest land and forest resources, the harvesters of forest resources, the manufacturers and marketers of forest products, and the users of all forest resources and products—practically the entire population of the United States.

### 2. PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL FUNDS OF ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO

*Method of administration.*—The Forest Service pays directly to the States of Arizona and New Mexico, as income to their school funds, a proportionate share of the gross receipts of the national forests in those States.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The funds support education at the elementary and secondary levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The States of Arizona and New Mexico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—All students attending elementary and secondary schools in the recipient States.

### 3. Payments to States and Territories from the National Forests Funds, for Schools and Roads

*Method of Administration.*—With minor exceptions, the Forest Service pays 25 percent of all money received from the national forests during each fiscal year to the States and territories for the benefit of public schools and public roads of the counties in which such national forests are situated.

*Levels of education concerned.*—To the extent the funds are used for schools rather than roads, the payments support elementary and secondary education. The Forest Service has no data on the proportion of the funds used to support schools.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Most of the States and territories receive benefits from this source.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Students in elementary and secondary schools in the areas receiving funds.

### 4. Payments to Counties of 25 Percent of Receipts From National Grasslands and Land Utilization Projects

*Method of administration.*—Twenty-five percent of the receipts from national grasslands and land utilization projects are paid to the counties in which such lands are located. These funds are for the benefit of local schools or roads.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Funds used by the counties for school purposes go toward the support of elementary and secondary systems. The Forest Service has no data on the proportion of the funds used to support schools.

*Geographic area affected.*—These lands are in 24 States and 100 counties and are located in most sections of the continental United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—These funds used by the local counties for school purposes support the public elementary and secondary school systems, thereby affecting all persons attending or connected with the public schools.

## F. CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

### 1. Demonstration and Training Program Under the Tobacco Acts

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered directly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture through actual demonstrations on farms, meetings with farmers held at high school or other country points, demonstrations and instructions for vocational agriculture classes in rural high schools and in agricultural colleges, and visitors courses held at field offices. The demonstration activities are carried out in cooperation with State departments of agriculture, 4-H Clubs, etc.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program is a part of vocational education in rural high schools and agricultural colleges.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Tobacco-producing areas of the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 65,000 tobacco producers, students, and members of the trade.

### 2. DEMONSTRATION OF GRADES AND STANDARDS FOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered directly by the Department of Agriculture through the preparation and distribution of pamphlets and charts and demonstrations before interested groups.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The work is generally at the level of secondary and postsecondary education. Schoolrooms are used in some instances as a meeting place for groups viewing demonstrations.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The activity is carried on in the United States as a whole.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program is primarily for the benefit of producers of agricultural commodities, but ultimately affects the citizenry as a whole.

### 3. NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The program is one of Federal financial aid to States. The State educational agency is responsible for the operation of the program in participating schools, in accordance with the terms of an agreement with the Department of Agriculture. However, the Department of Agriculture administers the program directly for private schools in those States where State agencies are not permitted by State laws to disburse funds to nonpublic schools. Federal assistance is provided in the form of funds and food. Funds are apportioned to States in accordance with a statutory formula. Agricultural commodities are purchased under section 6 of the National School Lunch Act by the Department of Agriculture and distributed to State agencies for distribution to schools.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary and secondary schools are involved in this program by statutory definition of the word "school" as "public or nonprofit private school of high school grade or under."

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is carried out in each State, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 18.5 million children in fiscal 1967.

### 4. SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This program is one of Federal financial aid to users of fluid milk. State educational agencies administer the program in all public schools in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and in private schools in all but 34 States, where the program is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. State educational agencies, special State agencies, or the USDA administers the program in nursery schools, child-care centers, and other eligible outlets.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary and secondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is carried out in each State and the District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—88,316 schools and 6,823 child-care centers participated in the program in fiscal 1967.

## G. ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

### 1. Economic Research Conducted Partly at Educational Institutions

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly by the Economic Research Service. The portion of the program carried out at State agricultural experiment stations and other educational institutions usually is conducted under cooperative agreements or memorandums of understanding. Under these agreements the institutions provide space, facilities, services, and personnel. The Economic Research Service either furnishes research personnel, or reimburses the institution for services of institution personnel assigned to conduct the research. Research also is conducted for the Economic Research Service by educational institutions under research contracts and grants.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The State agricultural experiment stations and other institutions where cooperative research is conducted are closely connected with the land-grant colleges and unviersities or other institutions of higher education. The findings from such research are available for use not only in the institutions but are carried to the general public by means of presentations at meetings, publications, press releases, articles in farm papers, and through State and Federal extension services. Thus the Service is concerned with all levels of education but particularly higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—In the fiscal year 1967 research was conducted in cooperation or under contract with State agricultural experiment stations and other educational institutions in nearly all of the 50 States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This research deals primarily with problems affecting farmers, ranchers, industry groups, and others engaged in various phases of the agricultural industry; the rural nonfarm as well as rural farm population; and people in the foreign countries where studies are made. Ultimately, the Service affects the whole population of the United States.

## H. STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

### 1. Cooperation With State Agricultural Colleges

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered directly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Each cooperator determines and supports its own program. No Federal payments are made to these cooperating agencies under this program.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States as a whole.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This work affects the whole citizenry.

## I. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

### 1. Educational Work in Soil and Water Conservation

*Method of administration.*—The educational work in soil and water conservation is carried out cooperatively by the Soil Conservation Service and the Federal Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, and the State extension services. The agencies cooperate in developing a national plan of extension education.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Though the educational phases of the program serve chiefly as a medium of informing farmers and ranchers on the need for conservation methods, much of the material prepared is used by schools at all levels for the teaching of conservation.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is carried out in areas of the United States where soil conservation district organization has been slow or where there appears to be a need for additional educational work.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Persons engaged in agricultural pursuits are particularly affected; otherwise and ultimately the whole population of the United States.

### 2. Preparation of Informative Publications

*Method of administration.*—The program is administered by the Soil Conservation Service as an integral part of its regular program. The specific way in which the publications are used depends on the plans of the educators, school officials, teachers, students, extension services, county agents, adult leaders, or individual citizens who obtain them through regular publications distribution channels.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary through higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All States and Puerto Rico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Certain publications are designed more specifically to be of help to educational people. To the extent that the soil and water conservation programs are used to conserve basic soil and water resources and to develop wiser use of land and water resources, the entire population is affected.

## J. AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

### 1. Donation of Commodity Credit Corporation Commodities to Educational Institutions for Educational Use

*Method of administration.*—The program is carried out under the general direction and supervision of the Executive Vice President of the Commodity Credit Corporation and in accordance with the bylaws of Commodity Credit Corporation.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Principally higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The projects are operated throughout the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Producers, processors, and consumers and eventually the whole citizenry.

## K. OFFICE OF PERSONNEL

### 1. INTRADEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND OTHER TRAINING ACTIVITIES

*Method of administration.*—The Office of Personnel directly conducts and coordinates the management development programs, and provides leadership to the Department agencies in their development and evaluation of their training programs.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels, ranging from manual and clerical skills to postdoctoral research and education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All areas in the 50 States, territories, and possessions and foreign countries, where Department employees are located.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—All employees of the Department of Agriculture.

## L. INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

### 1. DEPARTMENTAL TRAINING PROGRAM FOR FOREIGN NATIONALS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Department of Agriculture in accordance with memorandums of agreement between the Department of Agriculture and the Agency for International Development. The International Agricultural Development Service coordinates the activities of the Department in this endeavor. It serves as the focal point for administration as well as programing activities. Programs are developed by the International Agricultural Development Service, in consultations with the Agency for International Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other sponsoring agencies, and in cooperation with other agencies of the Department of Agriculture, other Departments of the Federal Government, land-grant colleges, and other public and private institutions. Administrative training relations and procedures are worked out by the International Agricultural Development Service, other agencies of the Department of Agriculture, land-grant colleges, and sponsoring agencies.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Principally higher education. The educational level of the training program for foreign nationals varies. For the most part participants are referred to institutions of higher learning where they may take part in special short courses developed for them, enroll as special or regular students for specific courses or for consultation and training periods.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This training activity is carried out within the United States and its territories. The facilities of the land-grant colleges and the Department are used for the most part. The participants come from many of the countries of the world and their training is expected to affect the areas from which they come.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, a total of 4,208 foreign nationals were programed and serviced by the Department.

## M. OFFICE OF INFORMATION

### 1. PREPARING, PRINTING, AND DISTRIBUTING PUBLICATIONS, EXHIBITS, PHOTOGRAPHS, FILMSTRIPS, SLIDE SETS, AND MOTION PICTURES OF EDUCATIONAL VALUE

*Method of administration.*—The Office of Information has the management responsibility of the total publications program of the Department which includes policy review, clearance, printing, and distribution. The Office also has management responsibility in coordinating the use of exhibits, photographs, filmstrips, slide sets, and motion pictures in disseminating useful agricultural and consumer information.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Mainly the secondary level. Materials produced by the Office of Information reach persons of all levels of education. Generally, however, popular publications such as farmers bulletins are written at the secondary level of education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity is performed entirely in Washington, D.C., but the subject matter is drawn from many places in the United States where research and other programs are carried out. Materials produced are distributed throughout the whole area of the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This program affects the whole citizenry of the United States.

## N. SUPERVISION OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Method of administration.*—The government of the Department of Agriculture Graduate School is vested in a general administration board appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The school is administered by a director and his administrative staff.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The programs of the school are at the college undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Principally the Washington metropolitan zone. The school's correspondence program and some of its special seminars extend to other areas of the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The school mainly affects Federal employees, but to some degree non-Federal employees. The school's programs directly concern between 17,000 and 18,000 persons each year. This includes students, faculty, and committee members.

# CHAPTER 12. PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## A. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

### 1. EMPLOYEE TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—The employee training program is administered by the Personnel Operations Division of the Office of Personnel in the Office of the Secretary. The program represents one function of a full personnel administration program provided by the Personnel Operations Division to the Office of the Secretary, the Economic Development Administration, the Office of Business Economics, the U.S. Travel Service, and the Office of State Technical Services.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The instructional level of training provided to employees ranges from the secondary to the graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The great majority of employees, approximately 1,800, are located in Government-owned and Government-leased buildings in the District of Columbia. Approximately 300 employees of the Economic Development Administration are located in economic development areas in the following principal locations: Portland, Maine; Duluth, Minn.; Seattle, Wash.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Huntington, W. Va.; Austin, Tex.; and Huntsville, Ala. Approximately 50 employees of the U.S. Travel Service are located in foreign areas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The employee training program reaches approximately 2,100 employees. These include blue-collar, clerical, and a wide variety of professional occupations. At least 25 to 30 percent of the work force is directly affected by the program each year. During the fiscal year 1967, 345 employees received inservice training while 241 employees received outservice training.

## B. OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION, DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

### 1. MANAGEMENT INTERN PROGRAM, BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE

*Method of administration.*—The Management Intern Training Board, acting for the Director of the Bureau of International Commerce, has overall responsibility for this program. Membership includes each Office Director or his Deputy, and the Domestic and International Business Personnel Officer or his Deputy. A management selection panel (consisting of three Board members) interviews and selects candidates for the program. The Chief, Employee Development Branch, serves as program manager.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All applicants must come from the management intern register; therefore, education may run from bachelor's degree through the Ph. D.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Eight employees, entrance grades GS–7 and GS–9, received this training in fiscal 1967.

### 2. PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

*Method of administration.*—The Personnel Advisory Board, acting for the Administrator of the Business and Defense Services Administration, has overall responsibility. The DIB personnel officer or his designee (who must be another Board member) serves as Board chairman. The operating body between Board meetings is the personnel advisory panel, which is made up of three Board members.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All applicants must come from the quality and FSEE lists of eligibles; education may range from bachelor's degree through Ph. D.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Thirty-two employees, entrance grades GS–5 and GS–7, received this training in fiscal 1967.

### 3. EXECUTIVE RESERVE TRAINING PROGRAM, BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

*Method of administration.*—The program is under the general guidance and coordination of the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning, pursuant to Executive Order 11179.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Generally higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The training is carried on in Washington, D.C., and in eight regions and at 42 field office locations of the Department of Commerce. Since the program includes the distribution of technical literature to the reservists for home study, it extends throughout the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—About 1,500 presidents, vice-presidents, plant managers, industrial and management specialists, and other professional-level personnel.

### 4. RETIREMENT PLANNING SEMINARS

*Method of administration.*—The program is administered by the Employee Development Branch, Personnel Division, Office of Administration for Domestic and International Business.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels are concerned. This is a program in planning for retirement.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Fifty employees, at all levels, attended on a voluntary basis in fiscal 1967.

### 5. TRAINING WITHIN INDUSTRY

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Employee Development Branch, Personnel Division, Office of Administration for Domestic and International Business in close cooperation with the operating officials.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training provided under this program is at the level of higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Participants in this program are located in the Washington, D.C., area and limit their travel to plants or facilities within 500 miles of Washington, D.C. (unless there is an exceptional need to go farther).

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Fifty-three commodity industry analysts received this training in fiscal 1967.

### 6. SECRETARIAL TRAINING PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered by the Secretarial Training Center, Employee Development Branch, Personnel Division, Office of Administration for Domestic and International Business.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training provided under this activity is at the high school level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The training is given in Washington, D.C.

*Numbers and types of persons affected.*—Twenty secretarial and clerical employees completed this training in fiscal 1967.

### 7. MAXIMUM UTILIZATION OF SKILLS AND TRAINING (MUST) PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered by the Employee Development Branch, Personnel Division, Office of Administration.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training provided under this activity is at the high school level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The training is given in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Twenty clerical employees were trained in this program in fiscal 1967.

### 8. SHORTHAND, DICTATION REFRESHER COURSE

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered by the Secretarial Training Center, Employee Development Branch, Personnel Division, Office of Administration for Domestic and International Business.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training provided under this activity is at the business school level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Sixty-three secretarial and clerical employees participated in this program in fiscal 1967.

### 9. RESIDENT UNIVERSITY COURSES

*Method of administration.*—This activity is conducted by the George Washington University, Washington, D.C. Arrangements for classrooms are handled by the Employee Development Branch, Personnel Division, Office of Administration for Domestic and International Business.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training provided is at the undergraduate and graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity is carried out in the Washington, D.C., area.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Fifty-four employees participated in job-related courses in fiscal 1967.

### 10. OPERATION OF A LANGUAGE BOOTH

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered by the Employee Development Branch, Personnel Division, Office of Administration for Domestic and International Business.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training provided under this program is at the level of higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Thirty-four professional employees participated in this training activity in fiscal 1967.

### 11. READING IMPROVEMENT COURSE

*Method of administration.*—This course is administered by the Employee Development Branch, Personnel Division, Office of Administration for Domestic and International Business, and the Department of Agriculture Graduate School.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Generally secondary and higher. Instruction is not fixed at a particular educational level, but is offered employees in GS grades 7 through 16.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The course is given in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Twenty-two employees attended on a voluntary basis in the fiscal year 1967.

## C. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

### 1. TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE UNEMPLOYED AND THE UNDEREMPLOYED IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AREAS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered jointly by the Departments of Labor, Commerce, and Health, Education, and Welfare. Within the Department of Commerce, the program is administered by the Training Division, Office of Technical Assistance in the Economic Development Administration. Acting together, the three Departments evaluate proposals relating to training the unemployed and the underemployed in redevelopment areas, and award grants to those projects which demonstrate the greatest need and give the greatest promise of success.

At the State level, the program is administered by the State employment service or a similar agency in the State. Proposals for projects are submitted by local or State governmental and private organizations to the employment service in each State for evaluation and submission to the Department of Labor.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This program includes vocational and academic training from the elementary level to the undergraduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—In the fiscal year 1967, 900 counties throughout the 50 States were included in redevelopment areas, and thus were eligible for participation in the program.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, approximately 19,000 persons received some form of training under this program. Special emphasis is given to training youths, women, and nonwhites. Eligible for assistance under the program are unemployed and underemployed persons residing in places designated as redevelopment areas by the Secretary of Commerce.

## D. OFFICE OF STATE TECHNICAL SERVICES (OSTS)

### 1. State Technical Services Educational Grants Program

*Method of administration.*—The enabling legislation provides that the Governor of each State shall designate an institution to be known as the designated agency, to administer and coordinate the program in the State. The designated agency invites the participation in the program of universities in the State which confer degrees in science, engineering, or business administration, and other institutions which meet the qualification requirements established. Qualified institutions are invited to submit proposals to the designated agency for inclusion as part of the technical services program for the State. The designated agency must certify that at least one-half of the money required for projects is raised from non-Federal sources. Each designated agency has an advisory council, which reviews and evaluates the State's program and makes recommendations to the designated agency and the Governor.

Matching grants are provided by OSTS directly to qualified institutions in support of technical services programs adjudged to have special merit.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program ultimately will cover all levels of education from the elementary level to the graduate level.

*Geographic areas covered.*—The program covers the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Directly affected by the program are all citizens who participate in programs administered by qualifying institutions. Their number is indeterminable. Indirectly the program potentially affects millions of persons throughout the Nation.

## E. ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

### 1. Personnel Training

*Method of administration.*—The Career Development Branch of ESSA's Personnel Division plans and monitors education and training for ESSA's civilian employees and commissioned officers. Component directors are responsible for funding and operating training programs. Supervisors are responsible for the primary training of employees under their supervision.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Training occurs in all States, possessions, and on the Coast and Geodetic Survey vessels at sea.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—2,852 employees participated in ESSA-supported training activities during the fiscal year 1967. This number is made up of 845 professional or scientific, 1,313 technical, 575 supervisory or management, and 119 Youth Opportunity Corps employees.

### 2. TRAINING OF FOREIGN NATIONALS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the International Training Group, Office of International Affairs, ESSA, in cooperation with the sponsoring agencies, which include the Agency for International Development, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, bilateral arrangements made through the Department of State, and those U.S. Government agencies which may require special training in ESSA facilities for their foreign trainees. Such programs are arranged under cooperative agreements.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All countries eligible for technical assistance under the United Nations and its specialized agencies and the U.S. international educational programs may be affected by this assistance.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Assistance is normally given to nationals of cooperating countries who qualify for the training offered. During the fiscal year 1967, the number trained by ESSA consisted of 79 nationals from 36 countries.

### 3. RESEARCH IN COOPERATION WITH INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

*Method of administration.*—The program aspects of this activity, such as the selection of problems, and fields of study, are administered by the directors of the main components of ESSA. The research is a service provided under grant or contract.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program utilizes the services and facilities of the universities. The universities employ graduate research assistants on the projects.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program extends to universities throughout the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967 approximately 150 graduate students were employed by universities as part-time or full-time research assistants on ESSA-supported research projects. The research results affect environmental services to the people of the United States and other nations.

## F. NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

### 1. OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS GRADUATE SCHOOL

*Method of administration.*—The graduate school is operated as a nonprofit organization under the direct administration of the National Bureau of Standards educational committee. Bureau scientists serve as instructors.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Instruction is at the college undergraduate, technician, graduate, and postdoctoral levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The training is conducted on Federal properties in the District of Columbia and Boulder, Colo.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Any American citizen possessing the proper educational qualifications may enroll in university-sponsored, tuition-supported courses. Inservice courses, although designed primarily for Bureau employees, are available to personnel of other Government agencies and the industrial community on a space-available basis. Approximately 1,300 persons in Washington and 150 in Boulder receive training at the graduate schools each academic year. The majority of the students are professional scientists.

### 2. SUPPORT OF POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATESHIPS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the National Bureau of Standards educational committee (Washington) in cooperation with the National Research Council/National Academy of Sciences-National Academy of Engineering.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Postdoctoral.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Primarily Federal properties in the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 20 per year are awarded fellowships.

### 3. RESEARCH AND TRAINING FOR FOREIGN NATIONALS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered jointly by the Office of the Associate Director, National Bureau of Standards, in cooperation with the International Cooperation Administration, Department of State, the United Nations, and foreign governments.

*Level of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Primarily Federal properties in the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 19 foreign guest workers from 10 countries and approximately five foreign trainees from three countries were trained at the National Bureau of Standards in fiscal 1967.

## G. PATENT OFFICE

### 1. INITIAL TRAINING IN PATENT EXAMINING PROCEDURE

*Method of administration.*—This training activity is administered directly by the Patent Office, Personnel Division. Technically proficient senior examiners, selected from the examining corps staff, are used as program instructors for each new examining class.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training provided is at the undergraduate scientific and technical education level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The activity is carried out solely on Federal property in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal year 1967, 11 non-Patent Office employees and 180 new patent examiners received initial training in patent examining procedure. The training is provided primarily for all new scientists and engineers hired by the Patent Office.

### 2. FINAL INDOCTRINATION TRAINING FOR PATENT EXAMINERS

*Method of administration.*—This training activity is administered directly by the Patent Office. The instructors and lecturers are selected from among the senior members of the staff of the examining corps.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training provided is at the undergraduate scientific and technical education level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The activity is carried out solely on Federal property in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal year 1967, 9 non-Patent Office employees and 171 new patent examiners received the final indoctrination training for patent examiners. The training is provided primarily for all new scientists and engineers.

### 3. BASIC ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COURSE

*Method of administration.*—This training for employees is administered directly by the Patent Office, Personnel Division. Senior patent examiners serve as instructors of the course.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training provided is at the undergraduate engineering level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The activity is carried out solely on Federal property in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal year 1967, 22 patent examiners received training in basic electrical engineering. This training is provided mainly for nonelectrical engineering (degree) examiners or those who need to update their knowledge in the field.

### 4. TRAINING IN EFFECTIVE SUPERVISION AND PERFORMANCE

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered directly by the Patent Office, Personnel Division.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training provided is at the skills level of training, or roughly equated with secondary education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The activity is carried out solely on Federal property in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal year 1967, 47 supervisors and those new to this role received this training. The participants were primarily from the nonprofessional service and support areas of the Patent Office.

### 5. BASIC TYPING SKILLS TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered directly by the Patent Office, Personnel Division.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training provided is comparable to the secondary level of formal education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The activity is carried out solely on Federal property in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal year 1967, 47 employees at the lower grade levels received basic typing training.

### 6. REFRESHER TYPING SKILLS TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered directly by the Patent Office, Personnel Division.

*Levels of education concerned.*—That training provided is comparable to that taught at the secondary level of formal education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The activity is carried out solely on Federal property in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal year 1967, 112 employees at the lower grade levels received this kind of training.

### 7. REVIEW OF SHORTHAND TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered directly by the Patent Office, Personnel Division.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training provided is comparable to the secondary level of formal education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The activity is carried out solely on Federal property in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal year 1967, 13 employees received this training.

### 8. AMENDMENT AND ISSUE TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This specialized training is administered directly by the Patent Office, Personnel Division.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training provided is comparable to the secondary level of formal education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The activity is carried out solely on Federal property in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal year 1967, 30 clerical employees received this training.

### 9. TELEPHONE TECHNIQUES (RECEPTIONIST) TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This training activity is administered directly by the Patent Office, Personnel Division.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training provided is comparable to that taught at the secondary level of education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The activity is carried out solely on Federal property in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal year 1967, 27 clerical employees received this training.

### 10. ENGLISH 2600 (PROGRAMED INSTRUCTION)

*Method of administration.*—This training activity is administered directly by the Patent Office, Personnel Division.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training is comparable to the secondary level of formal education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The activity is carried out solely on Federal property in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal year 1967, 12 clerical employees, primarily those at the lower grade levels, received this instruction.

### 11. READING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This training activity is administered directly by the Patent Office, Personnel Division.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training provided is comparable to the secondary level of formal education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The activity is carried out solely on Federal property in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal year 1967, 38 employees received this training.

## H. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

### 1. TRAINING IN ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered directly by the Bureau of the Census, Processing Division, as an inservice training program. Census personnel give the instruction.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training provided is at the level of higher education. .

*Geographic areas affected.*—Training is conducted on Federal property in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, a total of 802 persons received this training.

### 2. CENSUS AND STATISTICAL TRAINING FOR FOREIGN NATIONALS

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered directly by the Bureau of the Census under the sponsorship of the Agency for International Development.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training is at the level of higher education; and, to the extent that foreign participants are enrolled in universities, this program utilizes institutions of higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity is carried out primarily on Federal properties in Washington, D.C., with occasional programs arranged at the census field and processing facilities located throughout the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In the fiscal year 1967, 219 foreign technicians from 55 countries received this training. Most of these persons are holding responsible statistical positions in their home countries.

## I. OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

### 1. TRAINING OF FOREIGN RESEARCH TECHNICIANS

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered directly by the Office of Business Economics through cooperation with the Department of State and participating foreign governments.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training provided is at the graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity is carried out primarily on property leased by the Federal Government in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Mainly foreign economists and economic research technicians in the employment of their respective governments. Approximately 30 foreign nationals from 10 different countries were trained under this program in the fiscal year 1967.

## J. MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

### 1. Operation of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy

*Method of administration.*—The U.S. Merchant Marine Academy and the educational program of the Academy are operated and administered directly by the Maritime Aministration. Selection of cadets is made by congressional nominations and competitive examination.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Training is through a 4-year college-level course leading to the degree of bachelor of science upon graduation.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is conducted on Federal property at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N.Y. The United States as a whole is affected since young men from all States and possessions of the United States are eligible for appointment to the Academy.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Application for appointment as a cadet may be made by any citizen of the United States who has reached the age of 17 but who has not passed his 22d birthday and who is a graduate of a high school or the equivalent. In fiscal year 1967 the average number of cadets in training was 875.

### 2. Training of Cadets From Other American Republics

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered directly by the Maritime Administration, employing in its accomplishment the facilities and instructors of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N.Y.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training consists of a 4-year college-level course leading to a bachelor of science degree upon graduation.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is conducted at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N.Y.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Nationals of any of the American republics selected by their governments, with appropriate clearance through the State Department, are eligible for the training. Since the program's inception in 1946, 26 foreign students have enrolled and 16 have graduated.

### 3. Training at State Marine Schools (Degree-Granting)

*Method of administration.*—This activity is a Federal-State program. The program is under the administration of the several States. The Maritime Administration provides certain supervision and assistance to the State schools.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training provided is at the college level leading to a bachelor's degree as authorized by the particular State law wherein the Academy is located.

*Geographic areas affected.*—While this activity primarily affects the States wherein the Academies are located, it indirectly affects the United States as a whole. The training is conducted at State schools in New York, Maine, California, Massachusetts, and Texas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Eligibility criteria for training set by the States vary somewhat; however, in general, the requirements are the same as for the Merchant Marine Academy, that is, high school education or equivalent. The average number of men in training in the fiscal year 1967 was 1,534.

### 4. Radar Observer Training

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered directly by the Maritime Administration through the offices of the Directors, Atlantic coast district, Gulf coast district, and Pacific coast district.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Not exactly fixable, but perhaps generally at the level of secondary vocational education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity is carried out for the benefit and improvement of the American merchant marine as a whole. The program is conducted at Maritime installations in New York City, New Orleans, Louisiana, and San Francisco, Calif.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Training is available to any citizen of the United States who has a license issued by the Coast Guard as a master or a deck officer, seamen preparing to sit for their original deck officers' licenses, and others who are concerned with shipping and are employed either by Government agencies or by steamship companies. Since the inception of this program in November 1957, there have been issued in excess of 9,900 certificates of successful completion of the course of training.

### 5. Training of Foreign Nationals

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered directly by the Maritime Administration with funds provided by the Agency for International Development. However, the Maritime Administration utilizes the facilities of other Government agencies and private industry, as appropriate.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Vocational, secondary, and college levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity is carried out under the international cooperation and mutual security programs for the benefit of the various foreign countries participating in the program. The training is conducted partially in Government agencies in Washington, D.C., and in the field, and in the offices and plants of private industry throughout the country.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Since the inception of this program in 1949, there have been approximately 250 participants. At the time of this writing the program involves approximately 20 persons from about eight countries per year.

### 6. Training Program for Marine Engineers and Naval Architects

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly by the Maritime Administration through its personnel office and Office of Ship Construction. The personnel office has responsibility for the overall operation of the program. The Office of Ship Construction has responsibility for the areas and intensity of the technical marine engineering and naval architectural aspects of the training. The academic graduate study of selected trainees is under the supervision and is conducted by the university selected by the trainee and concurred in by the Maritime Administration.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Parts of the program dealing with actual work situations within the offices of the Maritime Administration or aboard ship are not directly related to a distinct educational level. Other parts of the training at shipyards, in the Washington office and at selected universities are of college graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This program is conducted in Washington, D.C. at shipyards on the Atlantic, gulf, or west coast, and aboard ships engaged in the foreign commerce of the United States. Graduate study may be at any accredited university throughout the country.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The personnel who participate in this program are employees of the Maritime Administration having completed their college education in marine engineering, naval architectural, or related engineering. Since the inception of this program in July 1955, 42 trainees have been employed, 30 have completed the training, nine resigned during the program and three are in the program at the time of this writing.

### 7. NUCLEAR MERCHANT SHIP PROPULSION REACTOR OPERATOR TRAINING PROGRAM

*Method of administation.*—This program is under the overall administration of the manager, nuclear ship program, Maritime Administration, who is responsible for the approval of the basic course of instruction and general scope of training and for general surveillance over the training program.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Generally higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This program is carried out at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N.Y., aboard the U.S.S. *Savannah* and at Fort Belvoir, Va.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Trainees in this program are U.S. citizens from the technical staffs of American-flag ship operators; shipbuilding companies, and maritime regulatory bodies. Predominantly, the personnel selected for training are deck and engineering officers on American-flag ships, mainly from the ships of American Export Isbrandtsen Lines, who fully own the subsidiary First Atomic Ship Transport, Inc., the present licensed ship operator.

# CHAPTER 13. PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## A. MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

### 1. Training and Manpower Services Under the Concentrated Employment Program

*Method of administration.*—The concentrated employment program coordinates and concentrates the programs of various manpower agencies. In doing this, it uses the resources of other programs, such as those under the Manpower Development and Training Act and the Economic Opportunity Act, contracting with community action agencies to use these resources in concentrations and combinations.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Principally vocational training and basic and remedial education at the elementary and secondary levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—At the time of this writing concentrated employment programs are operating in 20 major cities and in two rural areas. As the program develops, coverage will be extended to other cities and rural areas having large concentrations of "slum" residents and "disadvantaged" persons.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The concentrated employment program funded in fiscal year 1967 provided 90,500 work experience and training enrollment opportunities for "disadvantaged" persons.

### 2. Manpower Development and Training

*Method of administration.*—Activities under the Manpower Development and Training Act are the joint responsibility of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and of the Secretary of Labor. The program is administered within the Department of Labor by the Manpower Administration, with training projects locally initiated and sponsored.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Levels of training include semiskilled, skilled, technical, and other subprofessional, service, and clerical and sales occupations—training generally at the secondary level but sometimes including basic education at the elementary level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program covers all 50 States plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Since enactment of the Manpower Development and Training Act, more than 11,000 institutional projects have been approved for over 635,000 unemployed and underemployed persons. The Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training has authorized on-the-job training for more than 350,000 unemployed and underemployed persons.

## 3. WORK EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—The programs offering assistance to chronically unemployed and poverty-stricken youth and adults are administered by the Manpower Administration's Bureau of Work Programs. These programs make work experience and training available through contracts between the Bureau and local sponsors (a board of education, a community action agency, or a private nonprofit organization) which operate projects according to guidelines provided by the Bureau. The Bureau provides up to 90 percent of project costs while the sponsor provides the remainder.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The purpose of the Neighborhood Youth Corps is primarily to assist youth who are not high school graduates. While the level of education is not specified for persons eligible for the other programs, most are believed to be school dropouts, with many not having completed elementary school. Enrollees receive educational services tailored to their varying levels of development and accomplishment.

*Geographic areas affected.*—With the exception of the special impact program, which is limited to high-density poverty areas, there is no geographical limitation on these programs. Thus, in fiscal year 1967, the Neighborhood Youth Corps operated in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. "Operation Mainstream" and "New Careers" had projects in most of the States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Neighborhood Youth Corps provided over 556,000 "poor" youths with work opportunities during the fiscal year 1967. During this same fiscal year, "Operation Mainstream" provided more than 8,100 job opportunities; "New Careers," 9,400 job opportunities.

## 4. PROMOTION OF APPRENTICESHIP AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly by the Manpower Administration's Bureau of Appenticeship and Training. The Bureau works with management and labor organizations at National, State, and local levels. The Bureau also works closely with State apprenticeship agencies, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, State boards of education, local vocational educators, chambers of commerce, and other organizations having an interest in education and training.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The educational levels vary with different types of training. Most apprenticeship programs require a high school diploma or the equivalent as a basic entrance requirement. Secondary levels provide related and theoretical knowledge required in apprenticeship training. Postsecondary technical institutes are often utilized for courses to journeymen.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is carried out in all of the States and in the District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Persons affected by various forms of training promoted by the Bureau range from apprentices to management executives. At the time of this writing approximately 208,900 apprentices are in registered programs. Apprenticeship committees are established in more than 100 trades, and there are some 8,000 local apprenticeship committees.

### 5. Experimental and Demonstration Activities

*Method of administration.*—Experimental and demonstration projects are conducted by public or private organizations under contract with the Manpower Administration.

*Levels of education concerned.*—There are no standardized eligibility requirements; most projects focus on problems of "disadvantaged" groups. The great bulk of participants ordinarily have not completed high school. When training is a part of the project, it may include any or all of the following: Preparation for the world of work, remedial education at elementary and secondary levels, work experience, and skill training.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Projects may be located anywhere in the United States, and there are no requirements for allocation of funds among the various States and other geographical subdivisions.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 50,000 persons per year are directly involved in some aspects of experimental and demonstration projects. Generally, the participants are considered by the Manpower Administration to be economically, socially, physically, or mentally handicapped, unemployed, or underemployed, and a large proportion are members of minority racial groups.

### 6. Manpower Research Involving Direct Educational Activities

*Method of administration.*—(*a*) Internal staff research: This program is administered directly by the Manpower Administration, which utilizes its own professional staff in the conduct of research. (*b*) External research: This activity is carried out through contracts and grants.

*Levels of education concerned.*—(*a*) Internal staff research: Higher education is a prerequisite for professional staff involved in this activity. (*b*) External research: The program utilizes institutions of higher education as well as private and public non-academic-research organizations.

*Georgraphic areas affected.*—(*a*) Internal staff research: This program is carried out primarily in the District of Columbia. (*b*) External research: This activity affects the United States as a whole. Institutions in two States and the District of Columbia were actively engaged in this program during fiscal year 1967.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—(*a*) Internal staff research: All academic and other researchers concerned with manpower problems may benefit from the results of this activity through the availability to them of published research reports on manpower. (*b*) External research: Persons studying a wide variety of disciplines have been brought into the several programs of external research, including economics, sociology, psychology, industrial relations, political science, business administration, anthropology, education, and the behavioral sciences in general. The utilization of the results of this research in Federal, State, and local manpower policy and programs affects the entire national population.

### 7. NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS PILOT PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—In most of the 14 pilot cities, the sponsor is the community action agency. In seven of the cities, the centers will eventually be operated by community corporations developed under the Economic Opportunity Act, section 207, demonstration grants. In other cities, the centers will be administered by the city.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary and secondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The neighborhood centers pilot program covers "slum" neighborhoods in 14 major metropolitan areas: Boston; New York; Philadelphia; Washington, D.C.; Chattanooga; Jacksonville; Cincinnati; Louisville; Detroit; Chicago; Minneapolis; Dallas; St. Louis; and Oakland.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The target areas for the 14-city pilot program were selected on the basis of a high incidence of poverty. These target areas range in size from 16,000 to over 80,000 residents. The target areas average about 50,000 residents. The number of nonwhites in the target areas ranges from 8.4 percent in Minneapolis (which includes one-third of the nonwhites in the city, however), to over 90 percent. In over half of the cities, the number of nonwhites in the target area is over 50 percent.

Principally affected are persons living in areas having a high percentage of individuals without a high school education, and higher illiteracy and dropout rates than for the city as a whole.

### 8. MODEL CITIES PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—Each city is required to spell out in its application the details on the administrative machinery to be employed in planning and developing the program. All grants are made to the city demonstration agency. The agency might be the city, the county, a public agency established expressly for the purpose, or an existing local public agency. The city demonstration agency may, in turn, contract with other agencies and organizations whether public or private, to plan or carry out parts of the program with grant funds.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Vocational training and basic and remedial education at the elementary and secondary levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—By law, any municipality, county or other public body having general governmental powers is entitled to submit an application for a planning grant to develop a model neighborhood. To date of the time of this writing, applications for planning grants have been received from 193 cities in 49 States and Federal territories. The cities range in population from 3,500 to over 8 million. They are representative of every State and region of the country; they represent every major metropolitan area. In some instances, counties have submitted applications for the unincorporated area surrounding a large city; in other cases a city and the surrounding county have submitted a unified application. In each, only 10,000 of the population may be considered for the model city renewal.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The residents of "model" neighborhoods generally conform to selected standards as required by the Demonstration Cities Act of 1966. Chiefly, they are the "hard-core" unemployed and underemployed, the majority of whom have an average annual income below $3,000. A number of them have incomes below $1,000 per annum. Unemployment figures show that females are found on the unemployed lists with twice the frequency of males in the average "model" neighborhood.

With respect to education, the residents of these neighborhoods usually average far fewer years of school attendance than others in the city. The concommitant rate of school dropouts is equally high.

### 9. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—The staff development program of the Bureau of Employment Security is a Federal-State cooperative enterprise. With respect to its own employees, the Bureau provides training under the direction of its training staff and under all levels of supervisors. With respect to the employees of the States, the Bureau evaluates the effectiveness of State agency training programs, encourages the development of specialized inservice and specialized outservice training programs to improve the competence of all levels of managers, professional, and clerical staff in the State agencies; prepares training materials related to local office operation procedures; and acts as an exchange for related State-developed training programs and materials.

*Levels of education concerned.*—In general, the training is at secondary and college levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The staff development program is carried on in all of the offices of the Bureau of Employment Security and in all of the offices of the State employment security agencies, covering the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This program is carried on for the benefit of approximately 110 employees of the Bureau and approximately 50,000 employees of the State agencies.

## B. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

### 1. OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The outlook program is administered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Division of Manpower and Occupational Outlook. Employment outlook studies are prepared in the Division with the cooperation of offices within the Department, and with other governmental agencies, industry, and trade unions.

An occupational outlook service has been established within the Division to coordinate preparation, promotion, and distribution of occupational materials.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Recipients of the information and services of the occupational outlook program are concentrated at the secondary level of education. However, significant numbers of junior high school and college students also use the program's findings.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Manpower information emanating from the occupational outlook program is used throughout the United States and several foreign countries. The handbook and other major publications of the program are available at most libraries and educational institutions throughout the Nation.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—A majority of persons using the occupational outlook program's research findings are vocational counselors, educators, and persons choosing or helping others to choose a career. Local and national training authorities, manpower specialists, and policymakers also utilize the findings. The 1966–67 handbook was sold out at 80,000 copies. More than a million handbook reprints were sold, while circulation of the quarterly averaged more than 15,000 an issue. Many thousands of mail inquiries are also handled each year under this program.

## C. BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

### 1. Safety Training Service

*Method of administration.*—All programs for training State safety inspectors, union representatives, safety personnel of Federal and State agencies, and maritime personnel are administered directly by the Bureau of Labor Standards through staff safety engineers and safety promotion specialists.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Although most safety training is at the secondary or postsecondary level, instruction is related to the background, education, experience, and responsibilities of the trainees.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Most training is carried out in the United States as a whole. Training of labor union representatives may be centralized at times for joint participation by representatives from a number of States. Training of maritime personnel is provided in all major shipping areas on the navigable waters of the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, in the State-supported program, 498 State safety inspectors, 83 State supervisors, and 976 managers from private industry received training. A special program was conducted for 53 construction industry representatives selected on a national basis. In maritime, 15,347 stevedores, longshoremen, and shipyard workers were trained. In support of the President's Mission Safety-70 program, 3,655 Federal agency supervisors and safety representatives were given training. The number of persons indirectly affected by these programs cannot be accurately determined.

### 2. Labor Standards Training

*Method of administration.*—All training programs in labor law administration are administered directly through regional representatives of the Bureau of Labor Standards in cooperation with State labor department officials.

*Level of education concerned.*—Instruction at all educational levels is tailored to the background, education, experience, and duties of the trainees.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Training in labor law administration involved 12 States in fiscal 1967.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 50 State labor department supervisors and 100 state labor law investigators were given training in labor law administration in fiscal 1967.

## D. BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS

### 1. Technical Cooperation Training Activities

*Method of administration.*—The Bureau of International Labor Affairs provides general direction to and coordination and administration of the Department's services under the program of the Agency for International Development. All programs in the trade union fields are arranged by the Trade Union Exchange Programs Division of the Bureau of International Labor Affairs. Program for high-level Government officials, such as Cabinet or sub-Cabinet officers, and for those who have a general interest that cuts across Bureau and labor agency lines are handled by the Bureau of International Labor Affairs. Programs in various phases of the administration of labor and manpower services are arranged principally by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Labor Standards, Bureau of Employment Security, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, and the International Manpower Institute. The Labor-Management Services Administration and offices of the Department cooperate in this effort.

*Levels of education concerned.*—In general, the education received by these persons in the United States may be considered to be at the higher educational level in the great majority of cases. However, some education of secondary level is given.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Of the 698 participant arrivals under this activity during fiscal year 1967, 377 came from 17 countries of Latin America, 216 from 10 countries of the Near East, 41 from five countries of the Far East, 59 from 21 countries of Africa, and 12 from three European countries.

In fiscal year 1967, a number of educational institutions in six States, and the District of Columbia performed services in connection with technical cooperation activities of the Department.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Department "programed" 698 foreign nationals under the technical training activity during fiscal year 1967. Of these, 653 came under the program of the Agency for International Development, and there were 17 United Nations and 28 International Labor Organization fellows. Included were 458 trade unionists, 213 government officials, 15 management representatives, and 12 from other organizations.

### 2. Educational Exchange Activities

*Method of administration.*—All visitors referred to the Department under the international educational and cultural exchange program are "programed" by the Bureau of International Labor Affairs with advice and assistance from other offices of the Department. Short-term programs and advice are given from time to time to other cooperating agencies, such as the Governmental Affairs Institute or the Council on Leaders and Specialists.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Generally higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Of the total of 162 arrivals during fiscal year 1967, 52 came from 11 countries of Latin America, 11 came from three Near Eastern countries, 66 from six Far Eastern countries, 11 came from nine countries of Africa, and 27 from nine European communities.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Included in the 162 arrivals during the year were 116 trade unionists, 31 government officials, seven management representatives, and eight from other organizations.

## E. WOMEN'S BUREAU

### 1. PROMOTION OF EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES AND COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE SERVICES FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN

*Method of administration.*—The Women's Bureau, working with Government and non-Government agencies and organizations concerned with vocational training, acts as a stimulus for national concern and interest in the education of girls and women. In the international field it gives considerable assistance to the Office of International Labor Affairs and to other agencies responsible for the programs of visitors, in connection with the programs of women leaders.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The educational level varies considerably. It includes girls at the junior high school level as well as women with less than an elementary school education and women who have received graduate degrees.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is carried out for the benefit of all girls and women in the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Women's Bureau has reported that the number of persons affected by the programs cannot be readily determined.

## F. OFFICE OF EMPLOYEE UTILIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION

### 1. EMPLOYEE TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—Supervisors at all levels are responsible for determining the training needs of their employees. The Office of Employee Utilization and Development develops the overall training policy for the Department and conducts major training programs common to more than one bureau. Each major unit of the Department conducts appropriate training to meet their specific training needs. Appropriate interagency and non-Government employee training facilities are used to supplement the Department's resources when necessary.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training provided for employees consists of executive, supervisory, professional, technical, and nonprofessional skills development. The educational level of this training varies in accordance with the educational and experience requirements of the various types of jobs. In general, the training is at the business school, undergraduate, and graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The training is carried out principally in Washington, D.C., but also in Department of Labor field offices throughout the country.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Two thousand seven hundred and thirty-one employees trained with the Department of Labor; and 1,859 in other Government and non-Government agencies; total, 4,590 in fiscal 1967.

# CHAPTER 14. PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

## A. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

### 1. Administration of the Basic Statutory Function of the Office of Education

*Method of administration.*—The U.S. Office of Education (USOE), a constituent agency of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, carries out its responsibilities under the direction of the Commissioner of Education, a Presidential appointee. The Office maintains direct contact with State departments of education; other State and local educational authorities; institutions of higher education; public, and private nonprofit organizations; profitmaking corporations; and individuals.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States, its territories and possessions directly; indirectly a number of foreign countries in both the Eastern and Western hemispheres.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The enrollments in the elementary and secondary schools of the Nation, an estimated 50,700,000 school children; more than 2 million teachers employed in the public and private school systems of the Nation; the college and university enrollments of about 6,500,000 with 579,000 persons on the administrative staffs and faculties; more than 10 million additional persons estimated to be involved in adult or vocational education programs; and an indeterminate number of foreign nationals.

### *Adult and Vocational Education*

#### 2. Adult Basic Education

*Method of administration.*—The U.S. Office of Education administers title III of the Adult Education Act of 1966. The first award is made to authorized State agencies for the execution of adult basic education programs. State agencies submit plans, which must include fiscal estimates, to the regional office of the U.S. Office of Education for recommendation to the U.S. Commissioner of Education. With the Commissioner's approval, the States receive the Federal funds requested. The second type of award is made directly to public or private, profit or nonprofit organizations which have submitted proposals for demonstration projects or teacher training programs to the OE Division of Adult Education Programs, and have received the approval of the Commissioner.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary and secondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—In fiscal 1967 grants were received by the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Ten organizations in nine States and the District of Columbia received special project grants.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal 1967, there were 399,078 "undereducated" persons 18 years old or older who participated in these programs. There were 8,000 "undereducated" adults participating in special projects. Teachers and administrators participating in teacher training programs totaled 1,230.

### 3. Civil Defense Adult Education

*Method of administration.*—States must submit plans to the USOE Division of Adult Education Programs, which reviews and recommends the plans to the Associate Commissioner, Bureau of Adult, Vocational and Library Programs. The Associate Commissioner has final authority to approve the plans.

*Level of education concerned.*—Adult education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—There were 51 States and territories which participated in programs funded under this act in fiscal 1967.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—There were 458,620 adult individuals who completed these courses in fiscal 1967.

### 4. Manpower Development and Training Activities

*Method of administration.*—Under title II, part B, of the Manpower Development and Training Act, the U.S. Office of Education makes payments to State vocational agencies or other State-designated agencies. Payments for special youth programs or basic education may be made to any appropriate education agency. If a State does not provide programs, the Commissioner of Education may enter into agreement or contract with public or private educational or training institutions. The State employment service must prepare a notification of training needed and submit it to the State vocational education agency, which formulates a training plan and budget. The plan and budget must be approved by the State director of vocational education and the State director of employment service. Final review and approval rest with the regional representatives of the U.S. Office of Education and the U.S. Department of Labor.

Under title II, part C, of the act, a notification of needed training is prepared by the State employment service and submitted to the State vocational education agency. The latter formulates a training program and budget which it submits to the regional offices of the Office of Education and the Department of Labor. The proposal is then sent to the Office of Education, Department of Labor, Department of Commerce, and/or the Departments of Interior and Agriculture. After review the program is recommended to the Manpower Administrator for approval and funding. Final approval for institutional training projects rests with the Commissioner of Education.

The Office of Education administers all institutional programs (classroom, shop, and/or laboratory) with funds transferred from the Department of Labor.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Basic education level.

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*Geographic areas affected.*—Fifty-four States and outlying areas participate in programs under title II, part B. Under title II, part C, 34 States or outlying areas participate.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal 1967 there were 119,495 persons 16 years or older who participated in programs under title II, part B. Under title II, part C, there were 17,409 participants 16 or older.

### 5. RESIDENTIAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS

*Method of administration.*—Local agencies must submit their proposals to their State boards of vocational education. The State boards approve the proposals and forward them to the O.E. Division of Vocational and Technical Education for review and recommendation to the Commissioner of Education. The Commissioner has the final authority to approve the awards.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Youths of vocational high school age are eligible to attend these schools.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This program was new and was not funded in fiscal 1967.

### 6. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

*Method of administration.*—Programs are administered by State boards for vocational education. In order to obtain Federal allotments, boards must submit plans to the Division of Vocational and Technical Education in the U.S. Office of Education for approval by the Commissioner of Education.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary, postsecondary, and adult. Some students in teacher training programs at institutions of higher education also receive funds granted under these programs.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Under the Smith-Hughes Act the 50 States participate. The George-Barden Act and the Vocational Education Act of 1963 provide for participation by the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Total enrollment in programs under the Smith-Hughes, George-Barden and the Vocational Education Act of 1963 is estimated at 6,880,000 for the fiscal year 1967.

### 7. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FACILITIES

*Method of Administration.*—In order to obtain funds under the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, title II, for vocational education facilities, the local education agency must submit a proposal to the State board for vocational education and the State appalachian commission. These agencies simultaneously review the local agency plan. Following the approval by both agencies, funds under section 214 are transferred to the U.S. Office of Education. The U.S. Office of Education allocates funds under sections 211 and 214 to the States in a letter of credit.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary, postsecondary, and adult.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Only the counties in the 13 States of the Appalachian region, as defined in the act.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—An indeterminate number of persons in the Appalachian region desiring vocational education were affected in fiscal 1967.

### 8. VOCATIONAL WORK-STUDY

*Method of administration.*—The State submits its plan, through the State board for vocational education, to the USOE Division of Vocational and Technical Education. The Division reviews and recommends the State plan to the Commissioner of Education for approval.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary and postsecondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Fifty-four States or outlying territories participated in this program in the fiscal year 1967.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—An estimated 35,000 persons participated in work-study programs in the fiscal year 1967.

## *Aid to Handicapped*

### 9. LIBRARY SERVICES TO THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

*Method of administration.*—State agencies plan and administer the programs for which funds are allotted under title IV of the Library Services and Construction Act. In order to obtain the Federal allotment, the State must submit its plan to the USOE Division of Library Services and Educational Facilities for approval by the Associate Commissioner, Bureau of Adult, Vocational, and Library Programs.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Fifty-one States and territories participated in the fiscal year 1967.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The USOE has reported "no figures available."

### 10. MEDIA SERVICES AND CAPTIONED FILMS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the USOE Division of Educational Services, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped. The Assistant Commissioner for Administration contracts with a variety of agencies, both profitmaking and nonprofit, to carry out the various program functions to assist in the education of the deaf.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States and the District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Services reach an estimated 35,000 deaf school children, 5,000 teachers of the deaf, and more than 11,000 homes in which there is a deaf child. About 200,000 adult deaf persons receive benefits.

### 11. PREPARATION OF PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL IN THE EDUCATION OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

*Method of administration.*—The U.S. Commissioner of Education invites specialists to review State plans and applications submitted by colleges and universities. These specialists make recommendations for funding. Final approval must be given by the Commissioner. Recipients submit annual financial reports to the Office of Education.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education (undergraduate, masters, and postmasters students enrolled in a full-time academic year, summer session, or special study institute).

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Grants were available to 11,593 individual undergraduate, masters, and postmasters students enrolled in a full-time academic year, summer session, or special study institute during fiscal 1967.

### 12. RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE THE EDUCATION OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

*Method of administration.*—Grants may be awarded to State or local educational agencies, public or nonprofit, private institutions of higher learning, or other public or private nonprofit agencies, organizations, or groups, after proposals have been reviewed by the U.S. Office of Education staff and appropriate non-Federal advisory personnel, and approved by the Commissioner of Education. Appropriate reports must be submitted which describe the progress of the projects and the expenditure of funds.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Preschool, elementary, and secondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Participants in the 126 projects supported during fiscal 1967 were mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, crippled, or other health-impaired children.

### 13. ALLOCATION TO STATE AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR EDUCATING HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

*Method of administration.*—The U.S. Commissioner of Education establishes allocations for this program on a formula basis. Projects are designed by eligible State agencies and participating schools and submitted to their respective State departments of education for review and approval. State education agencies then send copies of approved projects to the U.S. Office of Education for final approval.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Prekindergarten, elementary, and secondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Forty-nine States and the District of Columbia participated in fiscal 1967.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Projects served approximately 100,000 handicapped children and hired more than 4,000 staff members in 105 State agencies operating or supporting about 700 schools during fiscal 1967.

### 14. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR STATE PLANS FOR THE EDUCATION OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

*Method of administration.*—Funds are allotted to each State and the District of Columbia, on a nonmatching basis, from the annual appropriation according to a formula based on the number of children aged 3 to 21 inclusive. Any State which desires to receive grants under this title must submit through its State educational agency, a State plan for the U.S. Commissioner of Education's approval. Once the State plan is approved, programs and projects may be conducted by either State or local public school systems. However, the law provides that to the extent consistent with the number and location of handicapped children enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools, provision will be made for their participation in the programs under this title. Part of a State's allotment for any fiscal year may be used for planning and for administration of the State plan. In addition to the State plan, which is submitted only at the beginning of the first year of operations, the State education agency must submit a projected activities report at the beginning of each year and an annual report at the end of each year.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Preschool, elementary, and secondary levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are eligible to participate.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This program was still in the planning stage in 1967; however, it is estimated that at least 10 percent of the school age population are handicapped and will be affected in the future.

## *Assistance to State Agencies*

### 15. IMPROVEMENT OF STATISTICAL SERVICES OF STATE EDUCATION AGENCIES

*Method of administration.*—The administration of the program must be kept in conformity with the plan submitted by the State and approved by the U.S. Commissioner of Education. This plan includes a description of the present educational statistical activities in the State educational agency and of the programs proposed by the State educational agency for improving State and local statistical services. An annual estimate and request for funds must be submitted to the Office of Education prior to the beginning of the fiscal year outlining the activities to be carried out in accordance with the State plan. An annual report also must be submitted covering the activities, including end-of-year financial data.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Fifty-four of the fifty-six "States." American Samoa and the Canal Zone do not have approved State plans under this program.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 700 personnel in the State education agencies are affected directly.

### 16. AID TO STATE INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARY SERVICES

*Method of administration.*—State agencies plan programs for which Federal funds are allotted. In order to obtain the Federal allotment, a State must submit its plan to the USOE Division of Library Services and Educational Facilities for approval by the Associate Commissioner, Bureau of Adult, Vocational, and Library Programs.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Fifty-one States and territories participated in fiscal 1967.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The USOE has reported that no data are available on number of participants, institutions, or grantees.

### 17. STRENGTHENING STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION

*Method of administration.*—The Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education of the U.S. Office of Education administers this program, in consultation with the Advisory Council on State Departments of Education, in the following manner: (1) Basic grants for the improvement and expansion of State departments of education may be made, according to an apportionment formula. Each State's improvement place must be approved by the U.S. Commissioner of Education. (2) Special project grants may be made for experimental programs to develop State educational leadership and to establish special services which, in the judgment of the U.S. Commissioner of Education, may help to solve problems common to several or all of the States. (3) Cooperative career development project fellowships may be awarded after candidates are nominated by eligible institutions and approved by State educational agencies and the U.S. Commissioner of Education. (4) Personnel interchanges may be arranged by the USOE and State departments of education mutually.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Primarily preschool, elementary and secondary levels. In those States where postsecondary vocational and higher education are under the purview of the State department of education, these levels may be of concern. Cooperative career fellowship candidates must hold, or be at an advanced stage toward, the doctoral degree.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal year 1967, almost 900 new professional positions and more than 760 new nonprofessional positions were budgeted by State departments of education with funds requested through basic grants. In addition, 62 fellows from 35 State universities participated in the cooperative career development program.

## *Educational Research*

### 18. CONSTRUCTION OF REGIONAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Bureau of Research, USOE. The U.S. Commissioner of Education may make a grant or negotiate a contract covering all or part of the costs of construction of regional research facilities as he may deem necessary. Universities, colleges, and other appropriate public and nonprofit private institutions engaged in educational research and related activities are eligible for consideration under this provision. Title to any facility so funded may be transferred by the Commissioner on behalf of the United States to any such institution, provided that such transfer be made subject to the condition that the facility will be operated for the purposes for which it was constructed.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Georgraphic areas affected.*—The entire Nation.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Twelve research and development centers and 20 regional educational laboratories in 27 States were functioning in fiscal 1967. The USOE has reported that it is impossible to estimate the number of persons affected.

### 19. EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH, SURVEYS, AND DEMONSTRATIONS

*Method of administration.*—The Bureau of Research of the U.S. Office of Education administers this program in support of educational research, surveys, and demonstrations according to two support patterns: (1) project support; and (2) program support. Project support is for clearly delineated, limited time research of any magnitude, while program support is for certain groups of continuous research or research-related activities. The Research Advisory Council, appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, assists the Commissioner in determining the priorities in support of projects relating to such areas as arts and humanities, educational technology, education of "disadvantaged" children, and development of new curricular materials, as well as for programmatic activities, such as the regional educational laboratories, the research and development centers, and the educational research information centers which are affiliated with the U.S. Office of Education. Application for either project or program support is made by submitting a standard formal proposal, which is evaluated by the USOE staff and by non-Government specialists. The formal proposal alone may be the basis for the selection and approval of a project. On the other hand, the establishment of an operating research program may involve site visits.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Every State of the Union, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal 1967, 1,032 projects were supported, including 17 contracts negotiated with 15 profitmaking organizations. These organizations included computer firms and systems analysis firms. The USOE has reported that it is impossible to estimate the number of researchers affected.

## 20. EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Bureau of Research, USOE. The U.S. Commissioner of Education is authorized to award grants for research training to universities and colleges, State education agencies, local school systems, and other public and private nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations. Contracts also may be negotiated with profitmaking organizations for the same purpose. Eligible applicants may request support for undergraduate, graduate, and postdoctoral training; for training institutes; inservice programs; or special projects. Funds may be used to develop research training staffs and curricular capabilities and for stipends for trainees.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate, and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—These training programs have been held in 35 States and the District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal 1967, the programs trained 70 undergraduates, 812 graduate students, and 13 postdoctoral fellows. Institutes and special short-term training programs served about 756 students and teachers, administrators, State education department staff, and other educational personnel.

## 21. FOREIGN CURRENCY EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Bureau of Research, USOE. Grants and contracts for educational research activities may be awarded to individuals and institutions for use in eligible countries with excess foreign currency balances. Proposals submitted to the U.S. Office of Education for approval must be reviewed also by embassy officials of the country in which the research is to be carried out.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Countries with excess foreign currency balances. Research activities have been carried out in Israel, India, Yugoslavia, Poland, Burma, and Pakistan.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—There were 22 foreign currency educational research projects funded in fiscal 1967. The USOE has reported that it is impossible to estimate the number of U.S. researchers or foreign nationals affected.

## 22. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Bureau of Research, USOE. The U.S. Commissioner of Education is authorized to make studies and surveys to determine the need for increased or improved instruction in modern foreign languages, to conduct research on more effective methods of teaching such languages, and to develop specialized materials for use in such training or in training teachers of such languages.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States, its territories, and possessions.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Seventy-one projects were conducted in fiscal 1967. USOE has reported that it is impossible to estimate the number of persons affected.

### 23. LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCES RESEARCH

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Bureau of Research, USOE. The U.S. Commissioner of Education awards library and information sciences grants to school districts, colleges, universities, State governments, and other public or private nonprofit agencies, organizations or groups after proposals have been recommended for approval by Office of Education staff and appropriate nongovernment advisory personnel. Contracts also for library and information research may be negotiated with public or private, profit or nonprofit agencies, organizations, or institutions.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Every level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—At the time of this writing library and information sciences research projects are underway in 19 States and the District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Thirty-eight research and demonstration projects were funded in fiscal year 1967. The USOE has reported that it is impossible to estimate the number of library personnel and library users affected.

### 24. RESEARCH AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION CONCERNING MEDIA FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Bureau of Research, USOE. The U.S. Commissioner of Education is authorized to make grants to public and private nonprofit agencies and individuals, and to make contracts with public, or private profitmaking agencies and organizations for educational media research, development, and dissemination of relevant information. Proposed grants and contracts must be reviewed and approved by the Advisory Committee on New Educational Media, which includes the U.S. Commissioner of Education, a representative of the National Science Foundation, and 12 other persons appointed by the Commissioner.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States, its territories and possessions.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Office of Education has reported that 64 projects were funded in fiscal year 1967, but that it is impossible to estimate the number of persons affected.

### 25. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION RESEARCH AND TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Bureau of Research, USOE. The U.S. Commissioner of Education is authorized to award vocational education research and training grants to colleges and universities and other public or nonprofit private agencies and institutions, to State boards of education and, with the approval of the appropriate State board, to local education agencies to help meet the special vocational needs of youth, particularly youth in economically depressed communities who have academic, socioeconomic, or other handicaps.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Research activities may pertain to high schools, junior colleges, and adult education. Training activities may be held for vocational education personnel at these levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Economically depressed areas in the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—One hundred and thirty-nine projects were funded in fiscal 1967. The USOE has reported that it is impossible to estimate the number of persons affected.

## *Elementary and Secondary Education*

### 26. AIDING "EDUCATIONALLY DEPRIVED" CHILDREN

*Method of administration.*—State educational agencies allocate funds to local educational agencies from totals determined by the Office of Education to be the number of 5 to 17 year-old children from low-income families residing in the district, multiplied by one-half the State average per pupil expenditure or one-half the national average per pupil expenditure, whichever is greater. When the State educational agency notifies the local educational agency of its entitlement, the local agency may then make application. School officials in eligible local districts design programs to meet local needs. The State educational agency approves programs and makes grants on the basis of Federal regulations. Each local educational agency is expected to adopt procedures to test and evaluate the effectiveness of its program at least annually.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Prekindergarten through grade 12.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States and all outlying areas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal year 1967 there were about 9,046,200 "educationally deprived" children in approximately 18,000 local school districts receiving services. Both public and nonpublic school children are affected.

### 27. ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN AREAS AFFECTED BY FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

*Method of administration.*—Applications for assistance from local educational agencies are submitted to the U.S. Office of Education through their respective State educational agencies. The payment of the Federal entitlement is made by check directly to the eligible local district where it is used with State and local funds available to the district for the maintenance and operation of schools.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary and secondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal year 1967, 2,306,957 children were counted for entitlement. This total was approximately 14.4 percent of the total attendance in all eligible school districts and was approximately 6 percent of the number of all public school children in continental United States during that year.

## 28. SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE IN FEDERALLY AFFECTED AREAS

*Method of administration.*—Applications for assistance from local educational agencies are submitted to the U.S. Office of Education through their respective State educational agencies. The payment of the Federal entitlement is made by check directly to the eligible local district.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary and secondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, Wake Island, Puerto Rico, and Guam.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the 17 years of operation of the school construction program, applicant districts have been helped in financing the construction of 62,376 classroom and related facilities to house an estimated 1,881,127 pupils. Of this total, 1,741 classrooms were provided for 47,807 children, primarily Indians, residing on Indian reservations. In addition, the Federal Government has funded 416 projects providing 4,158 classrooms and related facilities for 124,584 pupils living on Federal property.

## 29. AID TO SCHOOL SYSTEMS WITH SCHOOL PROBLEMS RELATED TO DESEGREGATION

*Method of administration.*—Under title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the U.S. Office of Education administers this three-part program through: (1) Rendering technical assistance to schools; (2) making grants to school boards; and (3) making grants to or negotiating contracts with higher education institutions for the establishment of special training institutes.

The U.S. Commissioner of Education is authorized, upon application of any governmental unit legally responsible for operating a public school or schools, to render technical assistance with regard to problems occasioned by desegregation. The Commissioner is also authorized, upon application of a school board, to make grants to such board to pay, in whole or in part, the cost of (a) inservice training for teachers and other school personnel dealing with problems incident to desegregation, and (b) employing specialists to advise in problems incident to desegregation. The Commissioner of Education is further authorized to arrange through grants or contracts with institutions of higher education for the operation of short-term or regular-session institutes for special training designed to improve the ability of teachers and other public school personnel to deal effectively with problems occasioned by desegregation. Directors of civil rights training projects (title IV, Civil Rights Act of 1964) are required to submit reports to the Office of Education on the operations of the programs.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Postsecondary and higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—"Equal educational opportunity" training institutes and inservice training programs had been carried on in 32 States as of the end of fiscal 1967.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—As of the end of fiscal 1967, approximately 28,175 personnel from elementary and secondary schools had participated in short-term and regular-session institutes and school board inservice training projects.

### 30. Improving School Libraries

*Method of administration.*—The State school library plan serves as the basis for the operation of a program of acquisition of Federal funds for school library resources, textbooks, and other printed and published instructional materials for the use of elementary and secondary school children and teachers. The State designates the education agency that is to organize and administer the program. The appropriate administrative and legal officers attest to the plan, and if it meets the requirements of the act it is approved by the U.S. Commissioner of Education.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary and secondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Indian reservations, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—According to an estimate made in the U.S. Office of Education, about 45 million elementary and secondary school pupils were affected by this program in fiscal 1967.

### 31. Strengthening Instruction in Various Subjects

*Method of administration.*--USOE's Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education administers this program.

Payments to States: State educational agencies desiring to receive payments submit for the approval of the U.S. Commissioner of Education plans which must: (1) Indicate the programs in science, mathematics, history, civics, geography, economics, modern foreign languages, English, and reading under which the funds are to be expended: (2) set forth principles for determining the priority of projects submitted by local educational agencies; and (3) provide for the establishment of standards for laboratory or other special equipment to be acquired. When a State plan is approved, the payments are made to that State's educational agency on an annual basis.

Loans to private nonprofit schools: Private nonprofit elementary and secondary schools (not including junior colleges) may send their applications directly to the U.S. Commissioner of Education for loans for the acquisition of laboratory or other special equipment to strengthen instruction in various subjects, including the arts and the humanities, and for minor remodeling of laboratory or other space for such equipment.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary and secondary levels, including, insofar as payments for equipment and minor remodeling are concerned, junior colleges determined by State law to be a part of the public secondary school system.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal 1967, the number of pupils enrolled in public school systems with projects for strengthening instruction in various subjects was 38,393,574. The number of students enrolled in private nonprofit elementary and secondary schools which received loans for such projects was 7,220.

### 32. PROVIDING AID FOR SUPPLEMENTARY CENTERS AND SERVICES

*Method of administration.*—To assure equitable distribution of grants within each State, the U.S. Commissioner of Education considers the size and population of the State, the geographical distribution of the population, relative need of different persons and groups, and relative ability of particular local education agencies to provide services and activities. Assurances must be given that persons broadly representative of the educational and cultural resources of the area to be served are involved in both the planning and the development of programs, and that provision has been made for the participation of children and teachers in public and nonprofit private schools.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary and secondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands; also the American Indian lands and overseas wherever there are dependents' schools operated by the Department of Defense.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In the fiscal year 1967, the program affected an estimated 7 million children from prekindergarten to grade 12.

## *Higher Education*

### 33. COLLEGE LIBRARY RESOURCES

*Method of administration.*—Institutions of higher education are eligible to participate. The U.S. Office of Education, Division of Library Services and Educational Facilities, reviews applications for basic grant moneys. The Division and outside evaluators review requests for supplemental and special purpose grants. All applications approved in either manner are sent to the Office of the Associate Commissioner, Bureau of Adult, Vocational, and Library Programs, for final approval.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—There were 54 States or outlying territories participating during the fiscal year 1967.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—1,989 institutions participated in this program during fiscal 1967. The U.S. Office of Education has reported that "There are no figures on the number of people served."

### 34. COMMUNITY SERVICE AND CONTINUING EDUCATION

*Method of administration.*—Colleges and universities submit plans for community service projects to State agencies. The State agencies submit State plans to the USOE Division of Adult Education Programs for review. After OE approval of a State plan, payment of Federal funds is made to the State agency. Annually, the State agency must submit a report and any new proposals to the USOE for review and approval.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—There were 53 States and territories which participated in 587 programs funded under this act in the fiscal year 1967.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—An estimated 781,600 adults who had had their formal education interrupted were participants in the fiscal year 1967.

### 35. CONSTRUCTION OF GRADUATE FACILITIES

*Method of administration.*—The U.S. Commissioner of Education upon the advice of the Advisory Committee on Graduate Education recommends grants for construction of graduate facilities.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Grants have been awarded in 45 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The U.S. Office of Education has reported that data to answer this question are not available.

### 36. FACULTY DEVELOPMENT IN EDUCATIONAL MEDIA

*Method of administration.*—The U.S. Commissioner of Education awards grants to institutions of higher education for the operation of short-term institutes and workshops and for academic year institutes.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Institutes and workshops were operating in 32 States in fiscal 1967.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 2,000 faculty members from public and other nonprofit institutions of higher education participated in fiscal 1967.

### 37. GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF UNDERGRADUATE ACADEMIC FACILITIES

*Method of administration.*—A college or university desiring aid may apply through its State commission for higher education facilities for matching grants for facilities construction. The State commission in each State determines the priority of projects within a State and recommends the Federal share according to standards set forth in a State plan. Recommended applications are forwarded to the appropriate regional office of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, where final approval authority is vested.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—An indeterminate number of undergraduate students in both public and private nonprofit institutions of higher education.

### 38. IMPROVEMENT OF UNDERGRADUATE INSTRUCTION

*Method of administration.*—A college or university desiring aid submits its application to its State commission for higher education facilities, which forwards recommended applications to the U.S. Office of Education. Approval depends on the funds available under the State's allotment and the priority assigned under the State plan.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Guam.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—An indeterminate number of undergraduate students in public and private nonprofit institutions of higher education.

### 39. SUPPORT OF LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

*Method of administration.*—Each year, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare certifies to the Secretary of the Treasury the amounts each State and Puerto Rico are entitled to receive. Payment is made to the State or Puerto Rican official designated by law to receive it. An annual report is made by each institution to the U.S. Office of Education on the condition of the endowment fund and on the expenditures of the supplementary funds.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States and Puerto Rico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The 68 land-grant institutions in fiscal 1967 had an enrollment of 1,128,907.

### 40. LIBRARY TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—Institutions of higher education submit applications for grants to the Division of Library Services and Educational Facilities, U.S. Office of Education. The Division and outside evaluators recommend proposals to the Associate Commissioner, Bureau of Adult Vocational and Library Programs, for approval.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—There were 25 States participating in the fiscal year 1967.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In the fiscal year 1967 38 institutions were granted funds for training programs and 501 fellowships were awarded in the master's, post-master's, and doctoral categories.

### 41. LOANS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF ACADEMIC FACILITIES

*Method of administration.*—A college or university desiring aid submits its application directly to the appropriate regional office of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for processing and final approval.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—An indeterminate number of graduate and undergraduate students in public and private nonprofit institutions of higher education.

### 42. STRENGTHENING DEVELOPING INSTITUTIONS

*Method of administration.*—Developing institutions submit applications for funds to the Division of College Support, Bureau of Higher Education, U.S. Office of Education. After the Division evaluates the proposal, it forwards its recommendation to the Commissioner of Education who makes the decisions concerning grants and fellowships. Approved awards are made directly to the institutions.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Forty-seven States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico in fiscal 1967.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In the fiscal year 1967 under this program, 411 developing institutions received grants and 1,514 national teaching fellowships were awarded.

## *International Education*

### 43. FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING AND AREA STUDIES

*Method of administration.*—The Assistant Secretary for Education has been delegated the authority to issue grants for foreign language and area studies.

Fellowships or research/study grants are awarded to students and educators who are nominated or endorsed by the institutions in which they teach or are enrolled, and who are recommended by academic consultants and approved by the Board of Foreign Scholarships. Foreign studies extension grants are made to institution of higher education for approved projects overseas. Under the foreign curriculum specialist program, grants are made to foreign educators to assist selected U.S. school systems, State departments of education, and colleges and universities in their curriculum planning and development activities.

The foreign grantees, who are recruited by American Embassies and educational commissions, must be approved by the prospective host institution and by the Board of Foreign Scholarships.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Grants have affected colleges and universities and secondary schools in 42 States and the District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 2,012 college and university faculty members, secondary school specialists, and graduate and undergraduate students have participated.

## 44. INTERNATIONAL TEACHER DEVELOPMENT

*Method of administration.*—This program is publicized abroad through American Embassies and cultural offices. Applications, after appropriate screening abroad, are submitted to the U.S. Office of Education for review and to the U.S. Department of State for action. Insofar as "Fulbright funds" are involved, all final selections are made by the Board of Foreign Scholarships. The Office of Education administers the program within the United States. This includes preliminary orientation, placement in groups at college and university centers, assignment to State departments of education and to local school systems, payment of maintenance and other allowances, travel and hotel arrangements, and final evaluation.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and over 60 foreign nations and areas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program involves U.S. elementary, secondary and vocational teachers; teachers of English as a second language; school administrators; and a variety of educational specialists. Also, during fiscal 1967, 480 elementary and secondary school teachers came from 46 countries and dependencies.

## 45. INTERNATIONAL TEACHER EXCHANGE

*Method of administration.*—This program is publicized in the United States by the U.S. Office of Education, which accepts and reviews applications, provides for personal interviews, and develops panels of candidates for submission to the Board of Foreign Scholarships. Candidates abroad are selected through binational "Fulbright commissions" with the cooperation of appropriate agencies in the respective countries. Successful candidates for interchange are matched to fill available interchange opportunities. Approval for placement is obtained from all cooperating school districts since participants in this program, with the exception of those attending seminars, undertake full-time teaching assignments in school systems. Teaching salaries are paid in various ways, depending on the countries concerned. In some cases, each teacher is paid by his home school system; in others, the foreign teacher in the United States is paid by the U.S. school district, the American teacher abroad is paid in indigenous currency through a "Fulbright grant."

*Levels of education concerned.*—Teacher interchanges are made in institutions from the kindergarten through the junior college in the United States, and in institutions of similar level abroad. Special seminars abroad are conducted for American teachers of languages and history, most of whom teach at the secondary school level, and for school administrators.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States and more than 40 foreign countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—There were 470 elementary and secondary school teachers in the program in the fiscal year 1967.

### 46. INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

*Method of administration.*—The U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) through its missions abroad and in cooperation with the appropriate authorities of participating countries, develops projects, selects participants, and arranges international travel. The U.S. Office of Education is responsible for development of itineraries, placement in appropriate training centers, professional supervision, travel within the United States, and payment of maintenance and incidental allotments. Training is conducted in all types of educational institutions, in specialized agencies, in private industry and other enterprises.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All parts of the United States, Puerto Rico, and a number of foreign countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal year 1967, a total of 618 foreign nationals participated in this program.

### 47. AID FOR LANGUAGE AND AREA CENTERS

*Method of administration.*—The Assistant Secretary for Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, is authorized to issue grants to or arrange contracts with institutions of higher education to support all or part of the costs of establishing and operating language and area centers, including the cost of grants to staff members for foreign travel and the cost of round trip transportation of foreign scholars to teach or assist in teaching at the centers.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College, undergraduate, and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Centers and summer programs have been supported in 32 States and the District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fall of 1966, 98 language and areas centers reported a total enrollment of 69,147. Enrollment in 21 summer programs in 1967 was approximately 5,000. Undergraduate, graduate, and postdoctoral students participate in these programs. Many postdoctoral students are faculty members of colleges and universities.

### 48. MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGE FELLOWSHIPS

*Method of administration.*—The Assistant Secretary for Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, allocates quotas of awards to institutions which offer comprehensive programs in language and area studies. Individual award candidates are nominated and, pending the approval of the Assistant Secretary on the basis of technical eligibility, are selected by the participating institutions.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Graduate and undergraduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States and the District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In the fiscal year 1967 2,556 undergraduate, graduate, and postdoctoral students held awards.

### 49. TEACHER DEVELOPMENT AND INSTRUCTIONAL ENRICHMENT PROGRAMS

*Method of administration.*—These programs are publicized in the United States by the Office of Education, which accepts and reviews applications, provides for a selection committee, develops a panel of candidates for submission to foundations or commissions abroad, issues grants, provides travel information, and makes the financial arrangements under the provisions of section 104(b) of Public Law 83–480 (The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act) which authorizes the use of foreign currencies derived from the sale of surplus commodities abroad for scientific research and the promotion and support of educational and cultural development.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Post secondary and higher education. The program includes studies of the school systems of other countries at different levels, visits to selected schools, and lectures on the social and economic conditions in those countries as they affect the educational system.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States as a whole, and India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In the fiscal year 1967, there were 83 teachers, supervisors, and elementary and secondary school administrators participating.

## *Student Aid*

### 50. COLLEGE WORK-STUDY

*Method of administration.*—The U.S. Commissioner of Education enters into written agreements with institutions of higher education for the operation by them of work-study programs. The participating institution is responsible for selecting the students to be employed under the program, defining the jobs to be performed, establishing the rates of pay, supervising the work, handling the payrolls, and taking care of any other matters pertaining to the operation of the program.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—From the beginning of the program in January 1965, through the end of fiscal year 1967, the program provided part-time employment for an estimated 300,000 "needy" students.

### 51. EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANTS

*Method of administration.*—Eligible institutions of higher education enter into agreements with the U.S. Commissioner of Education, enabling them to receive allocations of funds for each year of participation. The agreements include provisions to insure that the institutions will maintain their own levels of expenditure for student financial aid. The institutions receive student applications, select the recipients, and determine the amount of aid for each student, in accordance with criteria established by the U.S. Office of Education.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Postsecondary and higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the 1966–67 academic year approximately 123,000 students at 1,396 institutions received educational opportunity grants.

### 52. EDUCATIONAL TALENT SEARCH

*Method of administration.*—The U.S. Commissioner of Education enters into contracts with State and local educational agencies and other public or nonprofit organizations and institutions of higher education. Reports on these projects are submitted periodically to the U.S. Office of Education.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary and higher.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Forty States and the District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—It is estimated that more than 250,000 secondary school and college age youths were exposed to a talent search project during the 1966–67 academic year.

### 53. LOANS FOR CUBAN STUDENTS

*Method of administration.*—The U.S. Office of Education disseminates program information to the participating institutions. The institutions assume administrative responsibility for selecting the borrowers, determining the amounts to be loaned, applying required eligibility criteria, and disbursing the approved loans to the borrowers.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Since the inception of this program, loan funds have been established at 511 institutions in 49 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—6,938 "needy" Cuban students have participated during the 7 fiscal years of operation.

### 54. LOANS TO VOCATIONAL STUDENTS

*Method of administration.*—The U.S. Commissioner of Education enters into agreements with State or private nonprofit agencies for the administration of student guaranteed loan programs. These agencies administer the programs with funds provided from State or private sources in addition to advance money furnished by the Federal Government. The agencies enter into agreements with commercial leaders (banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, insurance companies, or eligible schools) for the purpose of providing students with loans guaranteed by such agencies. The Federal Government is obligated to pay to the lender up to 6 percent of the interest charges on behalf of the student borrowers while they are enrolled in school and 3 percent of such charges beginning 9 to 12 months after the student has withdrawn from school.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Vocational, secondary, and postsecondary levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The total number of trade and technical school enrollees participating in fiscal 1967 was 1,145.

### 55. LOW-INTEREST STUDENT LOANS

*Method of administration.*—The U.S. Commissioner of Education enters into agreements with State or private nonprofit agencies for the administration of guaranteed loan programs. These agencies administer the programs with funds provided from State or private sources in addition to advance money furnished by the Federal Government. The agencies enter into agreements with commercial lenders (banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, insurance companies, or eligible schools) for the purpose of providing students with loans guaranteed by such agencies. The Federal Government is obligated to pay to the lender up to 6 percent of the interest charges on behalf of the student borrowers while they are enrolled in school and 3 percent of such charges beginning 9 to 12 months after the student has withdrawn from school.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Postsecondary, higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The total number of loans made from November 8, 1965, to June 30, 1967, was 377,438. Loans are available to students in colleges and universities and certain trade and technical schools.

### 56. NATIONAL DEFENSE STUDENT LOANS

*Method of administration.*—The U.S. Commissioner of Education is authorized to enter into agreements with eligible institutions of higher education for the establishment of national defense student loan funds. The institutions must provide matching funds in the ratio of $1 for each $9 in Federal funds received. The participating colleges or universities determine the eligibility and need of the borrowers, and grant loans from their revolving loan funds. Repayments of loans are made by the individual borrowers, to the granting institutions. These repayments are returned to the institutions' funds and are thus available for reloan. Grants are approved for allocation to the institutions on the basis of annual applications submitted. The institutions are required to report annually to the U.S. Office of Education on program operations.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, the Canal Zone, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal year 1967 more than 377,000 students borrowed through this program.

## *Teacher Training*

### 57. FINANCING ADVANCED STUDY INSTITUTES

*Method of administration.*—The U.S. Commissioner of Education arranges, by grants to institutions of higher education, for the operation by them of short-term or regular session institutes. The institute directors submit reports to the Office of Education.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary, secondary, and higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The institutes provided advanced training for 18,000 participants from elementary and secondary schools in fiscal 1967. All participants are teachers or supervisors of the subject areas concerned, or are working or preparing to work as specialists in the fields of educational media or the teaching of "disadvantaged" youth. Both public and private school personnel are eligible to participate.

### 58. FINANCING ARTS AND HUMANITIES INSTITUTES

*Method of administration.*—The U.S. Commissioner of Education arranges, by contract with institutions of higher education, for the operation by them of arts and humanities institutes. The institute directors submit reports to the Office of Education.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary, secondary, and higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States and the District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, the institutes provided advanced training for nearly 400 participants from elementary and secondary schools. All participants are teachers, supervisors, or trainers of teachers in the field of the arts and the humanities.

### 59. FINANCING COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE INSTITUTES

*Method of administration.*—The U.S. Commissioner of Education arranges, by grants to institutions of higher education, for the operation by them of short-term or regular session institutes. The institute directors submit reports to the Office of Education.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary, secondary, and higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Forty-nine States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal year 1967, the institutes provided advanced training for 1,550 participants from elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education including junior colleges and technical institutes. Both public and private school personnel are eligible to participate.

## 60. FELLOWSHIPS FOR EXPERIENCED OR PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS

*Method of administration.*—Program applications are submitted to the U.S. Office of Education by institutions. Panels of outside academic consultants examine applications and make appropriate recommendations to the U.S. Commissioner of Education. He approves the programs and allocates fellowships to the institutions which, in turn, select students for the fellowships.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary, secondary, and higher education (at less than the doctoral level).

*Geographic areas affected.*—During fiscal 1967, experienced teacher programs were conducted in 31 States. Prospective teacher programs in fiscal 1967 were held in 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal 1967, 1,503 experienced teachers and 1,530 prospective teachers participated in the programs.

## 61. INSTITUTIONAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

*Method of administration.*—Program applications are submitted to the U.S. Office of Education by institutions of higher education. Panels of outside academic consultants make recommendations to the U.S. Commissioner of Education concerning the merits of applications. The Commissioner approves programs and makes the awards.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Institutions located in 41 States and the District of Columbia participated in 1967.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal 1967, 2,336 students held prospective teacher fellowships and 1,056 held experienced teacher fellowships in these teacher programs.

## 62. NATIONAL DEFENSE GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS

*Method of administration.*—Fellowships are awarded annually en bloc to participating U.S. graduate schools with USOE-approved programs to which the awards may be distributed. Fellowship candidates are nominated by the institutions and confirmed by the U.S. Commissioner of Education.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal 1967, almost 15,000 doctoral candidates held NDEA title IV fellowships. To qualify for a 3-year award, a student must: (1) be interested in teaching at an institution of higher education, (2) be accepted for full-time study in a doctoral program approved for support by the Commissioner of Education, (3) have completed no more than 2 years of graduate study creditable to the approved program, and (4) be a citizen or national of the United States, or have such immigrant status as to indicate permanent residence.

### 63. SUPPORT OF THE TEACHER CORPS

*Method of administration.*—Proposals to develop Teacher Corps programs are submitted jointly by local educational agencies and universities. Grants are made to approved universities for the cost of each intern's education and benefits, and to the local schools for up to 90 percent of the interns' and team leaders' salaries. Interns are paid a stipend of $75 a month or the lowest salary for a beginning teacher in that school system, whichever is less. Each program is administered by a coordinator from the local school system and a director from the cooperating institutions of higher education.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The college graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Twenty-nine States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—There were roughly 1,900 men and women in the Teacher Corps of which some 1,400 were teacher-interns and 500 experienced team leaders in the fiscal year 1967. The Corps members are assisting teachers and tutoring elementary and secondary schoolchildren. The families of many of these children are also affected through home visits and community service.

## *Other Educational Programs*

### 64. AID FOR EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION FACILITIES

*Method of administration.*—Applications from eligible agencies are submitted to the USOE director of the educational television facilities program. The USOE director reviews the plans and the Federal Communications Commission processes and approves the applications for construction permits contingent upon the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare approval of grants. The USOE director recommends projects for the approval of the Commissioner of Education, who transmits the proposals to the Under Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for approval. The grant document is prepared and sent to the applicant after the FCC is notified. An applicant may apply for the first payment after approval of the plan. The second payment (totaling 90 percent with the first payment) may be applied for after the project is completed. The final 10-percent payment is made after the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare audit.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Twenty-six States participated in programs during the original 5-year authorization.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In the fiscal year 1967, 49 grantees were awarded funds under this program. The U.S. Office of Education has reported that no figures are available on the number or types of persons affected.

### 65. GRANTS FOR GUIDANCE, COUNSELING, AND TESTING

*Method of administration.*—State educational agencies desiring to receive payments under their allotments submit for approval of the U.S. Commissioner of Education State, plans which set forth: (1) programs of guidance and counseling in the public schools; and (2) programs for testing in the public schools and, if authorized by State law, in private schools. When a State plan is approved, grant payments are made to the State educational agency on an annual basis. If a State with a USOE-approved plan is not authorized by State law to make payments to cover the cost of testing students in any one or more private schools, the U.S. Commissioner of Education may arrange for the testing of such students and pay one-half the cost of such testing out of the State's allotment.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary, and postsecondary levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has reported that, in the fiscal year 1967, 13,408,000 children and youth in public elementary and secondary schools, junior colleges, and technical institutes, were enrolled in schools with approved programs in guidance and counseling. At the same time, more than 2 million standardized scholastic ability and achievement tests were administered under this program in the public elementary schools; about 7 million in secondary schools; and more than 300,000 tests were administered by State education agencies in the nonpublic schools. Another 297,735 tests were administered to 273,467 nonpublic school pupils in 39 States under direct contracts from the Office of Education with testing agencies.

### 66. AID FOR INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

*Method of administration.*—State agencies plan and administer the programs for which Federal funds are allotted. In order to obtain the Federal allotment, a State must submit its plan to the U.S. Office of Education, Division of Library Services and Educational Facilities for approval by the USOE Associate Commissioner, Bureau of Adult, Vocational, and Library Programs.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Fifty-two States and territories participated in this program in the fiscal year 1967.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The USOE has reported that no figures are available on number of participants, institutions, or grantees.

### 67. AID FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION

*Method of administration.*—State agencies plan and administer the programs for which Federal funds are allotted. In order to obtain the Federal allotment, a State must submit its plan to the USOE Division of Library Services and Educational Facilities for approval by the Associate Commissioner, Bureau of Adult, Vocational, and Library Programs.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Forty-six States participated in fiscal 1967.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The USOE has reported that no estimate of participants, institutions, or grantees is available.

### 68. AID FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES

*Method of administration.*—State agencies plan and administer the programs for which Federal funds are allotted. In order to obtain the Federal allotment, a State must submit its plan to the USOE Division of Library Services and Educational Facilities for approval by the Associate Commissioner, Bureau of Adult, Vocational, and Library Programs.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Fifty-six States and territories participated in fiscal year 1967.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The USOE has reported that no estimates on numbers or types of participants, institutions, or grantees is available.

### 69. GRANTS FOR TRAINING FOR RYUKYUANS

*Method of administration.*—Projects are developed by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands with the cooperation of the Office of the United States High Commissioner for the Ryukyu Islands. The latter submits the projects to the Department of the Army for transmittal to the Office of Education. The Office of Education submits program proposals and cost estimates. Upon approval of the latter, the Department of the Army funds are transferred to the Office of Education, which administers the program in the United States. This includes placement in educational institutions, industry or other suitable training centers, payment of maintenance and other allowances, travel and hotel arrangements, and general supervision of the program.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary, post secondary and higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Projects may be carried out anywhere in the United States. All participants are citizens of the Ryukyu Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Six citizens of the Ryukyu Islands received grants in the fiscal year 1967.

## B. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

### 1. CLINICAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—Administration of the training in the Public Health Service (PHS) varies with each program. Inservice training is conducted throughout the Service at all levels. In some instances the particular personnel staff supplies the guidance, space and facilities for training activities. In others, the organizational segment involved authorizes attendance at interagency or non-government seminars, institutes, or courses.

Each residency training program in a PHS hospital is under the direction of a board-certified specialist chosen for his clinical qualifications and his skill as a teacher. All chiefs of service and their staffs are on full-time duty. Prominent specialists, many on medical school faculties, are visiting teacher-consultants. Teaching is done at the bedside in daily rounds, and in conferences, clinics, operating rooms, and laboratories. Interdepartmental clinical conferences are held frequently. Research is encouraged and supported. The larger hospitals have full-time research directors.

Formal training programs for physicians and scientists who wish to take advantage of the research opportunities offered at the National Institutes of Health have been developed by the clinical and professional education branch of the clinical center. The programs are developed in cooperation with the Institutes, the Commissioned Officers Corps, the Division of Personnel of the Public Health Service, and various medical specialty boards throughout the United States.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary, college and college graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All PHS bureaus and field stations in the United States and overseas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—All employees of the Public Health Service (approximately 40,000) are covered within the scope of this training. The number of persons receiving training at any given time is not known.

### 2. Training in Public Health Work of the Communicable Disease Center

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly by the Public Health Service. The program is carried out through headquarter courses and through those conducted in the field, where training is furnished in various public health fields such as environmental sanitation, public health nursing, and public health administration.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This program is nationwide in scope and affects other areas of the world through foreign student training, publications, training films, slide series, and other training aids.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The numbers and types of persons who received training in 1967 were as follows: Public Health Service, 813; other Federal agencies, 972; non-Federal (U.S. and foreign students, hospital employees, private nurses, et cetera), 14,642; total, 16,427.

### 3. Radiological Health Training Services

*Method of administration.*—Administrative responsibility for this activity is focused at the headquarters location (Rockville, Md.) of the National Center for Radiological Health (NCRH) PHS. Cooperation with other Federal agencies and academic institutions is an on-going activity. Their personnel, when qualified, are admitted to scheduled courses for technical training and when a particular need exists, special courses are designed and presented for them. Upon request, courses are conducted on university campuses and at military installations. Teaching materials, course manuals, visual aids and other resource materials are made available to other agencies and universities, and consultation is provided to assist them in meeting their training needs. In turn, technical experts from their ranks are selected to participate in NCRH training programs, and new technical developments and materials which they make available are utilized by the NCRH teaching staff.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Participants in the training services come from most of the States and other countries. Training services have been provided in Germany, Chile, and Mexico, as well as in the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The numbers and types of persons who received training in 1967 were as follows: Public Health Service, 355; other Federal agencies, 809; non-Federal (U.S. and foreign students, X-ray technicians, et cetera), 919; total, 2,083.

### 4. OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR URBAN AND INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

*Method of administration.*—Administrative responsibility for this activity is focused at the headquarters location (Cincinnati, Ohio) of the National Center for Urban and Industrial Health (NCUIH), PHS. NCUIH has cooperated extensively with the Department of Defense, the Food and Drug Administration, and other agencies in carrying out specialized training efforts for their staffs. The center is affiliated, in its training activities, with the Department of Community Medicine, Medical School, University of Kentucky, and the Department of Environmental Sciences, Rutgers University.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Nationwide.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The numbers and types of persons who received training in 1967 were as follows: Public Health Service, 900; other Federal agencies, 1,350; non-Federal (U.S. and foreign students, hospital employees, et cetera), 4,550; total, 6,800.

### 5. OPERATION OF INTERNATIONAL CENTERS FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Office of International Research of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), PHS. Funds for international centers for medical research and training are distributed in response to grant applications from eligible universities. A special PHS advisory committee and one of the Service's national advisory councils review the applications, and make recommendations to the Surgeon General.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Five international centers have been activated since the inception of the program. The centers and their sponsoring U.S. universities follow: (1) The University of California/Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; (2)

Tulane University/Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia; (3) Johns Hopkins University/Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, India; (4) Louisiana State University/University of Costa Rica, San José, Costa Rica; and (5) University of Maryland/Institute of Hygiene, Lahore, West Pakistan.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—An indeterminate number of medical students, medical school teachers, and other persons.

### 6. UNITED STATES-JAPAN COOPERATIVE MEDICAL SCIENCE PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—Applications are submitted to the Office of International Research, NIH, for review by an appropriate U.S. panel concerning program relevance, then by a special study section for scientific merit. An appropriate national advisory council makes final review and recommends to the Institute Director those applications that merit award.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States, Japan, and any other third country with appropriate facilities.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—An indeterminate number of scientists with backgrounds in basic medical research and other persons.

### 7. EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT GRANTS TO SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE, DENTISTRY, OSTEOPATHY, OPTOMETRY, AND PODIATRY

*Method of administration.*—This program of basic and special grants is administered by the PHS Bureau of Health Manpower (BHM). Applications for educational improvement grants of both types are reviewed by the National Advisory Council on Medical, Dental, Optometric, and Podiatric Education, and upon approval awards are made by BHM. In order to be eligible for a special improvement grant, an institution must have an approved application for a basic improvement grant.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Mainly affected by this program are students in schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, optometry, and podiatry. In fiscal 1967, 172 schools received grants.

### 8. GRANTS FOR DIPLOMA SCHOOLS OF NURSING

*Methods of administration.*—Any accredited public or nonprofit private diploma school of nursing may apply for a grant through the PHS Division of Nursing. The grants are allotted on a formula basis: For each fiscal year of the program each school is entitled to an amount equal to the product of $250 and the sum of (1) the number of students enrolled full time who during that year received a loan of $100 or more under this legislation; and (2) the number by which the full enrollment in the school exceeds the average of the enrollment during the 3 fiscal years ending June 30, 1962, 1963, and 1964. No school receives, for any year, more than the product of $100 and the full-time enrollment in the school for that year.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Principally, the student nurses attending 383 schools which received grants during fiscal 1967.

### 9. GRANTS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF INSTRUCTION IN NURSING

*Methods of administration.*—This program is administered by the PHS Division of Nursing. The National Advisory Council on Nurse Training considers applications and make recommendations to the Surgeon General who awards grants on the basis of his determinations regarding: (1) The relative extent to which the project would contribute to improvement in the teaching and training of nurses in the school involved; (2) the relative extent to which the project would explore and develop new and improved teaching methods; (3) the relative extent to which the project would aid in attaining the wider geographical distribution of high-quality schools of the type involved; (4) the relative need for nurses in the area in which the school is situated; (5) the extent to which the project would increase the enrollment in the school; and (6) the extent to which the project would help a school, which is not accredited, to achieve accreditation.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Mainly affected are registered nurses who are citizens of the United States enrolled in educational institutions approved to participate in the program, and who are preparing for positions as administrators, supervisors, teachers, and nurse specialists in health agencies of all types. The Public Health Service has reported that no estimate is available of the number of nurses affected.

### 10. GRANTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NEW METHODS IN ALLIED HEALTH TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Division of Allied Health Manpower. Applications for grants are reviewed by a committee of authorities in the field of allied health professions.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Guam.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Persons involved in the allied health disciplines, medical technologists, optometric technologists, dental hygienists, et cetera, are affected. The Public Health Service has reported that no figures are available for the number of such persons.

### 11. ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS—IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Division of Allied Health Manpower, PHS. Grants are divided into two general categories: (1) basic improvement grants; and (2) special improvement grants. The basic improvement grant applications are reviewed by a committee of senior public health service officials. The special improvement grants are awarded by the Public Health Service only upon the recommendation of a National Advisory Committee composed of nationally recognized experts in the field of training in the allied health professions. In the case of special improvement grants, the amount awarded to a training center may be made only with the funds remaining after the basic improvement grants have been awarded.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergradate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Principally the location of junior colleges, colleges, or universities which qualify as training centers for the allied health professions, in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Public Health Service has reported that no figure is available for the number of persons affected. The types of persons affected are those involved in the allied health disciplines such as medical technologists, optometric technologists, dental hygienists, et cetera.

### 12. DENTAL AUXILIARY UTILIZATION TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the PHS Division of Dental Health. Grant applications are reviewed at three levels: (1) Administrative review by the staff of the Education and Facilities Branch, Division of Dental Health; (2) technical evaluation by the Advisory Committee on Dental Student Training; and (3) final action by the National Advisory Dental Research Council. The Advisory Committee on Dental Student Training, which recommends the appropriate action to the Council, is composed of five experts, plus several consultants from the dental education field.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States, its territories and possessions.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The types of persons affected are dentists and dental assistants. During fiscal 1967, 46 of the 49 dental schools in the United States participated in the program.

### 13. SCHOLARSHIP GRANTS TO SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE, DENTISTRY, OSTEOPATHY, OPTOMETRY, PODIATRY, OR PHARMACY

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Division of Health Manpower Educational Services, PHS. Schools seeking scholarship awards must submit applications for training grants which will be reviewed by the National Advisory Council on Medical, Dental, Optometric, and Podiatric Education, before awards are made.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Students from low-income families pursuing careers in medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, optometry, podiatry, and pharmacy are affected. Applications from 239 health professional schools were received during fiscal 1967.

### 14. HEALTH PROFESSIONS STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the PHS Division of Health Manpower Educational Services. Funds are distributed to health professions schools which have entered into agreements with the Secretary of HEW for the administration of a loan fund and have filed applications for Federal funds. The schools may be funded either through the Federal capital contribution method or the revolving fund method. Under the Federal capital contribution method, a school is required to deposit in its loan fund an amount equal to one-ninth of the Federal capital contribution to the fund. There are no matching requirements for schools borrowing capital from the revolving fund. The school is responsible for the administration of its loan fund, which includes selecting the borowers and making and collecting loans.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States, its territories and possessions.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—21,907 students received loans under the various disciplines for the fiscal year 1967. The types of persons affected were medical students, dental students, et cetera.

### 15. NURSING STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

*Method of Administration.*—This program is administered by the Division of Nursing, PHS. Grants from a Revolving Fund are distributed to schools with which the Secretary of HEW has entered into student loan fund agreements. A State's allotment is based on nursing school enrollment and the number of high school graduates in the State. The school is responsible for the administration of its loan fund, which includes selecting the borrowers and making and collecting loans.

Each participating school is required to deposit in its loan fund an amount equal to one-ninth of the Federal capital contribution to the fund. There are no matching requirements for schools borrowing capital from the revolving fund.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The number of student nurses assisted during fiscal 1967 was 17,218.

### 16. CUBAN HEALTH PROFESSIONS STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Division of Health Manpower Educational Services, PHS. Cuban refugees contact the financial aids officer of any school which has an agreement with the Public Health Service for participation in this program. The school receives the loan applications directly from the students and performs the initial review. If approved, the loan application is forwarded to the Public Health Service for final approval and payment. Payments are made to the borrower by the school.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal 1967 loans were made to 14 Cuban refugees in the health professions field.

### 17. PUBLIC HEALTH TRAINEESHIPS

*Method of administration.*—Public health traineeships are administered by the Bureau of Health Manpower, PHS. Traineeships are awarded by two methods: (1) by the PHS on a competitive basis directly to individuals who have been accepted by schools which offer graduate or specialized public health training but do not have PHS traineeship programs; and (2) by the PHS to accredited colleges, universities or other public or private nonprofit institutions which in turn administer PHS-approved programs in support of students in a variety of public health fields.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 13,700 individuals received Public Health Traineeships in fiscal 1967. Physicians, nurses, engineers, nutritionists, social workers, dentists, dental hygienists, health educators, veterinarians, sanitarians, statisticians, and other members of the health professions are affected.

### 18. FELLOWSHIPS AND RESEARCH CAREER PROGRAMS

*Method of administration.*—PHS fellowships are administered by the PHS through all of its constituent bureaus. Research career grants are awarded through the National Institutes of Health. Each fellowship application is given a dual review by PHS. The first review is to determine scientific merit, the second review is to decide relevance to Institute or Division program interests. Candidates for research career development awards may be nominated by any non-Federal, public or private nonprofit institution in the United States engaged in research in health-related sciences. The candidate must propose to engage in essentially full-time research and research-related activities.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Predoctoral and postdoctoral levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—3,361 fellowships and 1,246 research career awards were granted during fiscal 1967 to individuals with bachelor's, master's or doctor's degrees.

### 19. CANCER CONTROL—PROJECT GRANTS AND TRAINING GRANTS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the National Center for Chronic Disease Control, PHS. Cancer control project grants are awarded upon approval of grant applications by the Surgeon General or his designee. Recommendations of State health officers are sought if the applicant is a State or local agency.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The continental United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal 1967, 193 developmental projects were awarded and approximately 900,000 persons received cancer-detection screening. In addition, two projects were awarded in the area of smoking and health activities. The types of persons affected are physicians, nurses, medical students, and the general population of the areas involved.

### 20. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL TRAINING GRANTS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the PHS Bureau of Disease Prevention and Environmental Control. The grant applications are received and then considered by an external professional advisory group. Based on the recommendations of this advisory group, the Surgeon General determines which applications will be approved.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary, college undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The continental United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Public Health Service has reported that the number of persons affected by this program cannot be estimated. The types of persons mainly affected are the graduate students concerned with air pollution control and also, to a limited extent, high school students.

### 21. NURSING—EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANTS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Division of Nursing, PHS. All public and nonprofit private accredited schools of nursing that meet criteria established by the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare are eligible to receive support under this program. Scholarship recipients are selected by the schools.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program affects students of nursing in exceptional financial need. The Public Health Service has reported that the number is not known.

### 22. GRANTS FOR PROFESSIONAL NURSE TRAINEESHIPS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Division of Nursing, PHS. Grants for long-term academic traineeships are made by the PHS to colleges and universities which meet established criteria. Trainees are selected by the schools. Grants for short-term training courses are made to educational institutions, health agencies or other organizations prepared to provide the training. Trainees are selected by the sponsoring agency.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The baccalaureate and post-baccalaureate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Potentially, all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Principally affected are registered nurses who are citizens of the United States preparing for positions as administrators, supervisors, teachers, and nurse specialists in health agencies. 2,299 nurses received long-term traineeships and 4,432 received short-term traineeships during fiscal 1967.

### 23. GRADUATE PUBLIC HEALTH TRAINING GRANTS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Division of Allied Health Manpower, PHS. Grant applications are reviewed by the National Advisory Public Health Training Council before awards are made.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Post-baccalaureate and post-professional registration levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States and its territories.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Principally affected under this program are students in the schools of medicine, dentistry, engineering, nursing and public health. In fiscal 1967, 136 grants to 96 schools were awarded. The Public Health Service has reported that the total number of persons affected by this program cannot be determined.

### 24. SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the National Center for Urban and Industrial Health, PHS. Funds are awarded for training programs that are judged to be of scientific merit by an advisory group.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—For the most part, technical personnel, management personnel, and graduate students are affected. The Public Health Service has reported that no estimates are available on how many students were trained under this program during fiscal 1967.

### 25. GRANTS FOR SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

*Method of administration.*—Applications are received and acted on by the Division of Allied Health Manpower, Bureau of Health, Manpower, Public Health Service.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate.

*Geographic area affected.*—Schools of Public Health are located in New York City, N.Y.; Boston, Mass.; Baltimore, Md.; New Orleans, La.; Berkeley, Calif.; Loma Linda, Calif.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Chapel Hill, N.C.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; New Haven, Conn.; Norman, Okla.; Honolulu, Hawaii; and San Juan, Puerto Rico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal year 1967, 1,424 students in schools of public health were receiving support from these grants.

### 26. GRANTS FOR RADIOLOGICAL HEALTH INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the National Center for Radiological Health (NCRH), PHS. Grants are awarded by NCRH to universities and other educational institutions on the basis of applications for funds to be used for salaries of faculty, purchase of equipment, and tuition and stipends for students. The student assistance is on the basis of established rates for type and level of training. The applications are considered by an external professional advisory committee and recommendations are made to the Surgeon General or his designee.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; Alaska, Germany, Chile, and Mexico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—There were an estimated 275 students enrolled in specialist training programs during the 1966-67 school year.

### 27. INTERNATIONAL TRAINING GRANTS AND AWARDS

*Method of administration.*—International grants and awards are administered by the Office of International Research, National Institutes of Health, PHS. Applications or proposals are reviewed by appropriate study sections and committees. Foreign scientists coming to the United States are nominated by committees recognized by the PHS in their countries.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—These grants and awards were made to international organizations, to institutions and to individuals located or studying in the following areas: the United States, Canada, Latin America, Europe, Africa, Middle East, South Asia, and Far East.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal year 1967 there were 211 PHS fellows studying abroad, 176 recipients of international fellowships, 624 principal investigators working on research grants in foreign institutions and organizations, and 129 scientists in the visiting program.

### 28. HEART DISEASE GRADUATE CLINICAL TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the National Heart Institute (NHI), PHS. Grant applications are reviewed by the NHI and by advisory bodies composed primarily of non-Federal scientists. The first review, by a training committee, considers scientific merit; the second, by the National Advisory Heart Council recommends to the Surgeon General those applications which should be approved, disapproved or deferred for further consideration.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Medical school graduate at the post-residency level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Principally affected are physicians with specialized clinical skills relevant to cardiovascular and related disciplines. Forty-nine trainees received support in fiscal 1967.

### 29. Allied Health Professions—Traineeship Grants

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Division of Allied Health Manpower (DAHM), PHS. The grant applications are reviewed by an advisory group consisting of experts in the field of the allied health professions. Criteria for award of these grants include: (1) the quality of the training provided, (2) the relative need for the type of training proposed, (3) the availability of faculty, facilities, and other resources necessary to provide the training, and (4) the ability to recruit the necessary trainees.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States and the District of Columbia. Potentially: Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Guam.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Principally affected are persons involved in the allied health disciplines: medical technologists, optometric technologists, dental hygienists, et cetera. Sixty-four traineeships were awarded in fiscal 1967.

### 30. Grants for Health Services Development

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Office of Comprehensive Health Planning and Development, PHS. It became effective in fiscal 1968 and is still in the planning stage at the time of this writing.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary, postsecondary and higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Principally the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Scientists and medical and public health specialists are expected to be affected.

### 31. Nursing Contracts To Encourage Full Utilization of Nursing Education Talent

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Division of Nursing, PHS. The Secretary of the Treasury of Health, Education, and Welfare is authorized to enter into contracts not to exceed $100,000 per year with any State or local educational agency, or any other public or private non-profit educational institution which submits a plan that is approved. Procedures in the fiscal year 1967 were in the preparation stage.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary and postsecondary level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Principally the 50 States, the District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Qualified individuals interested in careers in the field of nursing in financial need are affected. Since no funds were appropriated for this program for the fiscal year 1967, no figures are available for numbers of persons affected in that year.

### 32. COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNING—TRAINING, STUDIES, AND DEMONSTRATIONS

*Method of administration.*—The Office of Comprehensive Health Planning and Development, PHS, established to coordinate other health planning programs, receives and reviews grant applications for training, studies, and demonstrations in the area of comprehensive health planning and development. The Office awards grants to any public or non-profit private institution which presents a prospectus that is approved.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Vocational and higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, America Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Principally public health students and scientists are affected. The number affected in fiscal 1967 is unknown. The Office of Comprehensive Health Planning and Development was not established until that year.

### 33. REGIONAL RESEARCH, TRAINING, AND DEMONSTRATION

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the NIH Division of Regional Medical Programs. Funds for planning and operational grants for regional medical programs are awarded in response to applications from eligible applicants which are recommended for approval by the National Advisory Council on Regional Medical Programs and approved by the Surgeon General. Evidence that satisfactory cooperative arrangements exist among component units (medical schools, research institutions, and hospitals) must be furnished. A grant can be for all or part of the cost of the planning or other activities with respect to which the application is made, except that it may not exceed 90 percent of the cost of alteration and renovation of facilities and the provision of built-in equipment.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States and the District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The 48 regional programs encompass approximately 88 percent of the Nation's population. The persons principally affected are specialists in the fields of heart disease, cancer, stroke and related diseases.

### 34. ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Division of Allied Health Manpower, PHS. The awards are made by the Surgeon General after taking into consideration: (1) the effectiveness of the proposed center; (2) the relative need; and (3) the relationships of the center to other programs, State or regional agency involved.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Principally affected are dental hygienists, medical technologists, physical therapists, and occupational therapists. No estimate is available on the total number of persons affected.

### 35. MEDICAL LIBRARIES CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the National Library of Medicine, PHS. The Surgeon General may make awards for those applications recommended for approval by the National Medical Libraries Assistance Advisory Board. Grants may be made to private and public nonprofit institutions or agencies whose applications are approved.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Mainly higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*--The 50 States and the District of Columbia.

*Number and type of persons affected.*—The Public Health Service has reported that no estimates are available on how many persons are affected. The types of persons affected are students in medical schools.

### 36. GRANTS FOR NURSING SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Division of Nursing, PHS. Accredited public or nonprofit private schools wishing to participate in this program submit letters of intent to the Division of Nursing, and application forms are sent folowing receipt of these letters. Preapplication consultation by the staff of the Division of Nursing is encouraged. The National Advisory Council on Nurse Training considers applications and makes recommendations to the Surgeon General, who grants the awards.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Post secondary and college undergraduate.

Geographic areas affected.—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Guam.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The types of persons affected under this program are mainly nurses. The Public Health Service has reported that no estimate can be made of the number of individuals affected directly or indirectly.

### 37. GRANTS FOR CLINICAL CANCER TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—Clinical cancer training grants are available through the National Cancer Institute, NIH, and may be awarded only when recommended to the Surgeon General by the National Advisory Cancer Council. Technical advice on all applications for clinical cancer training grants is provided to the Council and the Surgeon General by two initial review committees, one which considers proposals from dental schools, the other, proposals from all other institutions. Grant applications are received and processed by the Career Development Review Branch, Division of Research Grants, NIH.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Most of the United States, wherever medical, dental, or osteopathic schools are located.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The grants are awarded to institutions which may use the funds to improve their teaching in various ways that are not measureable in terms of numbers of persons affected. During fiscal 1967 funds were used to make grants to 100 medical, dental, and osteopathic schools, and 79 trainees were directly funded. Undergraduate medical and dental students, and medical and dental interns, residents, and practitioners are affected.

### 38. GRANTS FOR HEART DISEASE CONTROL DEMONSTRATIONS AND TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the National Center for Chronic Disease Control, PHS. Each State is eligible to receive grants upon submission and approval of a State plan for their use. The grant funds under this program are allotted among the States by a formula which takes into consideration population and financial need. The program is administered by the States at the State level.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate, and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

*Numbers and types of persons affected.*—The persons principally affected by this program are heart disease specialists. The Public Health Service has reported that no figure is available on how many persons are affected.

### 39. RESEARCH PROJECT GRANTS

*Method of administration.*—Research project grants may be administered by any one of the constituent bureaus of the PHS. After an application is received, it is reviewed by PHS scientists to determine the proposal's relevance to the Public Health Service mission and then referred to a scientific review group for a thorough subject matter evaluation. The project is approved or disapproved with the findings going to the National Advisory Council of the relevant PHS awarding unit, which then recommends action to the Surgeon General. The majority of grants are awarded to universities, colleges, and schools of medicine on behalf of principal investigator.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States and foreign countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal 1967, there were 16,838 research projects awards granted. Of this total, 16,155 were granted to domestic institutions, including institutions in Puerto Rico, and 683 were awarded to institutions in foreign countries. Persons most directly affected are scientists and nonprofessional scientific research personnel.

### 40. "RESEARCH TRAINING GRANTS"

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by all the constitutent bureaus of the Public Health Service. Awards are made either in the form of training project grants to public or nonprofit private institutions or agencies, or in the form of direct traineeship grants to qualified individuals pursuing careers in scientific research. Applications for training project grants undergo dual review by advisory groups composed primarily of non-Federal scientists: (1) By a training committee to determine scientific merit; and (2) by a national advisory council to consider the applications from a broad policy standpoint, and to recommend to the Surgeon General those which in the council's judgment should be awarded.

Applications for direct traineeships are reviewed by the staff of the particular awarding unit and by the awarding unit's training grant committee. The applications generally include letters of reference and the prospective trainees are free to select any training institution that provides the training concerned. Final selection is based on relevance of field of study, the awarding unit's program interests, applicant's qualifications, qualifications of training institution (i.e., sponsor), and availability of funds.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate training.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program supports persons interested in becoming research scientists. The Public Health Service has reported no estimate of the total number of persons affected.

### 41. HEALTH RESEARCH FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Division of Research Facilities and Resources, NIH. Grant applications are evaluated by the National Advisory Council on Health Research Facilities with respect to their potential value in expanding health research in the Nation, and recommendations are made to the Surgeon General. In no case may the amount awarded exceed 50 percent of the total necessary construction costs of the research portion of the facility. Universities with graduate schools and professional schools such as medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and sanitary engineering are eligible.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States and the District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The persons principally affected under this program are scientists, medical and public health specialists, and research patients. The Public Health Service has reported that no estimate can be made of the number of persons involved.

### 42. CEREBROVASCULAR TRAINING PROGRAMS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the National Heart Institute and the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, NIH. In addition to administrative review by the NIH staff, training grant applications undergo dual review by advisory bodies composed primarily of non-Federal scientists. The first review, to determine scientific merit, is by a training review committee; the second, to determine program significance and policy, by a national advisory council.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate; mainly postdoctoral.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal 1967 six training grants were awarded affecting physicians specializing in cerebrovascular diseases.

## 43. CEREBROVASCULAR CLINICAL TRAINEESHIPS

*Method of administration.*—Direct traineeships are reviewed by the staff of the institute concerned and by that institute's training grant committees. The trainee is free to select any training institute capable of providing the training concerned. There are two types of traineeships available: (1) Regular traineeships for physicians who have had two or more years of postdoctoral training or equivalent experience and (2) short-term traineeships for physicians who wish to spend a period of 2 to 6 weeks in intensive clinical training. Applicants must be physicians who are either citizens of the United States or have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States and the District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In the fiscal year 1967, about 25 physicians were supported.

## 44. NEUROLOGICAL AND SENSORY DISEASE SERVICE PROGRAM, INCLUDING DEMONSTRATION OF TECHNIQUES

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the National Center for Chronic Disease Control, PHS. These grants are awarded on the basis of the recommendations of a review committee of outside consultants and the Surgeon General or his designee.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal 1967, 59 project grants were awarded. The type of persons mainly affected are physicians, nurses, medical students, and the general population of the areas involved.

## 45. GRANTS FOR NEUROLOGICAL AND SENSORY DISEASE SERVICE TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the National Center for Chronic Disease Control, PHS. The training project funds are awarded to any public or private nonprofit agency, institution, or organization upon recommendation of a review committee of outside consultants and approval of a grant application by the Surgeon General or his designee. Applications for individual traineeships must be submitted directly to the neurological and sensory disease service training program at least 6 months prior to the proposed beginning date of training.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 47 project grants and approximately 75 individual traineeships were awarded. The types of persons mainly affected are physicians and allied medical personnel.

### 46. NIH Research Contracts With Universities, Et Cetera

*Method of administration.*—The Institutes and Divisions of the National Institutes of Health regularly require research and development services to be performed by contract with qualified outside organizations. These organizations include universities, nonprofit research foundations, and industrial and pharmaceutical companies. This program is administered by the Research Contracts Section, Office of Administrative Management of the National Institutes of Health.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States and abroad.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—As of June 30, 1967, 885 research contracts were active under this program. Persons affected range from animal dealers to research scientists. The Public Health Service has reported that no figure is available for the number of persons affected.

### 47. Biomedical Communications, Research Project Grants, and Contracts With Educational Institutions, Et Cetera

*Method of administration.*—Research grant applications from eligible colleges, universities, professional schools, libraries, hospitals, laboratories, or other public or private nonprofit organizations are assigned for evaluation to groups of non-Federal experts. These groups make recommendations to the Board of Regents which in turn makes recommendations to the Surgeon General. The Surgeon General may award support on the basis of these recommendations, taking into account the merit of the project, its financial requirements, and the availability of funds. Biomedical communications research grants and contracts are administered by the National Library of Medicine, PHS.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate, graduate, and postdoctoral levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States and abroad.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This program in fiscal year 1967 was still in its initial stages. The types of persons mainly affected are scientists and related personnel.

### 48. Biomedical Communications Training Grants

*Method of administration.*—Biomedical communications training grants are administered by the National Library of Medicine, PHS. Training grant applications are evaluated by committees of non-Federal authorities in the fields concerned. Criteria include the qualifications of the training program director, the record and resources of the institution, and the merits of the proposed program.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Postbaccalaureate.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Public Health Service has reported that the number of persons affected is unkown. The types of persons affected are medical librarians and other health information specialists.

## 49. BIOMEDICAL COMMUNICATIONS PUBLICATIONS AND TRANSLATIONS SUPPORT PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the National Library of Medicine, PHS. Grant proposals for this program are evaluated by committees of non-Federal experts and by the Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine before awards are made by the Surgeon General. Usually, grant applications are made by the institutions on behalf of a principal investigator. Under certain circumstances, awards may be made to individual scientists.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States and the District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The types of persons mainly affected are specialists in all fields of medical research. The Public Health Service has reported that the number of persons affected is unknown.

## 50. BIOMEDICAL COMMUNICATIONS HEALTH SCIENCE SCHOLAR AWARDS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the National Library of Medicine, PHS. Grant applications are reviewed by non-Federal experts, and applicants must have demonstrated outstanding proficiency in their particular fields. The awards may be made directly to individuals or to institutions on behalf of selected individuals.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal 1967, two health science scholar awards were made.

## 51. BIOMEDICAL COMMUNICATIONS—GRANTS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL MEDICAL LIBRARIES

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the National Library of Medicine, PHS. Applications for grant support are reviewed by initial review groups and by a national advisory council. Recommendations are based on: (1) the needs of the library in relation to other existing library and medical communication services in the region, (2) the adequacy of the library as a potential regional medical library center, and (3) the size and nature of the population to be served in the region in which the library is located.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States and the District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The types of persons affected are physicians, librarians, and medical students. The Public Health Service has reported that no estimate of the number of persons affected is available.

### 52. BIOMEDICAL COMMUNICATIONS—GRANTS FOR IMPROVING AND EXPANDING BASIC MEDICAL LIBRARY RESOURCES

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Facilities and Resources Division of the National Library of Medicine, PHS. Applications from public or private nonprofit institutions on behalf of their medical libraries and related scientific communication instrumentalities are reviewed by panels of non-Federal experts for eligibility and adequacy.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States and the District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected*—The types of persons affected are specialists in all fields of medical research. The Public Health Service has reported that no estimate of the number of persons affected is available.

### 53. GRANTS FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the PHS Divisions of Physician Manpower, and Dental Health. Grant applications are reviewed and evaluated by committees composed of outside consultants in the various disciplines and recommended for approval by the National Advisory Council on Education for Health Professions. Grants for new schools, or for new facilities for existing schools may not exceed 66.67 percent of the cost, except that grants to schools of public health may cover up to 75 percent of the cost.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Any public or nonprofit school of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, pharmacy, optometry, podiatry, public health or veterinary medicine accredited by a recognized body approved by the Commissioner of Education in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The types of persons affected are scientists, medical and public health specialists. The Publice Health Service has reported that no estimate is available for the numbers of persons affected.

### 54. GENERAL RESEARCH AND RESEARCH TRAINING SUPPORT PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The general research support program consists of three subprograms: (1) general research support grants, (2) biomedical sciences support grants, and (3) health sciences advancement awards. The four categories of health professional schools (medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, and public health) are automatically eligible for general research support grants. Grant applications for this program are reviewed by the National Advisory Health Council and administered by the Division of Research Facilities and Resources, NIH.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States, its territories and possessions.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal 1967, 294 general research support grants, 93 biomedical sciences support grants and seven health sciences advancement grants were awarded. The types of persons affected are scientists, medical and public health specialists.

### 55. SUPPORT FOR SPECIAL RESEARCH RESOURCES AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, ET CETERA

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Division of Research Facilities and Resources, NIH. Applications are reviewed by the NIH scientific staff and special consultants. Further review is conducted by the National Advisory Research Resources Council which makes recommendations to the Surgeon General concerning final action on applications. Grants may be made to universities, hospitals or other private nonprofit institutions with programs of biomedical research and specialized research services.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education. These grants are made available primarily to all qualified biomedical investigators.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States and the District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The types of persons affected by this program are biomedical investigators. The Public Health Service has reported that no estimate is available for the number of persons trained under this program.

### 56. SUPPORT FOR GENERAL CLINICAL RESEARCH CENTERS IN UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITALS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the General Clinical Research Centers Branch of the Division of Research Facilities and Resources, NIH. After review of competitive grant applications by the General Clinical Research Centers Committee and the National Advisory Research Resources Council, grants are made using a priority score rating. Medical schools, medical school affiliated hospitals, and other nonprofit medical institutions conducting preclinical or clinical science studies involving human patients are eligible to receive Federal funds.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Nationwide.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal 1967, 85 continuing awards were made to existing centers and six new general clinical research centers were established. The Public Health Service has reported that the number of persons affected is unknown.

### 57. AWARDS TO UNIVERSITIES AND FOUNDATIONS FOR NATIONAL PRIMATE RESEARCH CENTERS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Division of Research Facilities and Resources, NIH. Applications for grant support are reviewed by initial review groups and by the National Advisory Research Resources Committee. Recommendations are based on the relative need for the proposed primate research center, the planned relationships of the center to research programs at institutions in the same geographical area, and the availability of funds.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The names and locations of the centers are: Oregon Regional Primate Research Center, Portland, Oreg.; Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center, Madison, Wis.; Regional Primate Research Center, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.; Delta Regional Primate Research Center, Covington, La.; Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center, Atlanta, Ga.; New England Regional Primate Research Center, Boston, Mass.; National Center for Primate Biology, University of California, Davis, Calif.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Grants have been awarded to seven primate centers. The types of persons affected range from technicians to scientists. The Public Health Service has reported that the number of persons affected is unknown.

### 58. Grants for Study of Laboratory Animal Medicine

*Method of administration.*—Animal resource projects are financed by Public Health Service grants to nonprofit research institutions wishing to undertake animal resource projects. Occasionally an institution may elect to provide an animal resource activity for several cooperating institutions in its region.

Applications are reviewed by initial review groups and the National Advisory Research Resources Committee. Recommendations are based on the merit of the project and its suitability to the needs of the institution or region. The program is administered by the Division of Research Facilities and Resources, NIH.

*Level of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Nationwide.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal 1967, 32 separate animal resources projects were supported as well as five animal resources training programs in institutions. Types of persons mainly affected ranged from the animal caretaker to the research scientists. The Public Health Service has reported that the number of persons affected is unknown.

## C. AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

### 1. Publication of Literature and Manufacture of Educational Aids for the Blind

*Method of administration.*—The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare gives grants to this nonprofit institution in Louisville, Ky., to support the manufacture of special books and teaching materials for the blind, which then are distributed to all public elementary and secondary institutions for the blind, as well as to regular public schools in which blind children are enrolled.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary and secondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States and territories of the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—19,291 blind children were served by the program in the fiscal year 1967.

## D. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION (FDA)

### 1. Operation of the FDA Institute for Advanced Analytical Chemistry

*Method of administration.*—The Institute is conducted by the Department of Chemistry, Georgetown University, and administered by a full-time assistant professor plus two additional full-time and several part-time faculty members and teaching fellows. Within the FDA, the Institute is overseen by a committee of headquarters and field scientists, together with a technical liaison officer from the Bureau of Science and an employee development specialist from the training branch, Division of Personnel Management.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States, its territories and possessions; and foreign countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Ninety graduate chemists per fiscal year.

### 2. Training for Members of Private Industry and State and Local Enforcement Officials

*Method of administration.*—The FDA's Bureau of Education and Voluntary compliance (BEVC) administers this program. Workshops also are arranged by the directors of the FDA's 17 districts. The director schedules the conferences, chooses the topic (good manufacturing practices, biological contamination, et cetera), and determines the frequency of the meetings as indicated by the need. He often requests the cooperation of a particular State agency, extension service, trade association or local college as a cosponsor. (BEVC arranges and conducts national workshops, seminars, and conferences in cooperation with other FDA headquarters units and the districts. There is no established pattern or schedule of workshops.)

*Levels of education concerned.*—Principally higher education for those attending the workshops. Most of those attending are college graduates.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The entire United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—BEVC participated in 94 district workshops and 12 national conferences during the fiscal year 1967. A total of 10,740 persons attended these workshops and conferences, representing 4,005 regulated firms.

### 3. Training for State Medicated Feed Mill Inspectors

*Method of administration.*—The Food and Drug Administration's Office of Legislative and Governmental Services (OLGS) arranges for courses in accordance with the requirements of the various programs of the States.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Predominantly college graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—These courses may be conducted in any State where there is a compatible feed regulatory activity.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Eighty-one State feed control officials attended the five schools conducted during fiscal 1967.

### 4. TRAINING FOR STATE AND LOCAL FOOD ESTABLISHMENT INSPECTORS

*Method of administration.*—OLGS schedules and coordinates these courses. FDA inspectors from the FDA district in which the courses are held are used as instructors.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Postsecondary and higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—These courses may be presented in any State having a food establishment inspection program.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The five courses conducted during the fiscal year 1967 were attended by 125 State and local food establishment inspection officials.

### 5. TRAINING FOR STATE AND LOCAL DRUG ABUSE CONTROL OFFICIALS

*Method of administration.*—The FDA's Bureau of Drug Abuse Control (BDAC), coordinates and conducts these courses for State and local officials whose enforcement programs are compatible with those of FDA.

*Levels of educational concerned.*—Postsecondary and higher education. State and local governments have various educational requirements for their agents.

*Geographic areas affected.*—These courses may be conducted in any locality in which State or local officials have drug abuse control responsibilities.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The five schools conducted during fiscal 1967 were attended by 150 State and local drug abuse regulatory officials.

### 6. TRAINING FOR FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL POLICE OFFICIALS IN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL

*Method of administration.*—These training courses are administered solely by the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control (BDAC). They are directed toward State, municipal, and Federal agencies concerned with enforcing drug abuse control laws. Instructors are BDAC officials, attorneys from the Department of Justice, and representatives of the Department of the Treasury's Bureau of Customs and Bureau of Narcotics. Students are nominated by their enforcement agency.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Postsecondary and higher education. Requirements for prior training of these police officials varies with the employing agency.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Nationwide.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Three courses were attended by 150 State, local, and Federal police officials in fiscal 1967.

### 7. DRUG EDUCATION WORKSHOPS FOR COLLEGE DEANS AND ADMINISTRATORS

*Method of administration.*—The drug education workshops are administered solely by the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control (BDAC). The programs are directed toward college administrators who are in direct contact with students on campuses. Administrators from all colleges and universities in the Nation are invited to attend.

The work is conducted with the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators. Invited experts from a variety of disciplines prepare workshop papers.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Nationwide.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—A total of 1,450 deans and administrators from 606 colleges and universities participated in the eight workshops during fiscal 1967.

### 8. EDUCATIONAL SERVICES FOR PROFESSIONALS IN THE HEALTH FIELD

*Method of administration.*—FDA sends drug recall lists, news releases, and other current information to schools of medicine and of pharmacy, teacher education institutions, and education associations. FDA staff members consult with interested persons; make speeches; and assist colleges and universities in developing health education programs, especially for teacher trainees.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Nationwide.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Food and Drug Administration has reported that the number of persons affected cannot be determined.

### 9. SERVICES FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

*Method of administration.*—FDA's Educational Services Staff (ESS) writes and publishes printed materials which are then made available by the Superintendent of Documents. Health educators in major school systems and professional associations and national youth leaders receive complimentary copies. ESS staff are available for consultation with educators, editors, publishers, and others on request.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary and secondary levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Nationwide.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Food and Drug Administration has reported that no satisfactory estimate can be given.

### 10. CONSUMER EDUCATION SERVICES

*Method of administration.*—Consumer specialists in FDA's 17 districts administer the consumer education program. Each district holds a minimum of three conferences (one each in the areas of aging, education, and labor) each year. Consumer specialists make speeches to school assemblies, clubs, and professional organizations; make radio and TV appearances; and engage in other activities providing two-way communication between FDA and consumers. Consumer comments and constructive criticism are solicited by the FDA in conducting its information and education programs.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Nationwide.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Food and Drug Administration has reported that no satisfactory estimate can be given.

### 11. DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONNEL TRAINING PROGRAMS IN COOPERATION WITH THE FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC INDUSTRIES

*Method of administration.*—The Office of the Assistant Commissioner for Education and Information administers this program. The Assistant Commissioner's staff consults with major drug, food, and cosmetic industry and trade association executives to plan training programs for technical and executive personnel; and reviews and evaluates employee training programs at onsite locations. The staff also develops planning sessions and conferences with company officials, and disseminates information pertinent to these and other industry personnel programs.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Postsecondary and higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Nationwide.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal 1967, the presidents and chairmen of the boards of 35 companies employing 1,000 or more employees participated in conferences relating to this program.

## E. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

NOTE.—The Vocational Rehabilitation Administration became a part of the Social and Rehabilitation Service as of Aug. 15, 1967. The educational and training programs of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration are here reported as of fiscal 1967, the period covered by this survey.

### 1. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION (INVOLVING TRAINING) OF DISABLED INDIVIDUALS

*Method of administration.*—This program of vocational rehabilitation of handicapped individuals is administered by the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration (VRA) and by State agencies with the help of grants-in-aid from the Federal Government. The State agency may be either the State agency administering vocational education or an independent commission. Some States have a separate agency for the blind. Regulations are issued by the U.S. Vocational Rehabilitation Administration pursuant to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, regarding basic requirements and standards to be observed by the operating State agencies. These requirements and standards must be reflected in the State plan which each agency prepares as a condition of receiving Federal grants. This State plan, when approved by the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, becomes the operating guide for the State agency.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program can utilize any educational facility which meets the educational need of eligible persons, and it can include all educational levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Vocational Rehabilitation Administration has reported that data for fiscal 1967 are not available. In the fiscal year 1966, a total of 154,279 handicapped persons participated in this program.

### 2. RESEARCH, RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS, AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

*Method of administration.*—The research grant program is administered centrally by the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, with provisions for coordination with regional offices and with the State vocational rehabilitation agencies. Application may be made to the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration by any State, other public or voluntary nonprofit organization or agency. There is no allotment system, and applications are considered on the basis of relative merit. Grants are available to pay part of the cost of such projects; thus, the sponsor of a project must bear a portion of the cost, but the Federal-sponsor shares vary according to the nature of the research or demonstration undertaken. Grants for research fellowships are also administered centrally by the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels, since workshop projects include individuals with no schooling as well as those of high levels. Fellowships are at the predoctoral and postdoctoral levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has reported that no totals are available on the number of persons trained in some 406 workshops and other facilities during fiscal 1967. In the research fellowship program the number of persons in training in fiscal 1967 was 556.

### 3. TRAINING GRANTS

*Method of administration.*—This grant program is administered centrally by the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration with provisions for coordination with regional offices, with the State vocational rehabilitation agencies, and with the several professional organizations concerned. With consultation for 11 advisory committees, composed of leaders from the various professional fields concerned with rehabilitation, the policies governing the training program are developed, priorities for support decided upon, and individual applications evaluated.

Upon approval of applications, grants are made to universities and other educational institutions in support of teaching programs in the specified fields. Grants for traineeships also are made annually to institutions providing acceptable training in the professional fields concerned. The institutions select students to receive such traineeship awards. Other grants are made to universities and other teaching institutions and groups from time to time, for the conduct of specialized courses and institutes and to State agencies for certain inservice training of State vocational rehabilitation agency personnel.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Teaching grants are made principally for support of training at the graduate level; however, certain phases of training at the undergraduate level may be included. Traineeship grants also are principally for graduate work, with certain exceptions where training leads to a degree or its equivalent as the basic qualification for professional accreditation.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All the States and territories.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—A total of 5,285 students received traineeships in 1967 for study on an academic or calendar year basis and over 9,711 persons attended short-term courses with VRA assistance.

### 4. TRAINING SERVICES GRANTS

*Method of administration.*—This grant program is administered by the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration. An application for funds from an eligible institution is submitted to the appropriate State agency, and after review is forwarded to the regional and then to the central office of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration for review and approval. When the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration considers that an application has grant potential, the regional office arranges for a team survey of the facility which will be the site of the training services project. The applicant facility must meet standards set forth by the Commissioner with the advice of the National Policy and Performance Council. Individuals selected to receive training services may be only those determined to be suitable for and in need of training services by the State vocational rehabilitation agency.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All the States and territories.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The 13 grants awarded in 11 States during the fiscal year 1967, provided training for approximately 1,133 handicapped individuals.

### 5. SPECIAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTERS

*Method of administration.*—This research and training center grant program is administered centrally by the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, with provisions for coordination with regional offices and with the State vocational rehabilitation agencies. Application may be made to the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration by universities, a State, or other public or voluntary nonprofit organization or agency. There is no allotment system. The applicant, who must pay part of the cost of the project, is expected to carefully appraise his resources, propose a reasonable contribution, and increase his contribution progressively as the Federal share is increased in succeeding grant periods.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States, its territories, and possessions.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967 approximately 18,400 persons benefited from 364 short-term training courses in the area of rehabilitation and in allied fields.

## F. SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

### 1. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABILITY INSURANCE BENEFICIARIES

*Method of administration.*—The vocational rehabilitation of disability insurance beneficiaries program is centrally administered by the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration (VRA). Distribution from the social security trust funds is made by VRA to each State based on the number of disability insurance beneficiaries in the State and that State agency's estimate of its capacity to utilize the funds.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, and several territories.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Social Security Administration has reported: "Figures not available for 1967. In the fiscal year 1966, there were 16,825 disability beneficiaries."

### 2. INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—The international social security training program is administered centrally by the Office of Research and Statistics of the Social Security Administration. Participants from abroad are selected for study in this program by an international advisory committee.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Participants in the program are generally at the graduate level of study. Exceptional cases are considered on the basis of their merit.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is global in scope.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Participants in the program during the fiscal year 1967 totaled 808. In breakdown: Persons granted money for technical training, United States, 421; referrals from the Cultural Affairs Division, Department of State, 98; referrals such as the United Nations, 46; and nonprogramed visitors of private and business organizations and foundations, 243.

### 3. SOCIAL SECURITY STUDENTS BENEFITS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Eligible students 18 to 22 may apply for benefits. Students are eligible who are in or intending to be in full-time attendance at schools, colleges, or universities which: (1) Are operated or directly supported by a Federal, State, or local government agency; or (2) are approved by a State or accredited by a State recognized or nationally recognized accrediting agency; or (3) have their credits accepted on transfer by at least three schools which are accredited by a State-recognized or nationally recognized accrediting agency. Full-time attendance is verified by the Social Security Administration by direct contact with the school attended. Student benefits are financed by Federal social security taxes on employers and employees. Payments are made out of the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and the Federal disability insurance trust fund. Benefits are paid by monthly check direct to students or their parents.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary, postsecondary, and higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and any foreign country in which an eligible student is in school or college. However, certain statutory restrictions apply in the case of benefits payable to noncitizens residing outside the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 443,000 persons (children of disabled, retired, or deceased workers covered by social security), 18 to 22 years of age in full-time attendance in schools, colleges, and universities, were receiving social security students benefits as of June 30, 1967.

## G. GALLAUDET COLLEGE

### 1. Provision of Liberal Higher Education for Deaf Persons

*Method of administration.*—Control of the college is vested in a Board of Directors of 13 members—four public members and nine elected by the Board. The college's annual budget is included in the budget of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The General Accounting Office audits the college accounts.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Although concerned primarily with undergraduate college education, the college also provides nursery, elementary, and secondary education for deaf students and graduate education for both deaf and hearing students who wish to become teachers of the deaf or audiologists.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The college is located in Washington, D.C. Students come to it from all parts of the United States and from many foreign countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The college serves all deaf people who desire and can profit from a liberal higher education. Total enrollment in 1966–67 was 888 students.

## H. HOWARD UNIVERSITY

### 1. Maintenance and Operation of the University

*Method of administration.*—Howard University is a federally supported institution, privately controlled, and administered by a 24-member board of trustees and a paid staff of officers and employees. The Federal Government is not represented on the board.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The university offers programs of higher education on the undergraduate, graduate, and professional levels. Undergraduate students are registered in the college of liberal arts; graduate students seeking the master's and doctor of philosophy degrees are registered in the graduate school. Professional students are registered in the colleges of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy, and the schools of engineering and architecture, music, social work, law, and religion.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program of the institution is carried on in the District of Columbia.

The enrollment consists of students from all parts of the United States, some of its possessions, and many foreign countries. During the school year 1966–67 about 85 percent of the students came from the United States, while about 15 percent came from foreign countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Although Howard University has had a special concern for the education of Negro youth since its establishment in 1867, it admits students without regard to race, creed, sex, or national origin. In the academic year 1966–67, the university served a total of 11,164 students during the regular term and summer sessions, exclusive of duplicates, of whom 6,470 were men and 4,694 were women. Of these 392 were veterans. The faculty included 577 full-time teachers and 453 part-time teachers.

## I. OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

### 1. Surplus Property Utilization for Educational and Other Purposes

*Method of administration.*—The Surplus Property Utilization Program is administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under the Federal Property and Administrative Act of 1949. Surplus property owned by the Federal Government may be acquired by approved or accredited tax-supported, or nonprofit medical institutions, hospitals, clinics, health centers, schools, school systems, colleges and universities, and also by tax-supported or nonprofit schools for the mentally retarded and physically handicapped, licensed educational radio and television stations, or public libraries.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Surplus property may be used for any educational level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the several territories of the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has indicated that it has no way to determine how many persons were affected by the surplus property utilization program in fiscal 1967.

## J. WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

**(Note: The Welfare Administration became a part of the Social Rehabilitation Service effective as of August 15, 1967. The educational and training programs of the Welfare Administration are here reported as of fiscal 1967, the period covered by this survey.)**

### 1. Public Assistance Programs, Widely Involving Employee Training

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Welfare Administration, HEW, which makes grants-in-aid to the States and territories for their various public assistance programs, including employee training as part of administrative costs. All federally aided State programs must be federally approved. The States and territories administer their own approved public assistance programs; conduct public assistance inservice training; award grants for educational leave; and make grants to educational institutions for the development of undergraduate social welfare sequences and/or graduate schools of social work.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Postsecondary and higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islandas, Puerto Rico, and Guam.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal 1967, a total of 37,400 public assistance personnel, clerical and professional, received short-term inservice training. In addition, 1,385 persons, including 999 caseworkers, received full-time educational leave; and 741 persons, including 568 caseworkers, were on part-time educational leave. The Welfare Administration has reported that it is not possible to estimate the number of persons affected by the grants to educational institutions for schools of social work and/or social welfare courses.

### 2. TRAINING TO PROVIDE HEALTH SERVICES TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN (CHILDREN'S BUREAU)

*Method of administration.*—The Children's Bureau administers this program in two parts: (1) through grants-in-aid to the States and territories for the administration and operation of their health and crippled children's agencies, including educational activities; and (2) through direct project grants to institutions of higher learning to provide specialized training in health services to mothers and children.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Mainly higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal 1967, 325 long-term trainees, or fellows (144 physicians, 77 nurses, 20 nutritionists, 29 medical social workers, 25 speech and hearing personnel, 13 dentists, 13 psychologists, 1 biochemist and 3 others) received support from this program. Short-term training, varying from 3 days to 6 months, was provided for 675 professional health and health-related personnel through project grants. The number of short-term trainees supported through State programs is indeterminate.

### 3. EDUCATIONAL LEAVE FOR CHILD WELFARE SERVICES (CHILDREN'S BUREAU)

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Children's Bureau through grants-in-aid to the States and territories for the administration and operation of their child welfare services, including educational activities. All federally aided programs must be federally approved.

*Level of education concerned.*—Mainly college graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

*Number and type of persons affected.*—During fiscal 1967, 1,163 State employees received full-time educational leave for child welfare study under this program.

### 4. Training Personnel for Work in the Field of Child Welfare—Direct Federal Grants

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Children's Bureau through direct grants to accredited schools of social work.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Mainly college graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The 50 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal 1967, 171 grants were made to educational institutions; and 788 individuals received traineeships. In addition, 21 short-term training projects were funded, covering approximately 400 persons. Social workers were affected.

## K. ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

(Note: The Administration on Aging became a part of the Social Rehabilitation Service effective as of August 15, 1967. The education and training programs of the Administration on Aging are here reported as of fiscal 1967, the period covered by this survey.)

### 1. Grants for Community Planning, Demonstration Projects, Training, and Research

*Method of administration.*—This is a formula grant program. Funds are allotted to the States by the Administration on Aging which, in turn, make grants to public and nonprofit private agencies in accordance with plans and priorities established in Administration on Aging approved State plans.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the several territories.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Administration on Aging has reported that during the fiscal year 1967, 15,500 older persons were provided health services; 161,000 received social services such as meals, transportation, and the like; 39,000 were provided counseling services; and 150,000 were given help in recreation or leisure time activities or employment referral.

## L. NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

*Method of administration.*—The Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has entered into an agreement with Rochester Institute of Technology for the establishment and operation, including construction and equipment, of a National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID). Funding will be provided through the regular Department of HEW appropriations acts.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The NTID will be attended by students pursuing curricula at the post secondary technical level in order to prepare them for employment.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States and its territories.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Institute was not in operation in fiscal 1967, the year of this survey. It is expected that the program will be in full operation by September 1973 and that 750 post secondary age deaf students will be enrolled.

## M. SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

### 1. TEACHING OF NEUROANATOMY AND NEUROPATHOLOGY

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly by the hospital staff.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Postdoctoral.

*Geographic areas affected.*—St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 34 individuals received this training.

### 2. INTERN AND RESIDENT TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly by the hospital staff.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Postdoctoral.

*Geographic areas affected.*—St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C. Training not available at St. Elizabeths is provided by affiliation with other area hospitals.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, approximately 50 interns and residents received this training.

### 3. PSYCHIATRIC NURSING TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the staff of the hospital and the faculty of Catholic University.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 450 nursing students received this training.

### 4. NURSING ASSISTANT TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly by the hospital staff.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training is generally at the level of secondary education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 171 nursing assistants completed courses in this training program.

### 5. OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY INTERN TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly by the staff of the hospital.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 21 interns from 8 universities completed this training.

### 6. PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN AND CLINICAL PASTORAL TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—Courses are administered by participating seminaries, the Council of Churches of Greater Washington, and the staff of the hospital.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The college graduate or postseminary level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—A total of 46 students received training during the fiscal year 1967.

### 7. CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN INTERN AND RESIDENT TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly by the staff of the hospital.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training is at graduate school level. All applicants must be ordained priests.

*Geographic areas affected.*—St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Six Catholic priests received this training during the fiscal year 1967.

### 8. DANCE THERAPY TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly by the staff of the hospital.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, approximately 10 groups and 15 individuals received this training.

### 9. PSYCHODRAMA TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly by the staff of the hospital.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate or graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—St. Elizabeths Hospital in Washington, D.C., with occasional trips to other institutions and government agencies nationwide.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, six individuals received intensive training and over 2,000 persons were exposed to psychodrama techniques in various group sessions.

### 10. VOLUNTEER TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly by the staff of the hospital.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—St. Elizabeths Hospital in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 226 individuals completed the volunteer training program.

### 11. FIELD EXPERIENCE TRAINING FOR U.S. NAVY HOSPITALMEN

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly by the staff of the hospital.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Generally at the level of secondary education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the 1967 fiscal year, 54 U.S. Navy hospitalmen completed courses in the training program.

### 12. TRAINING IN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly by the staff of the hospital.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Six levels of training are offered ranging from predoctoral internships to postdoctoral residencies.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Training is conducted at St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C., with affiliations at the Child Center of the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C., when more extensive experience with children is desired.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 15 students received training.

### 13. TRAINING IN RECREATION THERAPY

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly by the staff of the hospital.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Undergraduate and graduate.

*Geographic areas affected.*—St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, eight students received this training.

### 14. DENTAL INTERNSHIP TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly by the staff of the hospital.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Doctorate.

*Geographic areas affected.*—St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, five dentists received this training.

### 15. HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly by the staff of the hospital.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate.

*Geographic areas affected.*—St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, one student received this training.

### 16. TRAINING IN SOCIAL WORK

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the staff of the hospital with faculty from the schools of social work.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate.

*Geographic areas affected.*—St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 35 students received this training.

### 17. MEDICAL STUDENT TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the staff of the hospital.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Postgraduate.

*Geographic areas affected.*—St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 12 students received this training.

# CHAPTER 15. PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

## A. OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE

### 1. College Housing Program

*Method of administration.*—The college housing program is administered through the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regional offices. Institutions deal directly with the regional office staff, thus facilitating decisions on an individual basis.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program affects higher education in general, including undergraduates, graduate students, and faculty members at 2-year and 4-year institutions, public and private.

*Geographic area affected.*—The college housing program has funded projects in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. The program strives for geographical distribution with respect to population, enrollment increases, and need.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program has provided funds for approximately 750,000 accommodations. These facilities house college students, including single students, married students and their families, and faculty members.

### 2. Local Public Agencies Trainee Program (Renewal Assistance Administration)

*Method of administration.*—Overall standards and program requirements are established by the Renewal Assistance Administration. The training program is administered locally by each local public agency in accordance with these standards and requirements. Trainees who successfully complete the LPA trainee program receive a certificate of completion from the HUD regional office.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Most LPA trainees are recent college graduates although qualifying work experience uniquely suited to LPA functions may be accepted in lieu of a college degree.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is available to any local public agency in any city that qualifies for title I assistance under the Federal renewal assistance program.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 20 to 25 LPA trainees each year participate in this program. Participants represent a cross section of LPA staff functions ranging from realty assistant and relocation adviser to administrative assistant.

### 3. FISCAL MANAGEMENT WORKSHOPS

*Method of administration.*—The fiscal management workshops were conducted jointly by national and regional organizations of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials and HUD regional offices. The Central Office Housing Management Division was responsible for the development of material for use in the workshops, presentation of the more technical data, and general coordination.

*Levels of education concerned.*—There were no educational requirements but in general the participants were professionals in the field of low-rent housing and commissioners of local housing authorities.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Approximately 90 percent of the workshop participants were from local housing authorities, with remaining people attending representing the Department of Housing and Urban Development. All geographical areas of the country were covered by the fiscal management workshops.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Workshops were held in six regional areas for approximately 1,000 professional housers working in the low-rent housing field. These employees of local housing authorities and HUD regional offices were involved in the field of general management, financial management, occupancy, and property maintenance. Many of the professional participants were trained in the following fields of education: business administration, law, accounting, sociology, social sciences, architecture, and engineering.

### 4. BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEM WORKSHOPS

*Method of administration.*—The training program for the new system was administered by the (former) Division of Administrative Management, URA, with assistance from each regional fiscal management office and the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment officials (through its regional councils).

*Levels of education concerned.*—Mainly higher education. Participants were professional, technical, or operating personnel.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States of the United States, as well as agencies in Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands were represented in these workshops. The revised system is mandatory for operation in all local public agencies.

*Number and type of persons affected.*—From a workload standpoint all budget and fiscal personnel of both the local public agencies and the HUD regional program offices were affected. From a management standpoint all local agency management personnel, including the local agency governing boards—and to some extent the local municipal governing body—as well as HUD regional and central office management personnel. There are between 800 and 900 local public agencies and seven HUD regional offices.

### 5. NONCASH LOCAL GRANTS-IN-AID FOR SCHOOLS

*Method of administration.*—Noncash local grants-in-aid for schools are administered under the renewal assistance program through HUD's seven regional offices. They are normally granted through local public agencies to qualified communities.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary and secondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program was operating in 40 States in fiscal 1967.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal 1967 the program was operating in 475 elementary and secondary schools, the exact enrollment of which is unknown to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

## B. OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION

### 1. Reading Improvement Course for Employees

*Method of administration.*—The Employee Development and Training Division, Office of Personnel, offers this program through routine training announcements to all employees whose supervisors wish to recommend for the training. The selection of participants is made by this division.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All participants are at least high school graduates, with the majority being college graduates and many having advanced degrees.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—55 Federal employees, with a number being from other departments and agencies. All of these employees are in jobs which require a substantial amount of reading as part of their job.

### 2. Secretarial Orientation Program

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Employee Development and Training Division, Office of Personnel. During the fiscal year 1967 a portion of this training was contracted out to a private secretarial school, and a part of it was conducted by specially hired instructors.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Postsecondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—100 clerk-stenographers and clerk-typists in fiscal 1967.

### 3. Housing Intern Program

*Method of administration.*—The Employee Development and Training Division, Office of Personnel, develops, recommends, and monitors standards and performance levels in this program. A training committee in the central office, and individual training committees in each of the Department's seven regional offices, have general program review and evaluation functions.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All participants in the intern program are college graduates with many holding graduate degrees.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is conducted in seven regional office cities and in Washington, D.C. Approximately 85 percent of the housing interns are located in the field and the remainder in Washington.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—While the number of interns varies in each program, some 103 interns participated in the fiscal year

1967. Participants include such categories as urban planners, economists, realty assistants, urban renewal representatives, architects, housing management specialists, attorneys, engineers, budget analysts, sociologists, and program aides.

### 4. TRAVEL WORKSHOP

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered jointly by the Employee Development and Training Division, Office of Personnel, and the Office of Financial Systems and Services. The workshops were scheduled and announced on a regular basis as any other training program, and the instructor was a "subject matter" specialist on travel.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Postsecondary.

*Geographical areas affected.*—Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Two hundred and twenty secretarial and administrative personnel.

### 5. YOUTH OPPORTUNITY CAMPAIGN (YOC) TRAINING PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This program is basically administered at the departmental level in both Washington and the field, although individual field offices and central office organizations have added skills training to the departmentwide program.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The YOC program is for young people of high school age while the instructor training is at the graduate student level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All 50 States of the United States and Puerto Rico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 462 employees were affected by the program (350 young people, 100 supervisors, and 12 trainers) in fiscal 1967.

## C. OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR DEMONSTRATIONS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

### 1. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING AND RESEARCH PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The community development training and research program is a matching grant program to States. There are, therefore, two aspects to the administration of the program. Overall administration including formulation of program guidelines and national policy and the approval of individual State application is conducted by the Office of the Assistant Director for Fellowships and Manpower. The formulation of component State programs and their administrations is the responsibility of the designated State agency.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Generally postsecondary. Inservice training can cover a broad range of training—from workshops to academic courses of study.

*Georgraphic areas affected.*—All States are eligible to participate.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Program not in operation in the fiscal year 1967.

### 2. City Planning and Urban Studies Fellowship Program

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Division of Urban Manpower Development through the participating universities.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This program is strictly for students engaged in full-time graduate study (at least two semesters or the equivalent) toward a master's or doctoral degree in a participating program.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Any public or private nonprofit accredited graduate school with appropriate programs of study in the United States is eligible. For the 1967–68 academic year, fellowships were awarded to 95 fellows from 26 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, for study at 40 institutions in 22 States and Puerto Rico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Fellowships are for full-time graduate students in public or private, nonprofit institutions. Approximately 95 fellows at the time of this writing.

## D. OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT

### 1. Urban Transportation Managerial Training Grants

*Method of administration.*—The program is administered by the Urban Transportation Administration, under contractual agreements between the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the participating public bodies awarding the fellowship grants. Each agreement establishes the maximum payable and the conditions for payment of the Federal grant. Fellowship recipients select their own college or university for advanced study.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Fellowship grants may be for advanced training in public or private nonprofit institutions of higher education offering programs of graduate study in business or public administration, or in other fields having application to the urban mass transportation industry.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is applicable to every part of the United States, and a wide dissemination of grants is encouraged.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program is conducted for the benefit of personnel employed in managerial, technical, and professional positions in the urban mass transportation field. It is limited to not more than 100 fellowships in any year; and not more than 12½ percent of the fellowships authorized may be awarded for the training of employees in any one State.

### 2. University Research and Training Grants (Urban Transportation)

*Method of administration.*—When inaugurated, the program will be administered by the Urban Transportation Administration, under contractual agreements between HUD and the participating institutions of higher learning.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program will utilize the facilities and personnel of colleges and universities.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is applicable to institutions in every part of the country.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The nature of the program would make it applicable primarily to college graduates specializing in the field of transportation, or to others trained in the field and qualified to undertake a program of research and study at the graduate level. It is estimated within the Department that between 200 and 250 trainees per year could benefit from the program if the full amount were to be appropriated.

### 3. Urban Systems Engineering Research Program

*Method of administration.*—This program is carried out by contract between the Department of Housing and Urban Development and Northwestern University.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All States, including Puerto Rico and Guam.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—According to information obtained from the Department the number and types are inestimable.

## E. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

### 1. Low-Income Housing Demonstration Program

*Method of administration.*—This program is generally administered by the Washington Office of the Department. Regional offices monitor the projects at the request of the Washington Office.

Project contracts are entered into with non-profit groups, educational institutions, and State and local governments.

*Level of education concerned.*—Mainly higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Projects have been completed or are in progress in 20 States and the District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The projects directly affect the people living within the project boundaries. A greater number of people are affected by the results of the demonstration projects when they are adopted for use elsewhere.

### 2. Urban Planning Assistance Program

*Method of administration.*—The program is primarily administered through HUD's six continental regional offices. For the smaller communities the program is administered through the States; for the larger metropolitan areas it is generally administered through regional councils of government.

*Level of education concerned.*—Primarily graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Nationwide.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Department of Housing and Urban Development has reported "no data available."

### 3. URBAN RENEWAL DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This program is generally administered by the Washington office of the Department. Regional offices monitor the projects at the request of the Washington office.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Mainly higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—As of June 30, 1967, there were active projects in 22 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—There were 40 completed and 39 active projects as of June 30, 1967. The project directly affects the people living within the project boundaries. A greater number of people are affected by the results when they are adopted for use elsewhere.

### 4. TRAINING OF FOREIGN NATIONALS

*Method of administration.*—The Chief of International Training is responsible for creating, coordinating and implementing foreign training programs. Under him is a staff of program officers who are assigned according to region, that is, Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America. Various public and private resources are utilized in the development of the training program.

*Levels of education concerned.*—International Affairs, HUD, trains persons of all levels of education ranging from ministers (secretaries) and mayors to subprofessionals and undergraduate students.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The participants during fiscal 1967 were from the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Republic of China, The Ryukyus, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Vietnam, and Zambia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—There were a total of 878 participants within the fiscal year 1967. They were ministers, subministers, mayors and second mayors, directors and assistant directors from the ministries, state and local planning agencies, and specialists within the fields of housing and urban development and related areas.

## F. FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

### 1. SECRETARIAL AND CLERICAL TRAINING PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The program is administered by the Career Development and Training Branch and the courses are carried out by the staff of the branch.

*Levels of education concerned.*—A majority of the trainees are high school graduates, however some are business school and college graduates, while others are youth opportunity campaign-type who have not finished high school.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The trainees are selected from offices of the agency in the Washington area.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 200 employees are trained annually. The trainees are career, career-conditional, and temporary employees.

### 2. ACCOUNTANT TRAINEE COURSE

*Method of administration.*—This course is administered by the Career Development and Training Branch of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The training is given in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 10 career and career-conditional employees receive training under this program annually.

### 3. ATTORNEY TRAINEE COURSE

*Method of administration.*—This course is administered by the Career Development and Training Branch of the Federal Housing Administration.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The course is for employees who have completed all the requirements for a bachelor of law degree.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The training is given in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately three attorneys serving in excepted appointments who have recently joined the legal staff are trained annually under this program.

### 4. SUPERVISORY TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—The program is administered by the Career Development and Training Branch of the Federal Housing Administration. The course material is dispatched to every field office in the United States and Puerto Rico. The training in the Washington area is conducted by staff instructors of the Career Development and Training Branch and in the field offices the training is conducted by the administrative officers.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Postsecondary and higher. The personnel selected for the supervisory training vary in levels of education from those who are high school graduates to college graduates with advanced degrees.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States and Puerto Rico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Career employees occupying supervisory positions and designated understudies or assistant supervisors.

### 5. TECHNICAL TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR FIELD TRAINEES

*Method of administration.*—The Career Development and Training Branch of the Federal Housing Administration is responsible for developing, implementing, and administering this program. Each field training center provides the technical instruction under the guidance of a trainee advisor. Periodic field assistance visits are made to the training centers by the technical training officer in the Career Development and Training Branch.

*Levels of education concerned.*—While there are some trainees placed in the programs because of experience and having passed the Federal Service Entrance Examination, most of the trainees are college graduates hired off the Federal Service Entrance Examination Register.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All of the trainees are from the field and after receiving training in the centers, return to their respective field offices throughout the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The training for employees in the regional training centers begins in the summer months and involves approximately 100 to 125 persons each year.

### 6. HOUSING AID TRAINING PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The housing aid training program is conducted by the Career Development and Training Branch, Personnel Division, which is responsible for overall direction of the program. In the Atlanta insuring office the director and his staff carry out the onsite training.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The trainees are high school graduates. Several have attended.

*Geographic areas affected.*—At the time of this writing the only FHA insuring office in which this program is being conducted is in Atlanta. In succeeding years, other large offices may serve as training centers for this program.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—At the time of this writing, this program is being conducted for six "disadvantaged" individuals.

### 7. TRAINING IN AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING

*Method of administration.*—This course is administered by the Career Development and Training Branch, Federal Housing Administration.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Generally postsecondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The training is given in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Selection for this training is made among career-conditional and career personnel. Approximately 10 employees are trained under this program annually.

### 8. MANAGEMENT INTERN PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The management intern program is conducted jointly by the Division of Personnel and Management Division, Federal Housing Administration. The Career Development and Training Branch, Personnel Division, is responsible for general direction of the program as part of its regular responsibilities.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The majority of the interns are college graduates and some have advanced graduate degrees.

*Geographic areas affected.*—In fiscal 1967 the management intern program was conducted only in the Washington central office of the Federal Housing Administration.

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*Number and types of persons affected.*—From 1963 through 1967 the management intern program was given annually for six interns. Beginning in July 1967 the program was expanded to a total of 12 annually.

## G. FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

### 1. Executive Development Program

*Method of administration.*—The Association's executive development program is conducted under the direction of the agency manager of each FNMA agency office, in accordance with established guidelines in the personnel section of the FNMA manual and periodic evaluations by the Personnel Division, FNMA, in coordination with the Washington office training committee.

*Level of education concerned.*—Most participants are former mortgage interns or experienced professional specialists with undergraduate or graduate degrees.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All of the participants in FNMA's formal executive development program are in the field. Training is conducted principally in the field but some participants visit the Washington office in connection with official assignments, as required.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The executive development program is a continuing program of career training and development for those adjudged to have potential for key positions of responsibility in the Federal National Mortgage Association. Annually participation in the program would constitute a total of approximately 40 to 50 employees. Representation of participants would normally cover the specialized fields of law, accounting, auditing, loan administration, and office services management.

### 2. Mortgage Intern Training Program

*Method of administration.*—The Association's mortgage intern training program is conducted under the direction of the agency manager of each FNMA agency office; or head of office or division, Washington Office; as appropriate, in accordance with guidelines in the personnel section of the FNMA Manual and the FNMA Mortgage Intern Training Manual, and supplemental instructions, as necessary.

*Level of education concerned.*—Most participants are recent college graduates.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program is conducted as appointments are made to the program. During any fiscal year there are approximately 5 to 10 interns in various stages of training under this program.

### 3. Employee Orientation Program

*Method of administration.*—FNMA's employee orientation program is conducted in each FNMA agency office under the direction of the agency manager and in accord with general guidelines for this program in the personnel section of the FNMA Manual, and supplemental instructions, as necessary.

*Level of education concerned.*—Ranges from that of secondary through college graduate education.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program is conducted as appointments are made to the program. During any fiscal year there are approximately 5 to 10 interns in various stages of training under this program.

### 4. Supervisory Training Program

*Method of administration.*—The Association's supervisory training program is conducted under the direction of the agency manager of each FNMA agency office (or director of personnel for the Washington office) in accordance with established guidelines in the personnel section of the FNMA manual and supplemental instructions, as necessary.

*Level of education concerned.*—Participants in this program generally have a wide range of education extending from high school level through advanced degrees.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All of the participants in FNMA's formal supervisory training program are in the field. Training is conducted principally in the field, but some participants visit the Washington office in connection with official assignments, as required.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Annually, participation in this program constitutes a total of approximately 100 employees and supervisors. Representation of participants would normally cover the specialized fields of law, accounting auditing, loan administration, office services management, and a wide range of technical and clerical support occupations.

# CHAPTER 16. PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## A. FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

### 1. Facilities Training Program

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered directly by the Federal Aviation Administration as an inservice training program. FAA personnel provide all instruction.

*Level of education concerned.*—All training courses, with the possible exception of communications equipment familiarization and electromechanics training, are conducted at postsecondary levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity encompasses all geographical areas of FAA operation; that is, the continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In the fiscal year 1967, 3,206 FAA engineers and technicians received training. Additionally, 264 non-FAA personnel (including military personnel and foreign nationals) received training under this program.

### 2. Flight Standards Training

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered directly by the Federal Aviation Administration. All instructors at the Aeronautical Center are employees of the FAA.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training provided is at the level of higher education, including graduate work for some of the engineers.

*Geographic areas affected.*—To the extent that this activity is an agencywide program, it affects the United States as a whole as well as eight international field offices in foreign countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In the fiscal year 1967, 2,102 flight standards operations and maintenance inspectors, engineers, flight inspection, and avionics personnel received training. In addition, training in this area was provided for 238 non-FAA personnel (other agency personnel, military personnel, and foreign nationals).

### 3. Air Traffic Control Training

*Method of administration.*—This training program is administered directly by the Federal Aviation Administration. Air traffic control instructor personnel conduct classroom and "on the job" instruction on all phases of job requirements. Students are required to successfully pass each level of training phase, as approved by the Civil Service Commission.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Instruction is generally at the levels of secondary and higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Formal basic and advanced basic training are performed at selected field facilities throughout the Nation. The FAA Academy is responsible for the administration and/or instruction of certification, qualification, and advanced specialized training. On-the-job air traffic training is conducted at over 700 air traffic control facilities.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In the fiscal year 1967, various types of training were administered to over 550 facility personnel of all air traffic control categories. Some 103 persons from FAA, military departments, and industry received nonoperational air traffic control familiarization training at the Aeronautical Center. In addition, 307 non-FAA personnel (including military personnel and foreign nationals) received training under this program.

### 4. TRAINING IN READING, WRITING, ORIENTATION, AND SECRETARIAL PRACTICES

*Method of administration.*—Guidance is provided centrally by the FAA, but direction is provided by training officers in the field. The field curriculums are variations on centrally developed programs.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Adult level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—These programs and courses are conducted in Washington, D.C., and in Oklahoma City, Okla., and elsewhere in the United States by "regions" and "areas."

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Secretarial training is provided primarily for FAA personnel at level GS–3, GS–4, and GS–5, but also includes training for secretaries at higher levels. Writing instruction is offered to persons in grades GS–5 and up. Approximately 600 trainees received this training in the fiscal year 1967. Orientation is given to all new employees. Approximately 2,350 employees received this training.

### 5. TRAINING IN MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION

*Method of administration.*—Program policy and direction are determined by the Training Division of the Washington headquarters of the Federal Aviation Administration. The management and general training schools at the National Aviation Facilities Experimental Center, Atlantic City, N.J., has the responsibility for course development and operation of the centrally conducted executive training courses. Training officers are present in each region and in each area office. Each such officer is a professionally qualified educational specialist with experience in management training.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This training is at the level of adult education, but is adjusted when necessary to meet the needs of each group.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity encompasses all geographical areas of FAA operations; that is, the continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii.

*Number and type of persons affected.*—In the fiscal year 1967, 1,500 FAA employees in supervisory or managerial positions received this kind of training.

### 6. AIRPORTS TRAINING COURSES

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered directly by the FAA as an inservice training program. FAA personnel provide all instruction.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This training is at the level of adult education but is adjusted when necessary to meet the specific needs of each individual group or class.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity encompasses all geographical areas of FAA operations; that is, the continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal year 1967, 122 airport engineers, airport planners, and technicians received training in one or more of the several courses in the airports training program.

### 7. PROCUREMENT TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—Program policy and direction are given jointly by the Training Division and the Procurement Division of the Washington headquarters of the Federal Aviation Administration. The FAA Academy at Oklahoma City, Okla., has the responsibility for course development and operation of centrally conducted courses ranging from basic procurement to procurement management.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Training is at the level of adult education but is adjusted when necessary to meet the needs of each individual group or for each class type.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity encompasses all geographical areas of FAA operations; that is, the continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In the fiscal year 1967, 235 FAA employees working in or related to procurement activities of the agency received procurement training. Four non-FAA personnel also received procurement training.

### 8. DEFENSE READINESS TRAINING PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered by both in-service and out-service training programs of the Federal Aviation Administration.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training is at the level of adult education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity encompasses all geographical areas of FAA operations; that is, the continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In the fiscal year 1967, 966 FAA employees received defense readiness training.

### 9. NONGOVERNMENT FACILITIES TRAINING (EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM)

*Method of administration.*—Overall policy and direction are given by the Training Division of the Washington headquarters of the Federal Aviation Administration. Within the framework of this policy actual administration of the program has been decentralized to the field organization of the FAA.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This is adult education primarily at the graduate level in colleges and universities.

*Geographic area affected.*—This program is agencywide and any educational institution which meets the requirements of the Government Employees Training Act and FAA regulations may be used as a training source.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program is available to all employees of the FAA.

### 10. GENERAL TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—Guidance is provided centrally by the Federal Aviation Administration, but direction is provided by training officers in the field.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Adult level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Depending on need, trainee concentration and economic factors these programs and courses are conducted in Washington, D.C., and in Oklahoma City, Okla., and elsewhere in the United States by "regions" and "area."

*Number and types of persons affected.*—These programs and courses are offered to a wide grade span of FAA personnel. Driver education is provided for those employees who will be driving government vehicles. In 1967 approximately 210 employees received training in briefing and presentation techniques. In most of these programs and courses, grade level is not a selecting factor.

## B. U.S. COAST GUARD

### 1. OPERATION OF THE COAST GUARD ACADEMY

*Method of administration.*—The Academy is administered under the general supervision of the Secretary of Transportation. Direct administration is in the hands of the Superintendent, who is a commissioned officer of the Coast Guard appointed by the Commandant of the Coast Guard to serve under his direction. An advisory committee consisting of not more than seven persons of distinction in education and other fields relating to the work of the Academy is appointed by the Secretary for the purpose of examining the course of instruction and advising the Commandant regarding it.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education. The Academy awards a degree of bachelor of science upon the successful completion of the 4-year course.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The activity is conducted on Federal property in New London, Conn. During the summer months the training is continued for all classes at various Coast Guard units throughout the United States. This training often includes assignment aboard Coast Guard vessels with scheduled visits to numerous foreign ports. Most of the States are represented in the cadet corps, but appointments to the Academy are not made on a State quota basis.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The cadet corps numbers approximately 750.

### 2. OPERATION OF COAST GUARD TRAINING CENTERS

*Method of administration.*—The Coast Guard administers four training centers under the general supervision of the Commandant. Each center is directly supervised by a commanding officer.

*Level of education concerned.*—Programs at the centers vary from short courses of basic recruit information and indoctrination to longer courses of both secondary and higher educational levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Basic recruit training is conducted at the training centers located at Alameda, Calif., and Cape May, N.J., while basic officer indoctrination is conducted at the Reserve Training Center, Yorktown, Va.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—8,922 regular and reserve recruits completed Coast Guard basic training during the fiscal year 1967. 536 officers completed officer indoctrination courses during the same year. Additionally, 316 officers and 4,249 enlisted men completed specialized training at these training centers while 11,776 Coast Guard correspondence courses were completed by Coast Guard personnel.

### 3. OPERATION OF THE COAST GUARD AUXILIARY

*Method of administration.*—The Auxiliary is a volunteer civilian organization which is administered under the general supervision of the Secretary of Transportation with direct supervision by the Chief Director, who is a senior commissioned officer of the Coast Guard assigned by the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The curriculum cited above is vocational, available to the public in general. It is not fixed at any educational level but might be considered mainly post-secondary or adult education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Auxiliary offers its public education program in the United States, its territories, and possessions.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Auxiliary with its 25,000 members including approximately 6,000 instructors instructs a minimum of 125,000 persons per year.

### 4. OPERATION OF THE COAST GUARD RESERVE TRAINING PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The Coast Guard Reserve is administered by the Commandant under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Transportation, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Navy. Under the direction of the Commandant, the Chief, Office of Reserve, develops and administers the Coast Guard Reserve program by recommending governing policies and regulations, and by developing plans and procedures for the procurement, training, promotion, organization and assignment of Reserve personnel on inactive duty and on intermittent active duty for training.

*Levels of education concerned.*—During the fiscal year 1967, the Reserve program administered training at secondary and higher educational levels in facilities of the Coast Guard and of the other Armed Forces.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Reserve training program is carried out in almost every State and in the District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—21,200 officers and enlisted men received training under this program during the fiscal year 1967.

### 5. EXTRAMURAL TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—The training courses under this program are administered by all levels of command depending on the particular course. For example, the Commandant controls the assignment of all officers to flight training and postgraduate training, whereas a commanding officer of a unit has authority to arrange for the attendance of a member of his crew at a fire fighting course sponsored by the U.S. Navy.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Generally secondary and higher. The level of education varies from a short course of basic information to a doctorate degree level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Training facilities, both Government and private, which are utilized by the Coast Guard, are located throughout the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—1,050 officers and 1,833 enlisted men attended these training courses during the fiscal year 1967; 247 Coast Guardsmen participated in the USAFI correspondence course programs while 4,263 participated in Navy correspondence course programs.

### 6. MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—All management and supervisory training for Coast Guard civilian personnel is conducted or administered for the Commandant by the Employee Development Branch of the Civilian Personnel Division of the Office of Personnel. The Branch serves as an operating unit with respect to meeting the training requirement of civilian personnel at Coast Guard Headquarters. Training of civilian employees of the various district offices and headquarters units of Coast Guard is administered by the civilian personnel officer at each location under the authority, guidance, or direction of the employee Development Branch at headquarters.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Training is conducted at all educational levels. Among engineers, comptroller personnel, and the higher level administrative personnel, participants usually have a college background, some having graduate degrees. In almost all cases supervisors have at least a high school education, although exceptions are not uncommon among "blue-collar" supervisors.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Training is conducted at practically all Coast Guard activities throughout the United States as well as in some overseas locations.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967 a total of 282 civilian management and supervisory personnel of the Coast Guard participated in a variety of management or supervisory training. Sixteen branch and division chiefs and supervisory engineers from Coast Guard district offices attended U.S. Civil Service Commission executive seminars at Kings Point, N.Y., and Berkeley, Calif. Approximately 30 Coast Guard civilian supervisory and management personnel attended various short-term and resident planning-programing-budgeting seminars offered by CSC. Forty-nine employees of the Coast Guard Yard attended after-hours classes at the University of Baltimore. These examples are typical of the types of personnel engaging in training in this category.

### 7. PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING TRAINING FOR CIVILIANS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Employee Development Branch of the Coast Guard.

*Level of education concerned.*—College or university level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program operates at Coast Guard Headquarters only.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Beginning professional engineers and architects are accepted for this program. Normally two persons are inducted each year.

### 8. APPRENTICE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR CIVILIANS

*Method of administration.*—The apprentice training program of the U.S. Coast Guard Yard at Curtis Bay (Baltimore), Md., is administered entirely by that activity.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training generally is at the level of secondary and postsecondary education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program attracts participants from Baltimore and the nearby commuting areas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 24 apprentices were included in the program. They are generally young veterans and nonveterans whose interests and desires are to learn a skilled trade.

### 9. HELPER-TO-JOURNEYMAN PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The helper-to-journeyman training program of the U.S. Coast Guard Yard at Curtis Bay (Baltimore), Md., is administered entirely by that activity. Related instruction is conducted by the local public school system after hours, and trade theory, which is also conducted after hours, is provided by skilled trades instructors who are civilian employees of the yard.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Training is generally at the secondary level.

*Geogrphic areas affected.*—Participating in the program are residents of Baltimore and the commuting area surrounding it.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, approximately 70 helpers were included in the program. They are civilian employees, veteran and nonveteran, who applied for this program as a means of increasing their skills and capabilities to eventually achieve journeyman status.

### 10. COOPERATIVE WORK-STUDY PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The responsibility of recruiting and administering this program on a Coast Guard-wide basis rests with the Employee Development Branch at Coast Guard Headquarters. All aspects of the training program are controlled at headquarters level.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate study exclusively.

*Geographic areas affected.*—While a majority of participants in this program are employed at headquarters, others are employed at many of the Coast Guard district offices in the continental United States and at Headquarters units.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program has 46 participants and provisions for adding approximately 40 more. The students, all of whom are undergraduates, are drawn from the fields of engineering, physics, architecture, comptrollership, oceanography, and mathematics.

### 11. SUMMER STUDENT PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered and managed by the Employee Development Branch of the Coast Guard.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education exclusively.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This program is operated exclusively at Coast Guard Headquarters. Students are drawn into the program from all geographical areas of the United States. A majority of the participants, however, are residents of Washington, D.C., and its environs.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the summer of 1967, 18 students participated in this program. They included both graduate and undergraduate students in the fields of engineering, mathematics, chemistry, business, and oceanography.

### 12. FEDERAL TRIANGLE EDUCATION PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered jointly by the Employee Development Branch of Coast Guard and the George Washington University.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate. Participants in this program are high school graduates usually following a curriculum leading to a baccalaureate degree. A few are graduate students taking courses required for a graduate degree.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Participants in the program are residents of Washington, D.C., and its environs.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 27 Coast Guard civilian employees participated in this program at Coast Guard expense. While no precise data are available, it is estimated that about the same number of employees were enrolled at their own expense.

## C. FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

### 1. Development of Supervisory and Management Ability

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Office of Administration and field offices of the Federal Highway Administration (FHA). The services of outside organizations, such as the American Society for Public Administration, are used.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training provided under this program is at the level of higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The training is carried on in Washington, D.C., and throughout the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 310 employees including engineers, auditors, attorneys, economists, appraisers, and administrative personnel, participated in this training.

### 2. Detail of Employees To Pursue Full-time Graduate Study

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered by the Training Branch, Personnel and Training Division, Office of Administration, FHA.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training provided under this program is at the level of higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The activity is carried on in different States with a balance between east, west, north, and south commensurate with what the Federal Highway Administration considers to be its needs for graduate study in particular fields and with what the Federal Highway Administration adjudges to be the quality of graduate instruction that can be found in various parts of the country in those fields.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Thus far this activity has been limited to about 16 employees annually—engineers, auditors, economists, and a research psychologist.

### 3. Highway Engineering Training Program

*Method of administration.*—The highway engineer training program and the master's degree program for highway research engineers are administered directly by the Office of Administration in the Federal Highway Administration.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training is at the level of higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The activity is carried out principally on Federal property in the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Selected graduates of engineering schools and colleges are recruited and trained annually. There were 68 graduates from the highway engineer training program in the fiscal year 1967. The master's degree program for the highway research engineers, which had been terminated in fiscal 1966 was reinstated in the fiscal year 1967. Thus, there were no graduates during the fiscal year 1967.

### 4. INSERVICE AND OUTSERVICE TRAINING FOR EXPERIENCED PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered by the Training Branch, Personnel and Training Division, Office of Administration, in cooperation with operating officials throughout the Washington and field offices of the Federal Highway Administration.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This training is provided at the level of higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity is carried out in the Washington, D.C., office and in each of the field regions of the FHA.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal 1967, 950 engineers representing numerous engineering specialties participated in this activity.

### 5. INSERVICE AND OUTSERVICE TRAINING FOR ENGINEERING AIDS AND TECHNICIANS

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered by the Training Branch, Personnel and Training Division, Office of Administration, in cooperation with operating officials throughout the Washington and field offices of the Federal Highway Administration.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This training is provided at vocational secondary school level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity is carried out in regions 2 and 15 in the East, in regions 6, 7, 8, and 9 in the West, of the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—At least 156 engineering aids and technicians participated in this activity during the fiscal year 1967.

### 6. INSERVICE TRAINING FOR AUDITORS

*Method of administration.*—The auditor training program is administered by the training branch, Personnel and Training Division, Office of Administration, in cooperation with the Audit Divison, Office of Audits and Investigations, FHA.

*Level of education concerned.*—Training provided under this activity is at the college graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity is conducted throughout the continental United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—At the time of this writing, 44 auditors have graduated from the 1-year auditor training program and 20 interns are participating in this activity.

### 7. TRAINING IN APPRAISAL OF PROPERTY TAKEN FOR HIGHWAYS

*Method of administration.*—The right-of-way training program is administered by the training branch, Personnel and Training Division, Office of Administration, in cooperation with the Office of Right-of-Way and Location (FHA).

*Level of education concerned.*—Training provided under this activity is at the college graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity is conducted throughout the continental United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Twenty-six right-of-way officers are graduates of the 2-year right-of-way training program and 24 interns are participating in this program at the time of this writing.

### 8. TRAINING IN COMMUNICATION SKILLS

*Method of administration.*—This inservice and interagency training activity is administered by the Office of Administration and the field regions of the Federal Highway Administration.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training provided is at the level of higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity is carried out in the Washington office and in the field offices.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 350 employees including engineers, auditors, attorneys, appraisers, economists, and administrative personnel, participated in this training activity.

### 9. COOPERATIVE HIGHWAY RESEARCH STUDIES AT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

*Method of administration.*—This activity is a service provided through contract and through the national cooperative highway research program, and the highway planning research-research and development studies. Cooperative research agreements are made with colleges and universities from time to time. The Bureau of Public Roads plans and/or supervises the program and the cooperating institutions conduct the research.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program utilizes institutions of higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is carried out at various educational institutions in the United States. In the fiscal year 1967 the Bureau had formal cooperative research contracts with institutions of higher learning in nine States, the national cooperative highway research program was carried out in 17 States, HPR research and development studies were performed at colleges and universities in 41 States plus Puerto Rico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Highway engineers, technicians, and students participating in these research projects at the cooperating institutions benefit directly by this activity. The results of the research affect all citizens in the United States.

### 10. YOUTH OPPORTUNITY CAMPAIGN TRAINING PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The Training Branch of the Federal Highway Administration in Washington, D.C., is responsible for administering the field trips which are included in the training program of the youth opportunity campaign.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Lectures generally at the level of secondary education are provided on each field trip.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Mainly Washington, D.C., environs.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—All of the youth opportunity campaign employees hired by the Federal Highway Administration are eligible for the field trips. In fiscal 1967 there were 77 hired in

Washington, D.C., and 91 hired in other regions throughout the United States.

### 11. ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered by the training branch, Personnel and Training Division, in cooperation with the Finance Division, both in the Office of Administration, FHA.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Training is at the college graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity is conducted throughout the continental United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—At the time of this writing, eight administrative interns have graduated from this program and eight interns are participating in the activity.

### 12. TRAINING FOR HIGHWAY ENGINEERS AND OFFICIALS OF OTHER COUNTIES

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered by the Bureau of Public Roads with the cooperation of the State highway departments, universities, and private industry.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training provided under this program ranges from the technician level to the level of graduate engineering.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The activity is carried out in all of the several States.

*Numbers and types of persons affected.*—Graduate engineers and highway administrators employed or to be employed by foreign governments are eligible to receive this training. In the fiscal year 1967 there were 298 participants from 45 countries in this program.

## D. NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

### 1. NATIONAL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION SCHOOL

*Method of administration.*—The National Transportation Safety Board and Federal Aviation Agency jointly operate this school. They establish the substantive objectives and goals of the school. These are communicated to the dean of the school through a committee of trustees. The committee of trustees is responsible for developing general policies and guidelines, for monitoring the school's activities, for revising the school's resource requirements, utilization and status, for periodic evaluation of the school's effectiveness and for annual review of the NTSB/FAA agreement. Managerial direction and operational control of the school is exercised by the dean of the school.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education. While there are no specific vocational or educational requirements, most of the trainees are college graduates and some have advanced graduate degrees.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Students come from all of the States and from some foreign countries, as school facilities are available.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In the fiscal year 1967, 365 persons received training at the school. Of that number 117 were NTSB employees, 66 FAA, 56 military, 9 other government, 95 aviation organization, and 16 international.

### 2. Proficiency Training in Functions of Organization

*Method of administration.*—The NTSB training and career development program is conducted jointly by the personnel office and each of the bureaus. The personnel office is responsible for the general direction of the program. The bureaus manage certain aspects of the program including the selection of trainees, the scheduling of their practical training assignments, counseling, et cetera.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Posthigh school, college, and graduate level depending on type of training.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This training is given primarily in the Washington, D.C. central office.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—A total of 16 employees were involved in fiscal year 1967. These included clerical, technical, and management personnel.

## E. SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

### 1. Dispatcher Training Program

*Method of administration.*—The dispatcher training program is conducted jointly by the Office of Administrative Services, Personnel Section, Office of Engineering, and the Lock Operations Section of the Corporation. The personnel manager is responsible for general direction of the program. The Chief, Lock Operations, gives direction to certain aspects of the training.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This training is not fixed at a particular educational level but might be considered generally postsecondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is confined to Massena, N.Y., where employees of the Corporation are located.

*Number and type of persons affected.*—The training program is designed continually to provide one "backup man" for a key position in the Corporation.

### 2. Lockmaster Training Course

*Method of administration.*—The lockmaster training program is conducted jointly by the Office of Administrative Services, Personnel Section, and the Office of Engineering, Lock Operations Section of the Corporation. The personnel manager is responsible for general direction of the program. The Chief, Lock Operations, gives direction to certain aspects of the training.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This training is not fixed at a particular educational level, but might be considered generally postsecondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is confined to Massena, N.Y., where employees of the Corporation are located.

*Number and type of persons affected.*—The training program is designed continually to provide two "backup men" for a key position in the Corporation.

### 3. MILLWRIGHT TRAINING COURSE

*Method of administration.*—The millwright training program is conducted jointly by the Office of Administrative Services, Personnel Section, and Office of Engineering, Maintenance Section of the Corporation. The Personnel Manager is responsible for general direction of the program. The Chief, Maintenance Section, gives direction to certain aspects of the training.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This training is not fixed at any particular educational level but might be considered generally post-secondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is confined to Massena, N.Y., where employees of the Corporation are located.

*Number and type of person affected.*—The program was approved in June 1967. No employees were selected for training under the program in fiscal 1967.

### 4. NAVIGATION AIDS TECHNICIAN TRAINING PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This program is conducted jointly by the Office of Administrative Services, Personnel Section, and the Office of Engineering, Marine Operations Section, of the Corporation. The Personnel Manager is responsible for general direction of the program. The Chief, Marine Operations Section, gives direction to certain aspects of the training.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This training is not fixed at any particular educational level but might be considered generally post-secondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is confined to Massena, N.Y., where employees of the Corporation are located.

*Number and type of persons affected.*—Employees of the agency seeking additional promotional opportunities. One employee completed his training under the program in the fiscal year 1967.

# CHAPTER 17. PROGRAMS OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

## A. PROGRAMS OF THE EDUCATION DIVISIONS

*Method of administration.*—The National Science Foundation programs most directly related to education and training are centered in three Education Divisions: the Division of Graduate Education in Science (GES), the Division of Undergraduate Education in Science (UES), and the Division of Pre-College Education in Science (PES).

The programs of the Education Divisions are administered through (1) grants to individual scholars in the form of fellowships to support the pursuit of scientific study or scientific work designed to increase the competence of the individual according to his educational needs or (2) grants to institutions of higher education, professional scientific societies, and other nonprofit scientific or research organizations for the administration of projects which they have proposed to conduct within the general framework of a number of clearly defined "programs."

In the fellowships programs, application is made by individuals, and selection of fellows to be supported is made solely on the basis of merit by the Foundation. The Foundation is assisted in the selection process by panels of scientists and science teachers convened for the purpose. This same general procedure is utilized in the institutes and other programs, with minor variations to meet the requirements of the various programs.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Since the processes of science education function at all levels in the educational system, the Foundation programs for education in the sciences are directed at problems from the elementary schools through postuniversity training. Illustratively, the fellowships programs are designed for students, teachers, and advanced scholars at the graduate and postdoctoral levels. Institutes programs are designed for secondary school teachers, and college and university teachers. Other projects for science education range from summer programs for high-ability secondary school students through research participation for secondary school teachers to high-level special field institutes in critical areas of science and technology for advanced scholars. Course content studies, initially concentrated largely at the secondary school level, are now also concerned with the elementary and undergraduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All of the United States. The support of programs administered by the education divisions is based on the relative merits of the proposals received, taking into account the competencies of the human resources involved, the availability of nonhuman resources and, in general, the feasibility of a successful and worthwhile outcome—giving weight to institutional and regional distribution considerations when selecting among proposals of approximately equal merit. With respect to fellowships, the Foundation has a guide in the provision in section 10 of the National Science Foundation Act relating to geographic distribution.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The many programs operated by the three education divisions with fiscal year 1967 funds involved all levels of science education in varying degrees. The following estimates have been made of the number of individuals participating in the various programs in that year.

Fellowships were granted by the Division of Graduate Education in Science to more than 9,000 graduate and postdoctoral fellows, graduate trainees and teaching assistants, science faculty and senior foreign scientists, and NATO postdoctoral and senior fellows. The Division also made 80 travel grants. An indeterminate number of individuals participated in some 90 advanced science seminar projects, public understanding of science projects, and special projects in graduate science education.

Almost 9,000 individuals participated in the following activities supported by the Division of Undergraduate Education in Science: research participation for undergraduates; and research participation, short courses, inservice seminars, summer institutes, and academic year institutes for college teachers. Also, an indeterminate number of individuals participated in the following activities funded by the Division: undergraduate science curriculum improvement, the instructional scientific equipment program, the college science improvement program, the visiting scientists program, and various "special projects."

An indeterminate number of individuals were affected by the "school system improvement" and "course content improvement" activities of the Division of Pre-College Education in Science. Between 5,000 and 6,000 high school students benefited from fiscal year 1967 funding of "student-oriented activities." Approximately 35,000 high school teachers participated in summer institutes and conferences, in "academic year" and inservice institutes, and in research projects; and an additional indeterminate number in "special projects" for teacher education.

## B. PROGRAMS OF INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (GRANTS)

*Method of administration.*—Grants to colleges and universities for support of institutional programs are made on the basis of proposals (except for the institutional grants for science program which requires only a letter of application from the principal administrative official of the institution) prepared by the colleges and universities and submitted by the principal administrative official of the institution. Institutional grants for science applications are not evaluated *per se*; eligibility to receive such awards is based upon receipt by the institution of certain Foundation research and research-related grants during a base period. Proposals for the other three programs (graduate science facilities, departmental science development, and university science development) are evaluated by qualified scientists in fields appropriate to the proposal; panels have been convened, as appropriate, for evaluation purposes and site visits are routine. The recommendations received from consultants are taken into consideration at the time the staff of the Foundation makes a final determination for support.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The primary level of education emphasized by the four institutional support programs is the graduate level; however, in view of the institutional-orientation of the programs, support may be included for undergraduate areas when these are closely related to or intermingled with graduate activities.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The support of institutional programs is based on the relative merits of the proposals received, taking into account the existing qualities of institutions in conjunction with demonstrated potentials for further development, and giving weight to regional distribution considerations when selecting among proposals of approximately equal merit. Grants in these programs have been made to institutions in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Grant funds provided under institutional support programs (exclusive of the graduate science facilities program) may be utilized by the grantee institution for support of personnel in consonance with their overall plans. Precise data on number and type of personnel affected are not available, primarily because the nature of the programs permits great latitude and flexibility in use of funds, an inherent and necessary feature of institutional support activities. However, analyses of proposed uses of grant funds in the 25 grants awarded to date in the university science development program reveal that the institutions involved proposed to use about 40 percent of the funds for support of personnel, i.e., professional and technical staff and students (including postdoctoral, graduate, and undergraduate). Expenditure reports from institutions receiving institutional grants for science in the period fiscal year 1961–fiscal year 1965 indicate that about 17 percent of grant funds were expended for personnel.

## C. PROGRAMS OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN SCIENCE EDUCATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

*Method of administration.*—For the program in Central and in South America and for projects of worldwide (nongeographic) application, the National Science Foundation has maintained a small administrative staff in Washington (two persons) and in San Jose, Costa Rica (2 persons). Development services such as teacher training programs and assistance in curriculum reform have been supported through grants to U.S. universities, professional or technical societies, and to a more limited extent through grants to foreign institutions. Project evaluation has been accomplished by the use of advisory panels of U.S. and Latin American scientists and educators, with final determination for support made by the National Science Foundation staff with the concurrence of the Agency for International Development (AID).

In the case of the program in India, NSF has a staff in Washington (eight persons) and a somewhat larger staff in New Delhi (15 persons). The staff in India works directly with AID/Education and with the Indian National Council for Science Education. These groups determine the program goals and requirements; funds for U.S. personnel as advisers or consultants are paid under an NSF/AID agreement; funds for Indian project personnel and for participants in the programs, as well as for books and science equipment, are provided by the Government of India.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Most of the programs are directed toward the improvement of science, mathematics, and technical education at the upper secondary level and first 2 years of the college or university levels. Some programs are for higher level training of college professors.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All of Latin America was included in the original NSF/AID program for the period fiscal year 1963–fiscal year 1966; only Central America from 1967 onward. The Indian program is designed to assist in all regions of that country. The worldwide program consists of pilot projects in particular regions, but the objective is to develop materials or special techniques that are applicable in wider areas. In the fiscal year 1967 only mathematics and biology projects were begun with the initial funds.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The National Science Foundation has reported that the number is inestimable.

### D. PROGRAMS OF THE RESEARCH DIVISIONS (GRANTS)

*Method of administration.*—The support of research by university scientists and engineers is based on the relative merits of the proposals received, taking into account the abilities of the scientists, the scientific promise of the proposed work, and the feasibility of conducting it effectively with the tools available. These proposals are evaluated by specially convened panels of scientists in the fields of study involved, and final determination for support is made by the Foundation.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate level. The primary purpose of the support of basic research is the conduct of the research itself. Since academic research, however, can scarcely be dissociated from science education, particularly at the graduate level, the training of graduate students constitutes a significant collateral benefit.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Research grants are distributed among colleges and universities throughout the United States. When selecting among research proposals of approximately equal merit, weight is given to institutional and regional distribution factors.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—An analysis of fiscal year 1966 data on support for basic research indicates that approximately 62 percent of the direct costs of research grants are for salaries. Of this amount 21 percent is for the salary of the principal investigator(s), 6 percent for other faculty associates, 14 percent for research associates, and 30 percent for research assistants (including graduate assistants enrolled at the grantee institution and working toward a master's degree or a doctorate). The following list by field of science indicates the number of research associates and research assistants who received stipends as a part of research grants: 943 research assistants and 388 research associates in the biological and medical sciences; 2,084 research assistants and 513 research associates in the mathematical and physical sciences; 1,007 research assistants and 48 research associates in engineering sciences; 742 research assistants and 168 research associates in the environmental sciences; and 536 research assistants and 83 research associates in the social sciences.

# CHAPTER 18. PROGRAMS OF THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

## A. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION SERVICE

### 1. Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Veterans

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly by Veterans' Administration regional offices located in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Republic. The Veterans' Administration utilizes established educational institutions and business establishments to provide the training required to effect vocational rehabilitation.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels. As part of the vocational rehabilitation program the Veterans' Administration provides education at all levels through the use of approved universities and colleges, professional and technological schools, teachers' colleges and normal schools, junior colleges, technical institutes, business colleges or schools, secondary and elementary schools, vocational or trade schools, and business and industrial establishments.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Veterans' Administration makes available vocational rehabilitation benefits for veterans in all parts of the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Republic.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Benefits of the program are available to veterans whose disabilities were incurred during one of the following periods: World War II, September 16, 1940, to July 25, 1947; the period from World War II to the Korean conflict, July 26, 1947, to June 26, 1950; the Korean conflict June 27, 1950, to January 31, 1955; and the post-Korean conflict, beginning February 1, 1955. Veterans who served in the Armed Forces during any of these periods are eligible for vocational rehabilitation under this program within the statutory time limits, if (1) they suffered service-connected disabilities in active service which entitles them to compensation, or would do so except for receipt of retirement pay, (2) they were discharged or released under other than dishonorable conditions, and (3) they need vocational rehabilitation to overcome the handicap of their disabilities. However, veterans whose disabilities resulted from active duty between World War II and the Korean conflict or after the Korean conflict and whose disabilities are rated at less than 30 percent must show clearly that they have a pronounced employment handicap resulting from a service-connected disability.

The vocational rehabilitation training is no longer available to World War II veterans, except for a comparatively few seriously disabled for whom the basic period of eligibility may be extended up to 10 years under certain conditions.

By the close of the fiscal year 1967, 620,100 World War II veterans, 76,100 Korean conflict veterans and 24,300 veterans and servicemen of the post-Korean conflict period had entered training.

### 2. READJUSTMENT TRAINING FOR POST-KOREAN CONFLICT VETERANS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered from Veterans' Administration regional offices located in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Republic; and by the Veterans Benefits Office and the Veterans' Administration Central Office in Washington, D.C., for trainees in foreign countries. These Veterans' Administration offices determine eligibility and extent of entitlement and authorize payment of education or training assistance allowance to veterans.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Generally secondary and higher. The Veterans' Administration provides education for veterans through the use of approved universities and colleges, professional and technological schools, teachers' colleges, and normal schools, junior colleges, technical institutes, business colleges or schools, high schools, vocational or trade schools and business and industrial establishments.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Veterans' Administration makes available educational opportunities for veterans in all parts of the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Philippine Republic, and U.S. insular possessions, and in about 40 foreign countries.

In providing education for veterans, the Veterans' Administration has not established any training facilities, the policy being to use existing facilities which have been determined qualified and equipped to train veterans.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Educational benefits under this program were available during fiscal year 1967 for veterans who served on active duty during the post-Korean conflict period, which began on February 1, 1955; and who were discharged under conditions other than dishonorable and for persons who have served on active duty for 2 years and continue on active duty. All readjustment education and training for World War II and Korean conflict veterans ended on January 31, 1965.

By the close of the fiscal year 1967, 469,600 post-Korean conflict veterans and servicemen had entered training under this program.

### 3. WAR ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly from Veterans' Administration regional offices in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Republic. The Veterans' Administration offices determine the eligibility of the sons and daughters of service-connected deceased or permanently and totally disabled veterans and authorize payment of their education and training allowance to the parent or guardian or direct to the student himself. The counseling required to be given each trainee is made available at these offices.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Generally secondary and higher. Eligible sons and daughters may pursue programs of education in approved courses in institutions of higher learning or an approved specialized vocational course may be pursued in schools below college level. Special restorative training may be provided sons and daughters who otherwise would be unable to pursue a program of education because of a physical or mental disability. Of the sons and daughters receiving benefits under this program in fiscal 1967, 80.8 percent were enrolled in institutions of higher learning and 19.2 percent were enrolled in vocational or technical schools or in a specialized restorative program.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Educational assistance for eligible sons and daughters is available in the 50 States, in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, and in the Republic of the Philippines.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Benefits of this program are available to the sons and daughters of persons who died or were permanently and totally disabled from an injury or disease resulting from military service after the beginning of the Spanish-American War or who died from any cause while a disability so evaluated was in existence. The benefits, generally, become available when the son or daughter completes high school or passes the age for compulsory school attendance if he has dropped out of school. Generally training must have been completed by the time the son or daughter reaches his 26th birthday.

By the close of fiscal year 1967, 109,000 persons had entered training under this program. The peak enrollment during the year was 27,000 in March 1967.

## B. DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

### 1. Employee Training

*Method of administration.*—The overall activity is administered directly by the Department of Medicine and Surgery, Veterans' Administration, through the Assistant Chief Medical Director for Research and Education in Medicine, located at the central office of the Veterans' Administration. Under the Assistant Chief Medical Officer for Research and Education in Medicine, there is an Education Service which is charged with responsibility for the coordination and administration of this work throughout the Veterans' Administration. Guidance is received from the Education Subcommittee of the Special Medical Advisory Group. The latter is a committee designed to advise the Administrator of Veterans Affairs and the Chief Medical Director on all matters pertaining to medical care of veterans. Cooperating and participating fully and actively in the administration of the several education and training programs as applicable, are service directors, education and training specialists on the staffs of the Assistant Chief Medical Directors of the Department of Medicine and Surgery.

The point of ultimate selection of trainees varies with the individual programs. Medical and dental residents and interns are selected by the employing hospitals. In all but a few training programs selection is made at the station level. Interstation training is administered by the hospital directors who plan the various courses, schedules, etc., and approve attendance of individuals at these courses. For extra-VA educational duty, station directors make nominations to central office where the selections are made.

The bulk of conferences in the educational conferences activity are developed and conducted by the central office services. Selections for attendance are approved by the appropriate central office service directors.

The physician-in-residence program is administered by the central office. The station directors administer the extensive lecture program.

Supervision of education and training, beyond that of the supervisory staff of the station is conducted by the central office education service, involving review of station reports, correspondence, and field inspections. Where accreditation standards of national professional organizations must be met there is added supervision in the form of inspections by their representatives.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The programs constituting the total education and training activity of the Department of Medicine and Surgery are concerned mostly with the higher levels of education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity is intended to reach all Veterans' Administration hospitals, centers, domiciliaries, and outpatient clinics located in each of the 50 States and San Juan, P.R. In 1967 tuition and registration fees for personnel on extra-VA educational duty assignment, and for medical residents in connection with essential training received in subjects not available in VA hospitals, were paid to civil institutions of learning in 48 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 36,300 persons received training under these programs during the fiscal year 1967.

## C. OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

### 1. Employee Training

*Method of administration.*—The manager or center director in each regional office in the Department of Veterans Benefits and the director of each data processing center in the Department of Data Management is responsible for assuring that the training needs of his station are surveyed and that necessary training and development activities are planned, conducted, and evaluated. Station management is given supervision and direction by the Department officials concerned. Overall staff guidance for the entire VA training program is given by the Assistant Administrator for Personnel, who reports directly to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Inservice and interagency training reaches all educational levels of employees, from clerks and technicians, top-level executives and from novice to professional in capability. Where outside training facilities are used, most training activities are at undergraduate or graduate college levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The regional offices and data processing centers are located throughout the United States. There are also regional offices in San Juan and Manila and a relatively small European office in Rome, Italy.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—All employees are offered the opportunity to participate at one time or another in inservice training. Interagency and non-Government training opportunities are made available in relation to work needs and skills. Of the Departments' employees, about 7 percent per annum have been receiving non-VA training. On September 14, 1967, the personnel strengths were: 16,864 for the Department of Veterans Benefits and 1,562 for the Department of Data Management.

# CHAPTER 19. PROGRAMS OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

## A. DIVISION OF NUCLEAR EDUCATION AND TRAINING

### 1. Radioisotopes Techniques Courses

*Method of administration.*—The Special Training Division of Oak Ridge Associated Universities (ORAU) conducts the various courses. ORAU provides the Division of Nuclear Education and Training (DNET), AEC, an estimate of the demand for these courses as a part of the budget process. DNET determines and controls the level of the program through the AEC financial plan process. In addition to budgetary control, DNET reviews and approves the course schedule and announcement material and approves the offering of each special course.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Primarily the college graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The courses are given at Oak Ridge Associated Univeristies. Participants come from all the States and from some foreign countries. During the fiscal year 1967, 33 States and eight foreign countries were represented.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The courses are designed for scientific, engineering, and technical personnel. During the fiscal year 1967, 115 persons attended courses in radioisotopes techniques.

### 2. Medical Qualifications Courses

*Method of administration.*—The Special Training Division of Oak Ridge Associated Universities (ORAU) conducts the various courses. ORAU provides the Division of Nuclear Education and Training (DNET), AEC, an estimate of the demand for these courses as a part of the budget process. DNET determines and controls the level of the program through the AEC financial plan process. In addition to budgetary control, DNET reviews and approves the course schedule and announcement material and approves the offering of each special course.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate level. Usually practicing M.D.'s pursue these courses.

*Geographic areas concerned.*—All areas of the United States and some foreign countries. In the fiscal year 1967, 32 States and Canada had participants in the program.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 69 physicians and others attended 1 to 3 weeks of these courses.

### 3. Training Program of Mobile Isotopes Laboratory

*Method of administration.*—The Special Training Division of Oak Ridge Associated Universities (ORAU) conducts the various courses. ORAU provides the Division of Nuclear Education and Training (DNET), AEC, an estimate of the demand for these courses as a part of the budget process. DNET determines and controls the level of the program through the AEC financial plan process. In addition to budgetary control, DNET reviews and approves the course schedule and announcement material and approves the offering of each special course.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education. Principally college undergraduate students. The courses also may be pursued by others.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The three laboratories are moved from place to place in the United States. In the fiscal year 1967, 53 colleges were visited in 18 States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 747 faculty and students of small colleges attended.

### 4. Special Fellowships in Nuclear Science and Engineering

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered on a nationwide basis by the Oak Ridge Associated Universities (ORAU), under contract with the AEC Oak Ridge Operations Office—(OR). Candidates are selected by a fellowship board appointed by ORAU with DNET approval.

Several controls over this program are exercised by the Division of Nuclear Education and Training (DNET), OR, and ORAU. DNET provides overall policy guidance, determines the budgetary level of the program, sets conditions of appointment, and approves the appointment of fellowship board members by ORAU, the appointment of fellows, and printing of brochures. The Oak Ridge Operations Office negotiates and administers the contract with ORAU for the operation of the program, administers the loyalty checks and controls funding levels. The ORAU prints brochures, reviews applications, nominates fellowship board members, requests loyalty investigations, nominates fellows for AEC approval, appoints approved fellows, pays the fellows and the institutions, maintains fellowship records, and provides followup studies on fellows.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Predoctoral graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Sixty-seven colleges and universities have been approved by DNET on the basis of a review of their capabilities in the field and curricula requirements for participation in this program. Fellows are recruited from throughout the United States. During the academic year 1966–67, fellows came from 27 States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the 1966–67 academic year, 217 persons held fellowships in their first, intermediate, or terminal year.

### 5. AEC Postdoctoral Fellowships in Nuclear Science and Engineering

*Method of administration.*—The postdoctoral fellowship program is administered directly by the Division of Nuclear Education and Training. After approval of the appointment, funds are allocated to the appropriate operations office for negotiation of a contract with the appropriate institution. The contract serves as a vehicle for making payments to the fellow.

In addition to establishing the level of the program and budgeting funds, DNET receives and arranges for the review of applications, arranges assignments with AEC laboratories or universities, and establishes conditions of appointment.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Post Ph. D. with research experience.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Fellowships are awarded throughout the United States. During the fiscal year 1967, fellows came from 10 different States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Forty-one Ph. D.'s held postdoctoral fellowships during the fiscal year 1967; most intend to make teaching their career.

### 6. Laboratory Graduate Fellowships in Nuclear Science and Engineering

*Method of administration.*—Normally, this program is administered by a university association under contract with the AEC. In operation, the university association arranges for the student and his faculty advisor to visit the laboratory to discuss the thesis research the student wishes to perform. If a suitable thesis research project can be worked out and if the faculty advisor, laboratory management, and student agree, the assignment is approved. A laboratory senior scientist is designated to act as the student's advisor at the laboratory and to serve on the student's thesis committee.

DNET provides overall policy guidance, sets conditions of appointment, and determines funding levels of the program through the AEC financial plan procedure. The appropriate AEC field office negotiates and administers the contract with the university association, institutes loyalty checks, and reviews the operation of the program by the contractor to assure financial plan compliance. The university association assists in arranging placement of the fellow at the laboratory, makes payments to the fellow and university (where on-campus support is involved), and maintains records on fellows.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate, M.S. and Ph. D. candidate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Participants from all over the country worked on thesis research at nine AEC laboratories or other facilities in the United States and Puerto Rico during fiscal year 1967.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—There were about 135 fellows working in 24 different disciplines in the fiscal year 1967.

### 7. SPECIAL FELLOWSHIPS IN HEALTH PHYSICS

*Method of administration.*—The administration of the program is identical to that of the Special Fellowships in Nuclear Science and Engineering (see 4, above).

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate, M.S. and Ph. D. candidate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Health physics fellows may train at any of the following schools: New York University, Harvard, Rutgers, Texas A. & M., the Universities of California, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Puerto Rico, Rochester, Tennessee, Washington and Vanderbilt University. They may come from any State in the United States. During the 3 months laboratory training, they may be assigned to any one of the following: Argonne, Brookhaven, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, National Reactor Testing Station, Oak Ridge, Pacific Northwest (Battelle-Northwest), Puerto Rico Nuclear Center, or Savannah River Laboratory.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the 1966–67 academic year, 33 individuals interested in preparing themselves for careers in health physics received new health physics fellowships, and 34 received second or third year extensions.

### 8. AEC SPECIAL FELLOWSHIPS IN INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE

*Method of administration.*—The program is administered by the University of Rochester atomic energy project, under contract with the AEC, New York Operations Office. The responsibilities of DNET, NY, and the University of Rochester are essentially the same as those enumerated for DNET, OR, and ORAU under the special fellowships in nuclear science and engineering program (see 4, above).

*Levels of education concerned.*—Post-M.D. level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Besides the University of Rochester, appointments are also made to Harvard, UCLA, University of Cincinnati, University of Michigan, University of Pittsburgh, and Ohio State University.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal year 1967, nine physicians were given industrial medicine fellowships, including three extensions.

### 9. TRAINEESHIPS IN NUCLEAR SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Division of Nuclear Education and Training with the assistance of a review committee, except that the negotiation of the university contracts and administration of loyalty checks have been assigned to the AEC Oak Ridge Operations Office. In addition to the establishment of the level of the program and the budgeting of funds. DNET invites institutions to participate, receives and reviews proposals from invited institutions, appoints and convenes the selection committee, notifies successful institutions of the number of traineeships that will be funded, provides funds and authorizes OR to negotiate contracts with approved institutions, and maintains records at OR on traineeship institutions. Traineeship awards are made by the institutions.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Traineeship programs exist in 22 schools in 16 States, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 104 trainees held traineeships, including 35 who had participated the previous year.

### 10. NUCLEAR TRAINING EQUIPMENT GRANTS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly by the Division of Nuclear Education and Training. Proposals are reviewed and evaluated by committees appointed by DNET. In addition to establishing the level of the program and grant conditions, DNET receives proposals, appoints review committees to review and evaluate proposals, issues grant letters for approved awards, arranges for payment to the institutions, and receives terminal reports on the grant. In fiscal year 1967, the program was placed on a 50–50 matching basis.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education. Emphasis is largely at the graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Equipment grants have been made to institutions in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. During the fiscal year 1967, 56 institutions in 23 States and the District of Columbia received grants.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Atomic Energy Commission has reported that this information "cannot be directly determined."

### 11. FACULTY TRAINING INSTITUTES

*Method of administration.*—Faculty Training Institutes are most commonly sponsored jointly by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and AEC, with NSF providing participant support and AEC providing operational support. DNET determines the overall budget level for its portion of the program in consultation with NSF. Proposals are jointly reviewed and a joint decision is made regarding support. Selection of institutes and obligations of funds is approved by the director of DNET. AEC funds are provided to the local AEC operations office, which negotiates an appropriate contract with the host institution. Within the limit of available travel funds, as many institutes as possible are visited each year by AEC and NSF personnel. Final reports from institute directors are required, and final payment by AEC is made after acceptance of the report.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education. Institutes are at the graduate level, and are attended by college and high school faculty and other special groups.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Forty-four States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and three foreign countries sent participants to these institutes during the fiscal year 1967.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Participants during the fiscal year 1967 numbered 936, almost entirely high school or college teachers.

### 12. UNIVERSITY-AEC LABORATORY COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—Many of the activities in this program are of an ad hoc nature and are approved on an individual basis by the Division of Nuclear Education and Training. For the faculty research participant subprogram, DNET establishes criteria for the program and controls the overall level of the program through the budget and fiscal process. Funds are placed with either the laboratory or educational association for reimbursement of participants. Requests for training may originate with the faculty member or with the AEC laboratory director or an educational association on behalf of the faculty member.

For other subprograms, arrangements between the requesting institution and the particular laboratory are made in most cases through the use of regional university associations. Programs may be administered by the AEC laboratory or by the university association according to terms of the contract with the AEC.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education. Subprograms are set up for higher education faculty, college undergraduates and graduate students, and others.

*Geographic areas affected.*—In fiscal year 1967, the number of participating sites numbered 14 with two additional sites scheduled to offer the program in fiscal year 1968. Science and engineering students throughout the country may participate in various cooperative activities; the greatest impact is in the proximity of the laboratories participating in these programs.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During 1967 approximately 630 faculty and 2,635 students participated in some aspect of this program.

### 13. PROVISION OF NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND SERVICES FOR THE OPERATION OF UNIVERSITY REACTORS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered directly by the Division of Nuclear Education and Training. Procedures and controls are essentially the same as those for equipment grants (see 10 above) except that the review of the proposal is done internally, with outside consultation as may be desired. University reactor assistance is negotiated by contract; loans of nuclear materials are made through loan agreements. DNET requires an annual status report from the recipient of loaned material. A report of fund status at the expiration of 1 year is required on materials grants.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education, with emphasis upon graduate programs.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Reactor assistance is currently available to approximately 50 universities throughout the United States which have research and teaching reactors. Materials loans have been made in all States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Atomic Energy Commission has reported that this information cannot be determined.

## 14. CONTRACT OPERATION OF PUERTO RICO NUCLEAR EDUCATION CENTER

*Method of administration.*—The center is operated by the University of Puerto Rico under a cost-type contract with AEC. Basic program responsibility lies with the Division of Nuclear Education and Training. The AEC Oak Ridge Operations Office administers the contract with the university for the operation of the Center through its Puerto Rico area office. In addition to DNET, other divisions of AEC also support research programs at PRNC. Members of the professional staff of PRNC hold appointments in the corresponding department of the university. Degree students at PRNC are registered in the university, get credits for their work at PRNC, and receive their degrees from the university.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate. Classroom and other study is almost exclusively at the graduate level and particular effort is made to assist thesis research projects of students earning their M.S. or Ph. D. degree.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Emphasis is placed on subjects of special interest to Puerto Ricans and Latin Americans. During the fiscal year 1967, 19 countries participated at the PRNC.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, there were 236 students enrolled in programs at PRNC.

## 15. DEVELOPMENT OF TRAINING AIDS

*Method of administration.*—The decision to sponsor the development of a training aid is based on an evaluation of the proposal submitted by a university, educational association, or AEC laboratory. If approved, the proposed program is administered under terms of a contract between the proposer and an appropriate AEC field office.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Training materials development at secondary and college levels have been supported at one time or another, although the emphasis is presently at the college graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Materials such as nuclear training films might receive distribution throughout the country and abroad.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Atomic Energy Commission has reported that this cannot be determined.

## 16. AID TO DOMESTIC CONFERENCES, SYMPOSIA, AND SEMINARS

*Method of administration.*—Administration of these activities is identical to those for training aids (see 15 above).

*Levels of education concerned.*—Normally at the college graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967 these activities affected most areas of the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—These activities are developed on an *ad hoc* basis and often reach groups beyond the academic community, i.e., State health officials, medical personnel, etc. The number varies considerably from year to year depending upon the number of such activities held.

### 17. TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—Participants are selected by a panel of laboratory and AEC officials from candidates recommended by laboratory management. Costs are borne by the contractor; progress reports are made to the Division of Nuclear Education and Training.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate.

*Geographic areas affected.*—In fiscal 1967 participants in the pilot program came from AEC laboratories at Chicago, Brookhaven, Los Alamos, Berkeley, Livermore, and Oak Ridge.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Ten scholarships were awarded in fiscal year 1967. Participants are AEC laboratory technicians.

## B. DIVISION OF BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

### 1. CONTRACTS IN BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, EXCLUDING FEDERAL CONTRACT RESEARCH CENTERS

*Method of administration.*—The Division of Biology and Medicine research program is conducted through contracts with various educational institutions for research in the biological and medical sciences. The major portion of these contracts is on a lump-sum-cost-sharing basis.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate level. Scientists at the Ph. D. and M.D. levels, graduate students and other professionals participate.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The research program of the Division of Biology and Medicine in fiscal year 1967 was carried on at some 135 institutions in 47 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and 18 foreign countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal year 1967, an estimated number of 3,400 scientists were engaged in research projects. These included scientists at the Ph. D. and M.D. level, graduate students, and other professionals.

## C. DIVISION OF RESEARCH

### 1. CONTRACTS IN THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, EXCLUDING FEDERAL CONTRACT RESEARCH CENTERS

*Method of administration.*—Most of the offsite research program is administered directly through contracts between the AEC and educational institutions. Most of the research projects are supported through a special research support agreement, under which the AEC will pay an agreed upon percentage of the total cost of the project, up to a specified amount. Not infrequently, the AEC's share of the project cost approaches 100 percent; sharing in the cost of the work by the institutions is not a prerequisite for AEC support.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate. The program is concerned with projects which customarily require the special abilities of particular scientific investigators who are on the institution's teaching or research staff. Associated with the project leader may be a small number of graduate students and younger Ph. D.'s.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The offsite contract-research program is carried out at virtually all of the Nation's major educational institutions in most of the 50 States. In 1967, 135 institutions in 47 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico participated in the program.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—A total of some 4,700 scientists were engaged in offsite research on AEC-administered contracts in 1967. Of these, 700 were senior investigators, 1,800 research associates and other post-doctoral scientists, and 2,200 graduate students.

## D. DIVISION OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION

### 1. Distribution of Educational Literature

*Method of administration.*—Informational materials are packaged and distributed from the Division of Technical Information Extension at Oak Ridge, Tenn. Because the volume of requests is so large, free distribution is generally limited to three titles for each requester.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Mainly secondary. Requests for information come from students and teachers at all educational levels, as well as the general public. The largest number comes from secondary school students.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Requests come from all of the States and from many foreign countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In 1967, requests were received from more than 200,000 persons, representing the education profession and the general public.

### 2. Technical Books and Monographs

*Method of administration.*—AEC contracts with authors representing industrial firms, universities, and AEC laboratories to prepare manuscripts as needed. The writings are, for the most part, published commercially. AEC retains the copyright and receives royalties from the private publishers.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary and higher. Most of the books are written for practicing scientists, engineers, and graduate students, but several serve as texts or reference sources for college undergraduates and secondary school teachers.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Dissemination of the information through commercial channels may be worldwide.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The books are available for purchase by the general public. Readership varies from an estimated figure of 1,500 to 2,500 for the more technical volumes to as many as 50,000 for those of more general interest.

### 3. Technical Progress Reviews

*Method of administration.*—The four reviews are prepared under contract with major laboratories in the nuclear field. The program is administered by the Division of Technical Information of AEC.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Mainly college graduate. The reviews are primarily written for practicing scientists, engineers, and administrators, but they are also used by teachers and graduate students.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Dissemination of the information may extend worldwide.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 1,000 copies of each issue of each review are distributed free to AEC offices, contractor organizations, and depository libraries. Paid subscriptions to the four reviews range from 1,000 to 1,800. Since it is estimated that each copy of the review is read by at least three technical people, total readership for each probably averages about 7,500 per issue.

### 4. TECHNOLOGY UTILIZATION

*Method of administration.*—AEC administers the Offices of Industrial Cooperation through its Division of Technical Information and its field offices. "Tech Briefs" are issued and distributed by both AEC and NASA. Briefings for industry are conducted in cooperation with the Small Business Administration and with participation by other Federal and State agencies and commercial groups.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Mainly college graduate. The program is directed primarily to working scientists, engineers, and business managers.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Offices of Industrial Cooperation are located at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Argonne, Ill. Publications are distributed in the United States and abroad.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Annually more than 10,000 individuals visit AEC facilities to obtain technological information. "Tech Briefs" are distributed free of charge to Government agencies and their contractors, the technical press and certain State-designated agencies. This distribution varies from 500 to 2,200, depending on the category. Approximately 600 subscriptions to the "Tech Brief" service are sold to the public by the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information.

### 5. INFORMATION AND DATA ANALYSIS CENTERS

*Method of administration.*—In the operation of these centers the AEC program divisions provide technical guidance, with the Division of Technical Information providing administrative coordination. Centers receiving multiagency support are administered by interagency committees.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Mainly college graduate. The services are useful primarily to scientific and technical specialists.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Publications are made available in the United States and abroad. Responses to inquiries are provided primarily to U.S. organizations.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The centers responded during the fiscal year 1967 to some 8,500 inquiries from Government agencies and their contractors, research and educational institutions, and private industry. Some 200 to 500 copies of publications were distributed to Government agenices and their contractors and to the AEC depositories.

### 6. Depository Libraries

*Method of administration.*—The report collections are assembled and serviced by the Division of Technical Information Extension at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education, mainly at college undergraduate and graduate levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—In 1967 there were 99 of these domestic depository libraries located in 46 States and Puerto Rico; and 78 libraries located abroad in 55 countries and 5 international organizations.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The report collections are used principally by professional scientists and engineers, and by university faculties and students. The Atomic Energy Commission has reported that "data on number of persons using the libraries are not available."

### 7. Support of Scientific Conferences

*Method of administration.*—The Division of Technical Information coordinates the program for the support of selected scientific conferences in the field of atomic energy which are convened by U.S. educational and scientific institutions.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate to Ph. D. levels. All conferences supported by the AEC under this program are at an advanced scientific and technical level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—U.S.-organized conferences are held throughout this country. International Atomic Energy Agency conferences are held in various parts of the world. Attendees at both types of conferences come from many countries, but primarily from those nations which have active programs for peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Total attendance at the U.S.-organized conferences supported by AEC exceeds 10,000 annually. Total number of U.S. participants in IAEA conferences in 1967 was approximately 260.

### 8. Domestic Nuclear Science Presentations—Secondary School Lecture Demonstrations

*Method of administration.*—The traveling lecture-demonstration units are operated by Oak Ridge Associated Universities. In the fiscal year 1967 one unit was cosponsored by a State-funded university. AEC supplied the van and demonstration equipment, and provided training for a teacher-demonstrator who was selected, and whose salary was paid by the university.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—In the fiscal year 1967, 11 units were in operation in 17 States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In 1967, 11 traveling units were viewed by 1,568,000 students.

### 9. DOMESTIC NUCLEAR SCIENCE PRESENTATIONS—OTHER DOMESTIC EXHIBITS

*Method of administration.*—AEC's Division of Technical Information provides technical direction and participates in the development, planning and operation of the exhibits and facilities. Oak Ridge Associated Universities, as a prime contractor to the AEC, performs a major portion of the development and operation functions.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary, secondary, and higher education. AEC's domestic exhibits are designed to reach varying educational groups.

*Geographic areas affected.*—AEC's domestic exhibits reach major cities, State and county fairs, and civic organizations in all parts of the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Oak Ridge Museum and "Atomsville, USA", exhibits have each had over 1 million visitors. Total visitors to all AEC domestic exhibits since their inception have aggregated approximately 80 million.

### 10. AEC OVERSEAS NUCLEAR SCIENCE PRESENTATIONS

*Method of administration.*—The Division of Technical Information plans, develops, and operates the overseas nuclear science demonstration centers. The scientific staff is drawn mainly from principal AEC contractors. Design, development, and fabrication of these exhibitions is accomplished largely through Oak Ridge Associated Universities and contracts with private firms.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Mainly secondary and higher education. The science centers are divided into several sections in order to approach with maximum effectiveness different levels of education. The target audiences include the general public, secondary school students and their teachers, research scientists, technicians and science librarians.

*Geographic areas affected.*—AEC employs two units for these presentations, one for Latin America and one for Europe and eastern countries. Through the fiscal year 1967, a total of 29 major cities in 29 countries had been visited.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Through the fiscal year 1967, almost 7 million persons had visited the general public portion of the demonstration centers. Attendance at the classroom demonstrations for secondary school students had exceeded 111,000 since 1960 when the program was instituted.

## E. DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

### 1. AEC MOTION PICTURE LIBRARY PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The domestic film libraries are located at the Commission's operations offices. Each office administers its own program, but the films are supplied to them by the main library in Washington. The Division of Public Information administers the Washington film library.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All of the States, and many foreign countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The domestic film libraries reach in excess of a 3.3 million persons a year with their films. (This does not include television use, which conservatively would increase the figure 10 times). About 75 percent of the screenings are of popular-level films. The audiences for technical films are smaller, but more selective. Popular level films are used primarily by secondary schools and civic organizations. Technical films are used primarily by universities and industry.

### 2. The AEC Still Picture Library Program

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Division of Public Information, Washington, which chooses from among the many pictures that are supplied by Commission operations offices and contractors.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary and higher.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Nationwide and international.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The pictures are featured in textbooks and encyclopedias and are used in schools and published in newspapers and magazines, that reach a very wide segment of the population.

### 3. AEC Stock Film Footage Program

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Division of Public Information in Washington, D.C.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary and higher education. The stock footage is used in films that eventually are used by secondary schools, colleges, and universities, industry, and research organizations.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Distribution is nationwide, and to some extent overseas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Unknown; however since the films based on AEC stock film footage are viewed by varied audiences nationwide, it is assumed that the number of persons affected must be rather large over a significant time period.

## F. DIVISION OF LABOR RELATIONS

### 1. Training Activities Conducted in Contractor Facilities

*Method of administration.*—These activities are administered entirely by the contractor and the method may vary among the various sites.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Predominantly college or post-college level, including secondary school faculty.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Participants come from all areas of the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The number and types of persons affected during fiscal year 1966 (the latest year for which data are available at the time of this writing) for the various activities were as follows: cooperative education participation—320 undergraduate students; research and engineering participation—1,168 students or teachers; guest appointments—1,085 temporary scientists and engineers; summer technical employment—2,119 students and faculty from university and secondary schools; work experience training—461 employees from industrial organizations.

### 2. Training Activities Conducted for Contractor Employees

*Method of administration.*—These activities are administered entirely by the contractor. The method varies from site to site.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels, including postcollege level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All areas of the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Atomic Energy Commission has reported that "this information cannot be determined."

## G. DIVISION OF REACTOR DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY

### 1. Contracts in Reactor Research and Development With Educational Institutions, Excluding Federal Contract Research Centers

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered on a cost basis, with the university frequently bearing a share of the project cost.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate. Scientists and faculty at the Ph. D., M.A., and M.S. levels, graduate students, and other professionals are involved.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Reactor development research projects in the fiscal year 1967 were carried out at 14 universities in 11 States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Atomic Energy Commission has reported that "this information is not available."

## H. DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

### 1. Induction and Inservice Training for All AEC Personnel

*Method of administration.*—Managers of operations offices in the field and heads of divisions and offices in Atomic Energy Commission headquarters have been delegated maximum authority consistent with the regulations for authorizing and arranging this training. The programs in the field and in the headquarters are reported on annually and are systematically reviewed and appraised in coverage, effectiveness, and propriety of individual actions by the Director, Division of Personnel, Headquarters.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Generally secondary and higher. The training is of a technical nature and varies in accordance with the educational and experience requirements of the various jobs.

*Geographic areas affected.*—AEC employees at AEC Headquarters, operations offices, area and branch offices are recipients of this training.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program is for the benefit of all AEC employees.

### 2. NON-AEC GOVERNMENT FACILITY TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—Managers of operations offices in the field and heads of divisions and offices in Atomic Energy Commission Headquarters have been delegated maximum authority consistent with the regulations for authorizing and arranging this training. The programs in the field and in the headquarters are reported on annually and are reviewed and appraised in coverage, effectivness, and propriety of individual actions by the Director, Division of Personnel, Headquarters.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Mainly secondary and higher.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Employees at headquarters, operations offices, area and branch offices of the Atomic Energy Commission participate in this type of training.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—A total of 644 AEC employees received this training in the fiscal year 1967.

### 3. NON-GOVERNMENT FACILITY TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—Managers of operations offices in the field and heads of divisions and offices in AEC Headquarters have been delegated maximum authority consistent with the regulations for authorizing and arranging this training. The programs in the field and in the headquarters are reported on annually and are reviewed and appraised in coverage, effectiveness, and propriety of individual actions by the Director, Division of Personnel, Headquarters.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Mainly secondary and higher.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Employees at headquarters, operations offices, area and branch offices of the AEC participate in this type of training.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—One-thousand, three hundred and seventy-nine AEC employees received this training in the fiscal year 1967.

## I. DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 1. INDIVIDUAL TRAINING PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—Arrangements for placement and training of qualified aliens at AEC installations are made by the Division of International Affairs or, in some cases, by the contractors operating the installations.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Individual research and training assignments are arranged for and provided to aliens at the graduate and postdoctoral level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Assignments at Commision facilities were provided to nationals of 50 foreign countries during the fiscal year 1967.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In the fiscal year 1967, 358 aliens with scientific, engineering, and medical backgrounds were provided opportunities for individual research and training at AEC installations.

## J. DIVISION OF STATE AND LICENSEE RELATIONS

### 1. Courses in Health Physics and Regulatory Practices and Procedures

*Method of administration.*—Technical courses are administered by institutions providing this training under contract with AEC. Orientation in the Commission's regulatory practices and procedures is provided at AEC Headquarters by the regulatory staff.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate or the equivalent.

*Geographic areas affected.*—To date representatives of 43 States have attended one or more of the courses.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—To date, 568 representatives from State agencies have taken these courses, including 116 at the 10-week health physics course at Oak Ridge, 181 at courses on university campuses, 23 at the 3-week applied health physics course, and 62 in States or regional short courses.

## K. OFFICE OF ECONOMIC IMPACT AND CONVERSION

### 1. Education for Residents of Former AEC-Owned Communities

*Method of administration.*—In Richland, Wash., the school district is responsible for all operations under this program. In Oak Ridge, Tenn., the city operates the school system. In Los Alamos, N. Mex., the schools are operated by an elected county school board. All three systems operate as parts of their respective State school systems. The AEC reviews requests for assistance under Public Law 221 annually for each community and arrives at the statutory-required determination of a "just and reasonable" payment for each entity.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Kindergarten, elementary, junior and senior high school education.

*Geographic areas affected,*—The areas affected during the fiscal year 1967 were Richard, Wash.; Los Alamos, N. Mex.; and Oak Ridge, Tenn.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Dependents of all residents in the three communities. During the fiscal year 1967, average daily attendance at Richland was 7,505; at Oak Ridge it was 7,200; and at Los Alamos it was 4,593.

## L. DIVISION OF ISOTOPES DEVELOPMENT

### 1. Contracts in Isotopes Development With Educational Institutions, Excluding Federal Contract Research Centers

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the technical staff, Division of Isotopes Development.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate. Project leaders are usually Ph. D.'s. Graduate students are often associated with the effort.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Fiscal year 1967 contracts were carried out in 11 States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 50 scientists (senior investigators, research associates, and graduate students).

## M. DIVISION OF MILITARY APPLICATIONS

### 1. WEAPONS PROGRAM AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Nevada Operations Office.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate. Usually Ph. D.'s; graduate students are sometimes associated.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Western part of the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Atomic Energy Commission has reported that this information cannot be determined.

# CHAPTER 20. ACTIVITIES OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

## A. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICES OF THE LIBRARY "PROPER"

*Method of administration.*—The Library of Congress is administered by the Librarian of Congress, who is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He has authority to appoint members to the staff solely with reference to their fitness for their duties and to make rules and regulations for the government of the Library. He is assisted in administration by the Deputy Librarian, the Assistant Librarian, the directors of the six departments into which the Library is divided (only four of which are included under this activity), and by other officers.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This activity relates to all levels of education but chiefly to advanced scholarly research, at the college or university graduate level, both Government and private.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States is most affected but the Library's influence and connections are worldwide.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In its general services the Library circulated more than 2,334,000 volumes for use within the buildings, answered some 898,000 queries, made in person, by telephone or by mail, and lent nearly 246,000 items in fiscal 1967. Its publications and, through its exchange program, the publications of other agencies, institutions, and countries reached an inestimable number of people during that year. These services were for Members of Congress and their staff, educators, college and university undergraduate and graduate students, professional writers and others engaged in scholarly research, and the general public.

## B. DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOGING INFORMATION AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

*Method of administration.*—Under the general direction of the Librarian of Congress, the Director of the Processing Department, and the Assistant Director for Processing, this activity is administered by the Card Division.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Mainly the United States and Canada, but catalog information and technical publications of the Library of Congress are sold and distributed to individuals and institutions throughout the world.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The 75 million catalog cards, sold to some 25,000 subscribers, and the book catalogs went into libraries and other institutions all over the world, reaching an unknown number of eventual users having various interests.

### C. PROVISION OF BOOKS FOR BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

*Method of administration.*—Under the general direction of the Librarian of Congress and the immediate direction of the Direction of the Reference Department, this program is administered by the Library's Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped with the cooperation of 38 other libraries, serving as regional libraries, and 54 State agencies.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States and its possessions.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Over 121,300 blind and a yet undetermined number of physically handicapped persons, including children, in the United States.

### D. PROVISION OF LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered by the Director of the Legislative Reference Service under the general direction of the Librarian of Congress.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels as related to the interest of Congress.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Chiefly the United States but also other countries insofar as they are of concern to the Congress.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Congress of the United States and, indirectly through the Congress, the entire citizenry of the Nation.

### E. ADMINISTRATION OF THE COPYRIGHT OFFICE

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered by the Register of Copyrights under the general direction of the Librarian of Congress.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The United States, and foreign countries with which the United States has established copyright relations by means of conventions, treaties, or agreements.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Those directly affected are the creators of literary, musical, and artistic property. In the fiscal year 1967 the Copyright Office registered 294,401 claims to copyright.

### F. ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAMS FINANCED BY GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS

*Method of administration.*—The Library of Congress trust fund board consists of the Secretary of the Treasury (chairman), the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, the Librarian of Congress (secretary), and two persons appointed by the President for a term of 5 years each. The board accepts and administers such gifts, bequests, and devises as it and the Joint Committee on the Library may approve. Income from these trust funds and gifts made to the Library of Congress for immediate use are deposited with the Treasurer of the United States and are subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress for the purposes specified by the donor. Administration of the programs financed with such funds is delegated to the departments and divisions in the Library with responsibility for the area covered.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Chiefly the United States, but, through the dissemination of information, acquisition programs, commissioning of musical compositions, and cooperative activities, other countries as well.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Inestimable.

# CHAPTER 21. PROGRAMS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

## A. ACTIVITIES OF THE FREER GALLERY OF ART

*Method of administration.*—The activities of the Freer Gallery of Art are administered by the Director, under the general supervision of the Regents and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Persons of all ages and educational backgrounds may study the collections of the gallery. Specific educational arrangements are suited to the college undergraduate, graduate, and post doctoral levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Although the gallery is situated in Washington, D.C., visitors from all 50 States and many foreign countries visit it or obtain detailed information in interviews with staff members or through correspondence.

*Numbers and types of persons affected.*—Over 200,000 people of all walks of life viewed the exhibits in the gallery during the fiscal year 1967. A much smaller number of students and scholars of Far Eastern Civilization made use of the gallery's facilities for research purposes.

## B. THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE

*Method of administration.*—The activities of the International Exchange Service are administered for the United States by the Director of the Service under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and the Board of Regents. In foreign countries the activities are conducted by the respective exchange bureaus, which are under the administration of and supported by the respective foreign governments.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This Service is the agency of the U.S. Government for the exchange of scientific, literary, cultural, technical, and governmental publications with foreign governments, institutions, and investigators. Most of these exchanges are placed in libraries where they are generally available to serve all levels of education, particularly higher education, and the public interests. In addition, during fiscal 1967, over 100 U.S. schools, colleges and universities transmitted publications through the Exchange to libraries in other countries. Medical and dental textbooks journals were transmitted for a number of medical and dental organizations to libraries and schools abroad, and textbooks were forwarded to schools in which Peace Corps volunteers were teaching.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Service acts as an intermediary between the U.S. Government and learned bodies, and scientific and literary societies throughout the United States for the transmission abroad of documents and publications of this country and for the reception in the United States of like material from similar bodies in 55 foreign countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This activity serves an inestimable number of persons of many types in the United States and throughout the world.

### C. PROGRAMS OF THE NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS

*Method of administration.*—The activities of the National Collection of Fine Arts are administered by the Director of the Collection under the general supervision of the Secretary and the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All exhibits, as well as the planned survey of American art, are arranged so that they can be understood by people of all educational levels. In addition, special exhibitions, lectures, publications and films are presented which are directed at specific age levels. In collaboration with the Office of Academic Programs, the National Collection of Fine Arts also assists in the preparation and circulation of educational exhibits to high schools in the District of Columbia area.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Visitors to the National Collection of Fine Arts galleries in Washington come from all parts of the United States and abroad. In addition, exhibitions of American art organized by the national collection tour major cities in the United States and countries of Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Yearly, hundreds of thousands of the visitors to the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of Natural History view the national collections exhibitions on display there. Numerous requests for information all over the United States and abroad are answered yearly. The National Collection also acts as a liaison between local art organizations and assists the State Department in its "Art-in-Embassies" program.

### D. PROGRAMS OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

*Method of administration.*—The National Gallery is administered by the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery of Art, which consists of the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, ex officio, and five private citizens.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program of the National Gallery of Art, which is to exhibit and interpret works of art to the general public, contributes to education at all levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The National Gallery of Art is located in Washington, D.C. Loan exhibitions of works of art from the gallery are exhibited at public galleries throughout the United States, and occasionally in other countries. Publications concerning the gallery's works of art are disseminated throughout the world. Through personal interviews, telephone calls, and letters, the gallery answers inquiries concerning art matters received from all parts of the United States and from other countries.

*Numbers and types of persons affected.*—The program of the National Gallery of Art is for the whole American people and foreign visitors. The gallery is visited by approximately 1,500,000 people annually. In addition the Extension Service serves some 3,000 American communities in all 50 States, reaching an estimated 1,780,361 people annually.

### E. PROGRAMS OF THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

*Method of administration.*—The activities of the National Portrait Gallery are administered by the Director under the general supervision of the Regents and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Persons of all ages and educational backgrounds may study the Gallery's collections.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Visitors to the National Portrait Gallery in Washington come from all parts of the United States and abroad. Persons residing in every geographic area may obtain detailed information through correspondence.

*Numbers and types of persons affected.*—Annually, hundreds of thousands of the general public view the exhibits of the Gallery.

### F. ACTIVITIES OF THE MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY

*Method of administration.*—This museum is under the general supervision of the secretary and the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Generally all levels. Specific programs are suited to undergraduates, graduate students, and postdoctoral scholars.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Although the museum is situated in Washington, visitors from all 50 States and most foreign countries visit the exhibit halls, or obtain information through interviews with staff members, correspondence, or receipt of the museum's numerous journals and bulletins. Members of the research staff undertake field expeditions throughout the United States, and Europe.

*Numbers and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, over 12.5 million of the general public explored the museum. Over 200 students and scholars conducted research utilizing the museum's collections and facilities.

### G. ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

*Method of administration.*—The activities of the National Air and Space Museum are administered by a Director under the general supervision of the Secretary and the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and with the advice and assistance of a Board (provided under Public Law 89–509).

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels but particularly higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The National Air and Space Museum's headquarters and exhibits are located on the Mall in Washington, D.C. In addition, the museum operates a facility at Silver Hill, Md., for storage, preservation, exhibition preparation, and restoration. The Silver

Hill facility is not open to the public, but access to it may be had by students and researchers through special arrangements with the Washington office.

*Numbers and types of persons affected.*—The program of the National Air and Space Museum is for the whole American people. Over 2 million visitors view the museum's exhibits each year. During the fiscal year 1967, the museum's staff furnished technical information to over 12,000 students and scholars in personal interviews and through correspondence.

### H. PROGRAM OF THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

*Method of administration.*—Activities of the Museum of Natural History are under the general supervision of the Secretary and the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Generally all levels. Specific programs are suited to college undergraduates, graduate students, and postdoctoral scholars.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Museum of Natural History is located in Washington, D.C., and is visited annually by more than 12 million people from the United States and abroad. While much of the research is collection based, numerous field trips are taken each year to all areas of the world.

*Numbers and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, an inestimable number of persons visited the facilities in Washington. Fifty-four students and scholars received financial assistance to study under the supervision of staff members; hundreds of others worked through cooperative arrangements with American and foreign universities or received financial support from private foundations and other granting organizations. Thousands of individuals received information through correspondence, personal interviews, or receipt of the museum's various scientific bulletins and journals.

### I. ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

*Method of administration.*—The National Zoological Park is administered by a Director under the general supervision of the Regents and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program of the National Zoological Park, which is to exhibit live animals from all over the world for the advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people, contributes to education at all levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The National Zoological Park is located in Washington, D.C. Through publications, personal interviews, telephone calls, and letters, the zoo answers inquiries from laymen and scholars from all parts of the United States and foreign countries.

*Numbers and types of persons affected.*—The program of the National Zoological Park is for the whole American people and foreign visitors. The zoo was visited by upwards of 4.9 million people in the fiscal year 1967.

## J. RESEARCH PROGRAMS OF THE RADIATION BIOLOGY LABORATORY

*Method of administration.*—The activities of the Radiation Biology Laboratory are administered by the Director under the general supervision of the Regents and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Mainly higher education. Specific programs are suited to the college undergraduate, graduate, and postdoctoral levels.

*Georgraphic areas affected.*—The Radiation Biology Laboratory is located in Washington, D.C. It is visited annually by hundreds of scholars from all 50 States and numerous foreign countries.

*Numbers and types of person affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, over 35 students and scholars visited the facilities of the Radiation Biology Laboratory. Approximately 192 received information through correspondence with staff members.

## K. PROGRAMS OF THE SMITHSONIAN ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

*Method of administration.*—The activities of the Observatory (SAO) are administered by a Director under the general supervision of the Regents and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program of the Observatory, which is to engage in and interpret astrophysical research, contributes to education at all levels, but is especially suited to college undergraduates, graduate students, and postdoctoral scholars, and professional scientists.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The central headquarters of the Observatory are in Cambridge, Mass. Its satellite tracking stations are in 17 countries throughout the world. The Observatory cooperates with many United States and foreign institutions. Under agreements with national agencies in those countries where field stations are located, research results are shared internationally. SAO has undertaken joint projects with Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, MIT Lincoln Laboratory, NASA, U.S. Air Force, Jodrell Bank Observatory, Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, CNAE of Brazil, CNIE of Argentina, Uttar Pradesh State Observatory of India, University of Padua, and scores of similar institutions.

SAO serves as the headquarters of two international science information clearinghouses.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program of the Astrophysical Observatory is for the whole American and international scientific community.

## L. PROGRAM OF THE SCIENCE INFORMATION EXCHANGE

*Method of administration.*—The activities of the Science Information Exchange are administered by a Director under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

*Level of education concerned.*—Principally higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Science Information Exchange is located in Washington, D.C. It serves Government agencies, private foundations, universities, State and local governments, and individuals throughout the United States. It also serves many foreign visitors.

*Numbers and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal year 1967, the Exchange provided services for hundreds of organizations and individuals interested in science.

### M. ACTIVITIES OF THE SMITHSONIAN TROPICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

*Method of administration.*—The activities of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute are administered by a Director under the general supervision of the Regents and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Principally higher education. Specific programs are suited to undergraduates, graduate students, and postdoctoral scholars.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Tropical Research Institute is located in Panama in the Canal Zone, and is visited each year by students and scientists from the United States, Central and South America, and numerous foreign countries.

*Numbers and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, several hundred students and scholars visited the facilities of the Research Institute; numerous others received information through correspondence with staff members.

### N. PROGRAMS OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

*Method of administration.*—The activities of the U.S. National Museum (USNM) are administered by a Director under the general supervision of the Secretary and the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The programs of the USNM, which are to conserve and exhibit the national collections, and to develop public programs for the advancement of the museum profession, contribute to education at all levels but particularly at the college undergraduate, graduate, and postdoctoral levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Visitors from all 50 States and many foreign countries view exhibits in Washington, D.C. In addition, numerous persons interested in all areas of museum training receive information through correspondence or in interviews with staff members.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, over 12.5 million visitors viewed the exhibits in Washington; the Smithsonian Traveling Exhibition Service reached an estimated 1.5 million people throughout the country. These people represent the general public.

### O. ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF OCEANOGRAPHY AND LIMNOLOGY

*Method of administration.*—The Office of Oceanography and Limnology is administered by a head under the general supervision of the Secretary and the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Principally higher education. Specific programs are suited to college undergraduates, graduate students, and postdoctoral scholars.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The facilities of the Office are located in Washington, D.C. Nearly 80 U.S. oceanographic vessels gather marine specimens, many of which are finally delivered to the Smithsonian. Additionally, Smithsonian scientists participate in expeditions to all oceans. As the legal repository for collections made with Federal funds, the Smithsonian receives collections from the Coast Guard, the National Science Foundation, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Navy Department, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Public Health Service, and other agencies, as well as universities throughout the country.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, numerous visiting students and scholars found work space in the Sorting Center. Specimens were shipped to over 200 scientists around the world for research on the populations, distributions, and interrelationships of marine organisms. An inestimable number of persons received information through correspondence or interviews with staff members.

### P. PROGRAMS OF THE OFFICE OF ECOLOGY

*Method of administration.*—The activities of the Office of Ecology are administered by a Director under the general supervision of the Secretary and the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Mainly higher education. Specific activities are suited to college undergraduates, graduate students, and postdoctoral scholars. The Office participates in a consortium with several universities in the Washington area for cooperation in research and education in ecology.

*Geographical areas affected.*—The Office of Ecology conducts studies in Washington, D.C., and in several areas of Central and South America, and numerous countries in other parts of the world.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967 numerous individuals and organizations, private and Federal, were affected by studies undertaken through the Office of Ecology.

# CHAPTER 22. PROGRAMS OF THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

## A. INSERVICE TRAINING OF AGENCY PERSONNEL

*Method of administration.*—The Director of Personnel in the Office of Personnel, Office of Administration, Washington, D.C., the heads of central office services and staff offices; and regional administrators are responsible for the formulation and accomplishment of comprehensive training plans and programs for General Services Administration (GSA) employees. Policies, procedures, and guidelines are developed in the Training and Development Division, Office of Personnel. This division also plans, coordinates, and evaluates the nationwide GSA training program. The central office and regional employee development officers assist operating officials in the conduct of training programs and the accomplishment of training plans.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary to college graduate. Subjects offered range from skills training for mechanics to administrative and management training for supervisors, managers, and executives.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity is nationwide in scope.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Training activities are directed to all permanent employees of the General Services Administration. During the fiscal year 1967, more than 11,000 GSA employees received approximately 495,000 man-hours of training.

## B. TRAINING OF AGENCY PERSONNEL AT INTERAGENCY FACILITIES

(Included under "Inservice Training of Agency Personnel," above.)

## C. TRAINING OF AGENCY PERSONNEL AT NONGOVERNMENTAL FACILITIES

(Included under "Inservice Training of Agency Personnel," above.)

## D. INTERAGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The interagency training coordination staff in the Office of Personnel, Office of Administration, Washington, D.C., provides advice and assistance to the services and staff offices of GSA in carrying out their mission-oriented training activities. This includes assisting in the development of course materials, the evaluation of training techniques, announcing courses, registering trainees, and preparing study programs for foreign nationals. The services and staff offices develop and conduct such interagency courses as they deem proper to carry out their missions.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All educational levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity is nationwide in scope. The foreign nationals training program is worldwide in scope.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 8,400 employees from 41 Federal civilian and military agencies and 15 officials from five foreign countries participated in the fiscal year 1967 program.

### E. PROTECTION SCHOOLS

*Method of administration.*—The basic guard course, the guard refresher course, and the firearms familiarization course are administered by the Central Protection Force, Protection Division, in the Public Buildings Service of GSA's Washington, D.C., regional office. The chief inspector of the Central Protection Force acts as director of the school with one inspector serving as an instructor. The occupational safety and first aid course is conducted by part-time instructors borrowed from operating units. The administrative officer of the Protection Division acts as course director. The defensive driving course is administered by the Motor Equipment Division in the Transportation and Communications Service of GSA's Washington, D.C., regional office.

All courses are under the general supervision and monitorship of the Training and Development Branch of the Personnel Division in the Washington, D.C., regional office.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Mainly secondary. A recent survey of the 1,800 guards in GSA showed an average educational level of 10.5 years of schooling. The educational level of participants in the occupational safety and first aid course varies from grade school through college, with an average of about 10 years of schooling. Participants in the defensive driving course also have a varied educational background.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Employees in GSA's Washington, D.C., regional office and employees of other Federal agencies located in the metropolitan area of Washington attend these courses.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal year 1967, a total of 522 newly appointed guards, including 44 employees of other agencies, completed the basic guard course. The guard refresher course was attended by 273 GSA guards and nine from other agencies. Over 1,800 guards received firearms familiarization training. Attendance at the occupational safety and first aid course consisted of approximately 250 supervisors, mostly employees of the Public Buildings Service. The defensive driving course was given to about 400 drivers of Government vehicles, most of whom were from GSA.

### F. SKILLED TRADES SCHOOL

*Method of administration.*—All skilled trade courses are administered by the Maintenance and Utilities Branch, Buildings Operation Division, Public Buildings Service, in GSA's Washington, D.C., regional office. All courses are under the general supervision and monitorship of the Training and Development Branch of the Personnel Division in the Washington, D.C., regional office.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Post-secondary. Most of the employees attending these courses are journeymen or supervisors with at least a high school education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The GSA employees who receive skilled trades training are usually from the metropolitan area of Washington, D.C. Occasionally, employees from other areas of the United States attend the courses.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The refrigeration and air-conditioning course was attended by approximately 145 operating engineers and journeyman electricians during the fiscal year 1967. About 70 electricians or electrical supervisors attended the national electrical code course. Approximately 100 elevator mechanics attended the elevator maintenance and repair course.

### G. PARTICIPATION IN DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS PERSONAL PROPERTY TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

*Method of administration.*—Such Federal surplus personal property as is determined by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to be usable and necessary for educational, public health, or civil defense purposes, including research for any such purposes, may be authorized by the General Services Administration for donation. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare allocates the donated property on the basis of need and utilization, either directly or through State educational or public health agencies to (*a*) tax-supported medical institutions, hospitals, clinics, health centers, school systems, schools, colleges, universities, schools for the mentally retarded, schools for the physically handicapped, and radio and television stations licensed by the Federal Communications Commission as educational radio or educational television stations; (*b*) other nonprofit medical institutions, hospitals, clinics, health centers, schools, colleges, universities, schools for the mentally retarded, schools for the physically handicapped, and radio and television stations licensed by the Federal Communications Commission as educational radio or educational television stations, which are exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; and (*c*) public libraries in continental United States, its territories, aand possessions. (Many such hospitals, clinics, health centers, schools for the mentally retarded and physically handicapped, and educational radio and television stations are integral parts of educational institutions.) The donated surplus personal property is transferred, either directly to the institutions or to the State educational agencies which are responsible for the transfer of property to the ultimate recipient.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program pertains to all levels of education.

*Georgraphic areas affected.*—The distribution of surplus personal property is carried out in every State and in the possessions of the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Most of the universities, high schools, and the elementary schools located in school districts in every State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico have received, by donation, surplus personal property for which no further utilization could be found within the Federal system. Thus, the greater portion of students and institutions have been directly affected. The entire citizenry has been affected through local utilization of donated surplus personal property in lieu of new procurement.

## H. PARTICIPATION IN DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS REAL PROPERTY TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

*Method of administration.*—The General Services Administration and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare cooperatively administer this activity. Under the provisions of section 203(k) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is responsible for the transfer to educational users of suitable surplus real property assigned to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare upon that Department's request.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Transfers are made to educational institutions at all levels, from elementary schools to universities.

*Georgraphic areas affected.*—The program is carried out in the United States as a whole, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—An undetermined number of students attending educational institutions scattered throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and other persons connected with these institutions are affected by the transfers of surplus real property.

## I. LOAN OF MACHINE TOOLS TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the General Services Administration on approval of the loan by the Department of Defense. General Services Administration makes appropriate agreements and performs all details necessary for the lending, maintenance, and control of the item under the terms of the loan agreements. Authorizations for loans are made by the Department of Defense when it has been determined that such loans will promote the interest of national defense. The Department of Defense authorizes the number of items and the institution eligible for such loans.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program pertains to secondary, vocational, and higher technical institutions of learning. Loans have been consummated with high schools, vocational training schools, Job Corps Centers, Skill Centers, and various institutions of higher learning.

*Geographic areas affected.*—As of June 30, 1967, this program involved loans in 40 States within the continental limits of the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This program affects secondary, vocational and higher level students, as well as adults in evening school training and retraining programs in new advanced industrial skills. Both the individuals and defense industries are benefiting from this program. The General Services Administration does not compile data on the total number of such persons.

### J. ADMINISTRATION OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered by the National Archives and Records Service.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Although widely used also by the general public, this service ordinarily concerns college undergraduate, graduate, and postdoctoral scholars.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Reference requests are received by mail from researchers throughout the Nation. Subject to established regulations and restrictions, researchers may use records and materials at the National Archives, the Federal records centers, and the presidential libraries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This activity furnishes information and copies of records to Government agencies, libraries, educational and research institutions, and many thousands of private citizens annually. In 1967 the number of reference services on the records in custody of the National Archives in Washington alone amounted to 566,700.

### K. ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN SPECIALIZED LIBRARIES

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered by the National Archives and Records Service.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The activity provides resources usually consulted by college undergraduate, graduate, or postgraduate students and by persons who have completed their formal education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The libraries constituting this activity are on the premises of the institutions which they serve. The institutions are scattered throughout the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—These libraries are used by students of American history and archival administration and persons engaged in research in the records. Statistical records of the number of users are not maintained.

### L. TRAINING COURSES

*Method of administration.*—These courses are administered by the National Archives and Records Service (NARS), in cooperation when considered appropriate with other institutions and organizations.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Mainly higher education. The courses that make up this activity are open to college undergraduate and graduate students and persons actively engaged in the archives or records management professions.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity is centered in Washington, D.C., but some of the persons affected come from great distances in the United States and from abroad to receive training. From 1964 to 1967 2 dozen symposia in which NARS participated were held in 17 cities from coast to coast.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—79 persons attended summer institutes in 1967; approximately 400 attended records management workshops; 2200 registered at records management symposia held in Washington; and a small number of foreign trainees received instruction. Attendance at archival symposia throughout the country averages about 70 at each meeting.

# CHAPTER 23. PROGRAMS OF THE U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

## A. BASIC PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The U.S. Information Agency (USIA) is an independent agency of the executive branch responsible to the President through the National Security Council. With policy guidance from the Department of State, the Agency administers its worldwide informational and cultural program. In this connection the Agency advises the U.S. Government on public opinion abroad and its implications for the United States.

The overseas operation includes 218 offices distributed among most of the nations of the world. The operation overseas is known as the U.S. Information Service (USIS). Supported by products of the Agency's media services, these missions carry out country programs. Their major direction comes from the Agency and, in each country, the chief of the diplomatic mission of which they are an integral part.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The USIS missions work cooperatively with foreign governmental offices concerned with education and with educational institutions at all levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The programs administered by the Agency operate in 104 foreign countries, and the radio broadcasts reach all countries of the world. The only major nations with no local USIS activities are those of the Communist bloc.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Estimated annual audiences of agency-produced official news, magazine articles, pamphlets, and magazines, number many millions, going to all strata of populations. Other annual estimates include 700 million who see agency films; and 25 million who use USIS information center facilities. Some 2,000 television stations in more than 90 countries have broadcast agency TV programs and series.

## B. CAREER PROGRAM FOR FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

*Method of administration.*—The USIA Office of Personnel and Training directly administers this activity. It assigns personnel to courses of training conducted within the agency, at the Foreign Service Institute of the Department of State, at service schools, and at appropriate universities and other educational and training institutions, as well as to periods of on-the-job rotational experience in Washington and at overseas posts.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All Foreign Service officers hold the bachelor's degree or its equivalent. Language instruction is intensive and, in terms of rapid rate of learning and educational level of participants, is evaluated as graduate level education. The intensity of the learning situation is such in the other training courses utilized as to be rated also at graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Most of the language and area training is given at the Foreign Service Institute. Officers also attend courses of study at selected universities and other educational and training institutions in the United States, at foreign universities, and at overseas extensions of American universities and of the Foreign Service Institute.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Three hundred eighty Agency foreign service officers participated in this program during the fiscal year 1967.

### C. ORIENTATION IN THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE NATIONAL EMPLOYEES

*Method of administration.*—The USIA Office of Personnel and Training administers this activity. It plans Washington orientation schedules and arranges itineraries for 60-day observation trips for these foreign nationals in the United States. The National Council for Community Services to International Visitors (COSERV) provides services in certain cities upon Agency request, such as meetings and conferences with local officials, on-the-job training, and home hospitality.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The local national employees participating in the program generally hold the equivalent of American university degrees. The educational level is at upper division undergraduate and graduate rank.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The observation trips and study tours encompass the continental limits of the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—More than 1,270 foreign national employees have participated in the program since 1950. Ninety-one took part in the fiscal year 1967. These are professional staff members of Agency overseas missions serving usually as informational and cultural assistants.

### D. INSERVICE TRAINING FOR AGENCY CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES

*Method of administration.*—The USIA Office of Personnel and Training administers this activity. It assigns personnel to programs or courses of education or training in accordance with Agency needs. Courses may be full time or part time. Orientation to the Agency and courses in supervision and management techniques are offered by the Agency. Specialized training in professional and technical skills usually is accomplished by assignment to an appropriate course offered within the Government training community. Personnel may also be assigned to intensive instruction offered by universities and other institutions or organizations.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Instruction is directed toward meeting a specific training need and ranges from very basic levels through intermediate degrees and reaches advanced graduate rank in a few instances.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Most of the instruction occurs at government and other training institutions in the Washington area. Occasionally as need dictates, an intensive course of training may be authorized at an appropriate U.S. institution or organization outside of Washington.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—1,271 Agency civil service employees took part in this program in fiscal year 1967. About 62 percent were clerical employees and 38 percent held officer positions.

# CHAPTER 24. PROGRAMS OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

## A. OFFICE OF AGRICULTURAL AND CHEMICAL DEVELOPMENT

### 1. Research and Educational Program

*Method of administration.*—Educational activities are conducted largely under cooperative contracts with State land-grant universities and selected fertilizer distributors. State agricultural extension services supervise educational work with farmers in their States under project agreements providing for payment of part of the costs by TVA. Industry demonstrations are conducted under contracts with fertilizer manufacturers and distributors with assistance from land-grant universities and TVA in planning the programs in each State. Other research and demonstration activities also are carried out through branches of the universities, with TVA staff participating in the planning and appraisal of work.

The greater part of the research is conducted by Tennessee Valley Authority personnel at the National Fertilizer Development Center, Muscle Shoals, Ala. The major exception is that done under contracts, primarily with land-grant universities. Projects are contracted to utilize special skills and facilities to extend knowledge in areas of interest to TVA. Coordination with the U.S. Department of Agriculture is achieved through periodic discussions of plans for work in fields of mutual interest.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Institutions of higher education are utilized, with both research and demonstration phases of the work carried out in close cooperation with the State experiment stations and extension services.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Activities are most intensive in the watershed area of the seven Tennessee Valley States—Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia—but some activity is current in 47 States, and all States have participated to some extent since the program was started.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The farm population, and indirectly all persons in the United States, are affected to some extent. Most directly affected are the research and extension personnel of the cooperating universities; about 2,000 farmers active in the test-demonstration program; more than 200 fertilizer manufacturers and distributors who, along with their retail dealers, participate in the distributor demonstration program; and individuals participating in special conferences or training activities.

## B. DIVISION OF FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT

### 1. Development Program (Largely Through Education)

*Method of administration.*—This program is carried out in cooperation with woodland owners, forest industries, coal operators, tributary area watershed associations, and a number of public agencies.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education. Institutions of higher education are utilized for a portion of the program.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is conducted principally in the Tennessee Valley portion of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The whole national citizenry, but particularly the population of areas directly served by TVA.

## C. DIVISION OF HEALTH AND SAFETY

### 1. Research Investigations Through Contract With Educational Institutions, Et Cetera

*Method of administration.*—The Tennessee Valley Authority administers this activity under both formal and informal arrangements with educational institutions, the Public Health Service, the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, State and local health departments, and private organizations.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education. Institutions of higher education are involved.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Research is carried out in the Tennessee Valley area and elsewhere as necessary.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Primarily the program affects the resident of the Tennessee Valley region. However, some of the program results have much broader implications.

## D. DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

### 1. Employee Training

*Method of administration.*—A small TVA central staff provides advice and assistance to TVA offices and divisions on the use of training as an administrative device to increase the efficiency of TVA operations. The offices and divisions develop and conduct the training programs.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The programs are at the level of secondary and higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—TVA work centers.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Under the decentralized system of personnel administration and training, centralized statistics are maintained by TVA for only two types of training of trades and labor employees. Participation in these two types in 1967 were (1) qualifying training, 799; and (2) work improvement training, 869.

## E. REGIONAL STUDIES STAFF

### 1. Special Studies and Informational Activities

*Method of administration.*—TVA maintains a small staff to assemble and analyze data on social and economic trends in the region and to provide information and advisory assistance to State and local governments. Data are made available to institutions of higher education through cooperative studies, conferences, and publications.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education. Institutions of higher learning.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is conducted principally in the Tennessee Valley States of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Primarily the people of the Tennessee Valley region. The study carried on by the Council on Cooperative College Projects is designed particularly to suggest, to the participating colleges, needed changes in curriculum content and emphasis for the benefit of Negro young people attending college in preparation for better job opportunities.

### 2. General Liaison With Universities in Research Activities and Formulation of New Programs

*Method of administration.*—TVA administers this activity through officially established TVA-university joint committees, and informal consulting and working relationships between professional members of the TVA staff and representatives of the universities involved.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Mostly college graduate or professional level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is conducted principally in the Tennessee Valley States of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Faculty members and graduate students participating in university research and training programs.

## F. DIVISION OF NAVIGATION DEVELOPMENT

### 1. Studies and Research in Regional Transportation

*Method of administration.*—TVA maintains a small staff to administer the navigation program, to analyze the need for navigation facilities, to accomplish the coordination of the navigation channel with other transportation media in the Southeast, and to measure and evaluate the extent of utilization of the channel. Occasionally, TVA contracts with college faculty personnel, graduate students, or other recognized authorities for specific studies or collection of data. TVA also cooperates with southern land-grant colleges in joint regional research projects which contribute to knowledge in this field.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education. Institutions of higher learning.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Activities are centered in the Southeast.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Shippers, producers, and consumers within the 20- to 30-State trade area affected by the Tennessee River and the inland waterway system.

### 2. Studies and Research in Economic Development, in Cooperation With Educational Institutions

*Method of administration.*—TVA maintains a small staff to carry on industrial development planning research, administer contracts with consulting experts, and maintain continuing relationships with State, subregional, and local development institutions. Some projects are carried on jointly with these institutions. Expert consultants from southeastern colleges and universities are utilized where applicable and available.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Faculty and graduate studies from institutions of higher learning are utilized for portions of the program.

*Geographic areas affected.*—While results often have national implications, the area for which the research is generally tailored and to which findings are most applicable is a 201-county area in seven States within the Tennessee River watershed or served by TVA power. A study currently being carried out by an Atlanta University faculty member involves the Southeastern States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Most directly affected are the several hundred officials and staff personnel of the TVA region's economic development institutions.

## G. OFFICE OF POWER

### 1. Farm and School Workshops

*Method of administration.*—The Tennessee Valley Authority employs a small staff of specialists on farm and home use of electricity. These specialists conduct demonstrations on methods, techniques, and use of electric services and equipment to representatives of retail distributors of TVA power and to members of the staffs of secondary school systems. They in turn conduct similar educational activities for the benefit of the general public in their areas. Workshops are conducted in cooperation with the extension services, vocational agriculture departments, departments of education, 4–H Clubs, Future Farmers of America, and Future Homemakers of America.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The areas of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia in which TVA electric power is sold.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Domestic consumers of electric power in the area described immediately above.

## H. TRIBUTARY AREA DEVELOPMENT

### 1. STUDENT INTERNSHIPS IN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

*Method of administration.*—During the fiscal year 1967 this program was administered through a contractual arrangement between TVA and the Atomic Energy Commission (Oak Ridge Associated Universities). In April 1967, administrative responsibility was transferred to the Southern Regional Education Board. TVA and representatives of the local tributary area organization and the educational institution at which the intern is enrolled provide technical guidance to the intern.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College undergraduate and graduate levels. The internships consist of a short term of intensive study and subsequent preparation of a report by undergraduate and graduate college students.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Internships supported by TVA are restricted to the Tennessee Valley region.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Thirty-three college undergraduate and graduate students.

# CHAPTER 25. PROGRAMS OF THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORUNITY

## A. THE JOB CORPS

*Method of administration.*—The Job Corps program is adminstered directly by the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). The urban centers and demonstration projects are operated under contracts with industrial corporations or nonprofit organizations. The conservation centers are operated by the conservation agencies of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture and several states.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Although the average corps member dropped out of school in the ninth grade, his reading and math skills are equivalent to beginning fifth grade. The remedial education offered at the centers is geared to meet the individual's needs as indicated by his achievement level at entry into the Job Corps. Basically, there are three program levels: the introductory, for those who enter with a first to third grade achievement level; the elementary, for those achieving between third and the end of sixth grade at entry; and the intermediate, for those entering with seventh or eighth grade skills.

*Geographic areas affected.*—There are Job Corps centers located in 38 States, including Hawaii, and in Puerto Rico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Since inception of the Job Corps program in January 1965, approximately 130,000 youth had served as of June 30, 1967. Ninty-nine thousand youth, 25 percent of whom were young women, participated in the program in fiscal 1967. The Job Corps is for the benefit of 16- to 21-year-old youth from low-income families who have dropped out of school at least 3 months prior to Job Corps application and who are lacking the vocational training needed to obtain and keep gainful, permanent employment.

## B. THE NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS

*Method of administration.*—The Neighborhood Youth Corps program is delegated by the Office of Economic Opportunity to the Department of Labor's Bureau of Work Programs. On the local level, projects are initiated, sponsored, and administered by a variety of community agencies: community action agencies, school systems, State and local governments, and other public and nonprofit organizations.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Ninth through 12th grade students or youths of equivalent age are accepted into the Neigborhood Youth Corps. However, in many instances the achievement level of the enrollee is below his actual grade level or the grade level at which he left school. Remediation is given at the level required by the individual.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Neighborhood Youth Corps has projects in all 50 States, in Puerto Rico, and in all of the territories except American Samoa.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Since inception, over 1,300,000 persons had been served by the Neighborhood Youth Corps as of June 30, 1967, 656,200 youth participated in the program in fiscal 1967. The Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollee must be a youth 14 years old or over, unemployed, from a low-income family, and in need of work either to provide funds that will permit the enrollee to return to school or to provide work experience that should lead to a permanent job.

### C. OPPORTUNITIES INDUSTRIALIZATION CENTER

*Method of administration.*—In most cases, the centers are initiated by local groups and later supplemented by Federal agency funds, as well as funds from local industry and business. The 18 OIC's partially funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity are locally administered by the initiating groups working in concert with community action tion Program of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Remediation is given at the level required by individual needs. It usually takes the form of basic instruction in reading and mathematics.

*Geographic areas affected.*—OIC's are usually located in areas of concentrated unemployment and poverty in large cities.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—1967 funds from the Office of Economic Opportunity provided training for approximately 8,800 individuals. The centers serve the unemployed, underemployed, and low-income adults of urban-area "ghettos."

### D. COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—Administration of the Community Employment and Training Program which contains "New Careers" and "Operation Mainstream," with the exception of the "Foster Grandparents" program, is delegated by the Office of Economic Opportunity to the Bureau of Work programs in the Department of Labor. Program direction of "Foster Grandparents" is under the Community Action program of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The basic and remedial education offered by the Community Employment and Training Program is not associated with a specific level of education. It is designed to correct basic deficiencies such as inability to read or write adequately or to communicate orally.

*Geographic areas affected.*—"Operation Mainstream" programs had been initiated in all but seven States, as of June 30, 1967. "New Careers" projects existed in 30 States, as of June 30, 1967.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—21,800 persons participated in "Operation Mainstream" and in "New Careers" during fiscal 1967. The program is designed for adults who are chronically unemployed, underemployed, or low-income because of handicaps such as age, inadequate education, or lack of job skills.

### E. "SPECIAL IMPACT"

*Method of administration.*—Administration of this program is delegated to the Manpower Administration in the Department of Labor. At the local level, the "Special Impact" projects, with one exception, are under the Concentrated Employment Program, a system coordinating the spectrum of manpower programs and usually administered by community action agencies.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The educational component of the "Special Impact" program is not related to a single educational level. Remediation is offered at the level required by the individual, and generally ranges from basic reading and writing skills through high school level instruction.

*Geographic areas affected.*—"Special Impact" projects exists in 14 States and the District of Columbia: Alabama, California, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The population served is the hard-core unemployed, underemployed, and low-income adults living in areas of concentrated poverty.

### F. "COMMUNITY ACTION MANPOWER"

*Method of administration.*—"Community Action Manpower" programs are administered under the Office of Economic Opportunity by the local community action agencies.

*Levels of education concerned.*—No single level of education is involved in the manpower services. Educational assistance is provided at whatever level is required to meet individual needs.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Programs are located throughout the country wherever a community agency elects to devote some of its antipoverty funds to manpower services.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal year 1967, 80,000 "poor" people received direct or supportive services from "Community Action Manpower" funds. An additional 110,000 "poor" people were referred to other manpower training programs.

### G. "HEADSTART"

*Method of administration.*—"Headstart" programs are administered through grants let by OEO regional offices. "Headstart" is a special activity in the Community Action Program. Most "Headstart" programs are components of Community Action Agencies (CAA). The CAA either runs the "Headstart" program itself or delegates its operation to schools or private nonprofit groups. In some cases grants are made directly by OEO to schools or private nonprofit groups to run "Headstart" programs.

*Levels of education concerned.*—"Headstart" serves preschool children, aged 3–5. "Headstart" staff training is conducted at all levels appropriate to the trainees' needs and program requirements and includes work that is creditable toward a high school equivalency diploma or college degree.

*Geographic areas affected.*—"Headstart" programs are located throughout the 50 States and territories.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Since inception, 1,300,000 children had been enrolled in "Headstart" as of June 30, 1967. In fiscal year 1967, 215,000 children were served in full-year programs and 465,000 in summer programs; and 50,000 "Headstart" staff members were trained. "Headstart" programs are for the benefit of poor children who may suffer learning difficulties due to cultural deprivations.

### H. "UPWARD BOUND"

*Method of administration.*—"Upward Bound" is administered by OEO directly, through individual grants to academic institutions. "Upward Bound" is one of the special programs of the community action program (CAP).

*Levels of education concerned.*—Education is at the secondary level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Projects are now located throughout the United States, as well as in Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In projects funded in fiscal year 1967 (covering the academic year 1967–68), 23,000 low-income high school students were served.

### I. LOCAL INITIATIVE EDUCATION

*Method of administration.*—Both school-age and adult programs are administered through grants to local community action agencies, which may, in turn, choose to redelegate actual direction of programs to other local organizations.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Levels of education include elementary through secondary in both school-age and adult programs.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Programs are located throughout the country, wherever a community action agency elects to devote some of its antipoverty funds to compensatory education and develops a satisfactory plan to meet the local needs.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—It is estimated that 39,000 "poor" youth participated in school-age programs during fiscal 1967, and that adult basic projects served 50,000.

### J. MIGRANT EDUCATION

*Method of administration.*—Migrant education projects are administered by OEO directly, through individual grants to public or private nonprofit agencies.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Migrant projects include education at both the elementary and secondary levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Projects are located throughout the United States in migrant-user or home base areas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal 1967, 28,000 adult migrants and seasonal farmworkers were assisted. Projects also served 45,000 of their children, ages 5–16.

### K. EDUCATION RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION

*Method of administration.*—Education research and demonstration projects are administered by OEO directly, through the Community Action Program office.

*Levels of education concerned.*—OEO education research and demonstrations may cover any educational level, depending on the nature of the particular project involved. Research in the preschool area is sponsored separately by "Headstart."

*Geographic areas affected.*—Research and demonstration projects are located in a number of States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—No count is available, since the research and demonstration program is not beneficiary-oriented.

## L. EMPLOYEE TRAINING

### 1. Employee Development Program

*Method of administration.*—The administration of inservice and afterhours training of OEO employees is carried out by the personnel division of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Training of Agriculture and Interior Department employees located at Job Corps Conservation Centers is carried out by the Office of Plans and Programs, Job Corps.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The level varies from a low secondary level to the graduate university level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—These programs are carried out in most States of the continental United States.

### 2. Program Staff Training

*Method of administration.*—The community action staff training program is administered either by direct grants to training institutions or through any of several OEO regional offices. The Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) training program is administered by VISTA in Washington in cooperation with participating universities.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Community action staff training involves varying levels of instruction, depending on the nature of the subject matters to be covered and attainment levels of persons in the class. VISTA training is generally of an advanced nature inasmuch as most VISTA volunteers have some college education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—People in all States and territories are eligible for community action staff training programs. VISTA volunteers serve in most areas of the country. VISTA training is conducted at a number of different locations throughout the country, each of which is generally characteristic of the area being served.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Over 20,000 people received community action staff training in fiscal 1967. Three thousand seven hundred VISTA volunteers were trained.

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# CHAPTER 26. NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

## A. APPRENTICE TRAINING PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) solely administers its apprentice training program of classroom instructions and on-the-job training. The classroom instruction is provided either by Center personnel or by a local educational institution. Skilled NASA tradesmen under the direction of shop superintendents supervise the apprentices in on-the-job training.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The apprentice training is generally at the level of postsecondary education. The apprentices are selected by civil service examinations and are generally just out of high school, except for veterans.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The apprentice training is conducted at the Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.; Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio; Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, Tex.; Wallops Station, Wallops Island, Va.; and Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This program involves NASA civilian employees. During the fiscal year 1967 there were 544 apprentices enrolled.

## B. GRADUATE STUDY LEAVE PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration selects some of its employees to perform graduate study or research at accredited institutions of higher learning. Administrative handling of the program includes the issuance of official regulations, advising employees, and reviewing and approving participation under the provisions of law and agency policy.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This program utilizes educational institutions of college and university level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Principally the United States. There are no restrictions affecting geographical areas in the administration of this program.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This program is awarded to all qualified NASA professional and scientific personnel consistent with agency needs and available resources. One hundred and one persons participated in this program during the fiscal year 1967.

## C. GRADUATE TRAINING PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration provides this graduate training for selected employees in cooperation with leading universities near NASA installations. The courses are conducted by full-time personnel of the universities.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program is at the college graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This training is normally carried out in universities near the various NASA installations.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program is for NASA employees who can qualify consistently with Agency needs and available resources. Approximately 1,500 employees in NASA completed courses under this program during the fiscal year 1967.

### D. UNIVERSITY RESEARCH PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered through grants and contracts entered into by NASA with certain colleges and universities. Quarterly expenditure reports are evaluated to ensure adherence to fiscal requirements.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This program utilizes only institutions of higher education and is concerned only with education at that level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Payments by NASA under grants and contracts for the fiscal year 1967 were to institutions of higher education in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and 14 foreign countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—NASA research grants and contracts continuously support approximately 10,000 personnel at colleges and universities, and affect an inestimable number of other citizens.

### E. ANCILLARY TRAINING PROGRAMS

*Method of administration.*—Most of these programs are administered by the Center training officers under the general direction of the NASA headquarters training staff who periodically visit the Centers to review training activity. The agency-sponsored courses are administered by NASA headquarters training staff.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary and higher. Ancillary programs cover a variety of training needs; from clerical proficiency to computer programing; from driver training to pilot proficiency flying; and from developmental reading to scientific symposia.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The urban and/or metropolitan areas surrounding NASA Centers.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 12,000 persons participated in this type of training during the fiscal year 1967.

### F. PREDOCTORAL TRAINING PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered through grants awarded by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to colleges and universities offering Ph. D. degrees in space-related areas. Universities are required to submit information on the trainees selected as well as annual progress reports on the activities of the students, and financial reports. As time permits, personal visits by NASA staff are made to each institution.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate. Trainees are selected from students who have received a baccalaureate degree and wish to continue their studies toward a doctorate in a space-related discipline.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Grants have been made to at least one university in every State of the Union and the District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In the academic year 1967–68 there were 797 first-year trainees, 1,335 second-year trainees, and 1,275 third-year trainees participating in this program. All of the participants were graduate students.

### G. POST-MEDICAL DOCTOR TRAINING IN AEROSPACE MEDICINE

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered through grants awarded by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to two universities. The two participating universities submit reports to NASA. Personal visits by NASA personnel are made to each institution.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate; post M.D. degree. Medical doctors who desire to receive specialized training in aerospace medicine participate in this program.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This program is carried out at Ohio State University and Harvard University.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—There are six medical doctors participating in this program each year.

### H. UNDERGRADUATE SUMMER INSTITUTES

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered through contracts entered into by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and selected universities. Each university submits progress and financial reports on its particular institute.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education. Junior and senior level undergraduates, who have an interest in the space sciences, are selected through a national competition.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The undergraduate summer institutes are carried out at institutions in cooperation with NASA centers. Students are selected nationally. Contracts were made in the fiscal year 1967 to conduct this program with: the University of Miami, University of Southern California, University of California at Los Angeles, and Columbia University.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—There were approximately 165 upper level undergraduates participating in this program during the summer of 1967.

### I. RESIDENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATESHIP PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the National Research Council—National Academy of Sciences—National Academy of Engineering under contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. NASA personnel work closely with the NRC on administrative matters. Reports are submitted regularly to NASA by NRC.

*Levels of education affected.*—Participants in this program are either postdoctoral or senior postdoctoral.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Since the beginning of this program, research associates from 35 different countries including the United States have participated in it.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Since the beginning of the program almost 300 research associates have been appointed. As of June 30, 1967, there were 136 associates on tenure at NASA Centers.

### J. SUMMER FACULTY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM: RESEARCH

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered through contracts entered into by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration with colleges and universities located near NASA Centers. Each local activity has codirectors representing the NASA Center and the participating university. They administer the program locally and submit reports to NASA headquarters.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This program is designed to further the professional knowledge of young faculty members. Most of the participants have doctorate degrees.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is carried out by universities in cooperation with NASA Centers located in the following States: Alabama, Ohio, Texas, Maryland, California, Virginia, and District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 250 faculty fellows participated in the 1967 program.

### K. SUMMER FACULTY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM: ENGINEERING DESIGN

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered through contracts entered into by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration with colleges and universities located near NASA Centers. Each local activity has codirectors representing the NASA Center and the participating university. They administer the program locally and submit reports to NASA headquarters.

*Level of education concerned.*—This program is designed to further the professional knowledge of young faculty members. Most of the participants have doctorate degrees.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is carried out by universities in cooperation with NASA Centers located in the following States: Alabama, California, and Texas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—About 70 faculty fellows participated in the 1967 program.

# CHAPTER 27. NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

## A. PROGRAMS OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

### 1. GRANT TO NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL OF THE ARTS

*Method of administration.*—The administration was by grant to the North Carolina School of the Arts. The 10 students selected to receive a scholarship were chosen by auditions held at the North Carolina School of the Arts.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The school is located in North Carolina.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Ten students in the field of music in fiscal 1967.

### 2. GRANT TO ELMER LEWIS SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS, BOSTON

*Method of administration.*—The administration was by grant to the Elmer Lewis School of Fine Arts.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary and secondary education; children from 6 to 16 were involved in this program.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Greater Boston area.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Two hundred children mostly from "disadvantaged" areas.

### 3. STUDY OF COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS AND ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

*Method of administration.*—This project is administered by the Association for Higher Education.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Although the emphasis is on the quality of art in secondary education virtually all levels of education are affected.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This project is nationwide in scope.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Students of the arts.

### 4. FORDHAM UNIVERSITY PROJECT

*Method of administration.*—The Fordham University Communications Center administers the project.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary, with emphasis on schools in economically "disadvantaged" areas.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Although the main area for this project is New York City, virtually all of the secondary schools in the United States may be affected.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—An unknown number of secondary school students.

### 5. GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES FOR FEDERAL PARTICIPATION IN STATE PLANS OF DEVELOPMENT FOR THE ARTS

*Method of administration.*—Each State program is administered by an officially designated State arts agency which submits a State plan to the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts for approval. The State agency is responsible for the administration for all of the approved projects and is required to submit financial and evaluative reports as required by the Chairman.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels of education are effected by these grants.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All of the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The National Endowment for the Arts has reported that: "This is impossible to determine until the final evaluation reports from the States are received and analyzed."

### 6. AMON CARTER MUSEUM PROJECT

*Method of administration.*—This grant is administered by the North Texas Resources Council.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program is directed to special needs of the elementary and secondary public and parochial schools of the area.

*Geographic areas affected.*—North Texas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—An indeterminable number of people in the north Texas area.

### 7. LABORATORY THEATER PROJECT

*Method of administration.*—In each case the project is administered jointly through professional theater organizations, which present the plays, and the local board of education.

*Levels of education concerned*—Secondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The State of Rhode Island, the city of New Orleans, and portions of inner city of Los Angeles.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—A total of 105,000 teenage students.

### 8. GRANT TO AN INDIVIDUAL

*Method of administration.*—This grant is administered by the National Endowment for the Arts for the Secondary School Division of the American Educational Theatre Association.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This project is nationwide in scope.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—All secondary school children in the United States.

### 9. GRANT TO THE "AMERICAN THEATRE OF BEING"

*Method of administration.*—This grant was administered by the "American Theatre of Being."

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Certain sections of the city of Los Angeles.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—An unknown number of people from all social and economic levels.

### 10. GRANT TO ST. JAMES COMMUNITY HOUSE, SCHOOL OF THE ARTS (HARLEM, NEW YORK CITY)

*Method of administration.*—This grant is administered solely by the St. James Community House.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Harlem (New York City).

*Number and types of persons affected.*—An unknown number of teenagers.

### 11. GRANT TO "AMERICAN PLAYWRIGHTS THEATRE"

*Method of administration.*—This grant is administered by the "American Playwrights Theatre" located at Ohio State University.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Those portions of the United States in which the member companies are located.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—An unknown number of students and adults who attend the performances of the "American Playwright Theatre."

### 12. STUDENT TRAVEL GRANTS

*Method of administration.*—Institutions of higher education are invited to participate in the program. Selection of the schools is based on the recommendations of the American Institute of Architects, the American Institute of Planners, and the American Society of Landscape Architects. The nomination of students is made by the faculties of the schools.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The recipient may be either an undergraduate or a graduate student at an institution of higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The endowment divided the $37,500 allocated by the National Council on the Arts into grants of $500 each, and located the grantees in 75 schools in various parts of the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Seventy-five undergraduate and graduate students of architecture.

### 13. GRANT TO THE RADCLIFFE INSTITUTE FOR INDEPENDENT STUDY

*Method of administration.*—Selection of the fellows and adjustment of stipends is conducted by the director of the instiute, and the executive committee.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This program is designed to assist women with advanced degrees or their equivalent in achievement.

*Georgraphic areas affected.*—In fiscal 1967, recipients of stipends in creative writing came from New York, Massachusetts, California, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Eight creative writers.

### 14. GRANTS TO THE ACADEMY OF AMERICAN POETS

*Method of administration.*—The executive director of the academy administered the program in conjunction with local poetry centers and school boards of education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—New York City, Long Island, Pittsburgh, Detroit, and the San Francisco Bay area.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—An unknown number of teachers and students.

### 15. GRANT TO THE AMERICAN CHORAL FOUNDATION

*Method of administration.*—A professionally employed choral director with a major symphony orchestra directed the project.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All areas of the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—An unknown number of choral conductors in the United States.

### 16. GRANT TO BENNINGTON (VT.) COMPOSERS CONFERENCE

*Method of administration.*—The Bennington Composers Conference and Chamber Music Center administered the grant.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity is nationwide in scope.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—An unknown number of young composers in America.

### 17. GRANT TO HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY

*Method of administration.*—Hofstra University administered the grant.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Virtually all levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All areas of the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The workshop was designed for up to 100 music educators, supervisors, and chairmen of music departments, as well as for adults who, as professionals or amateurs, repair, service, and make stringed instruments.

### 18. GRANT TO METROPOLITAN OPERA NATIONAL CO.

*Method of administration.*—The Metropolitan Opera National Co. administered the grant.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Virtually all levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This activity is nationwide in scope.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—An unknown number of students and adults who were exposed to the Metropolitan Opera National Co., by its tour throughout the United States.

### 19. GRANT TO THE NATIONAL MUSIC CAMP

*Method of administration.*—This grant was administered by the National Music Camp.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Music representatives from all over the world attended this conference.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—An unknown number of music educators and musicians throughout the world.

### 20. GRANT TO NEW YORK CITY OPERA

*Method of administration.*—The New York City Opera staff administers this grant.

*Level of education concerned.*—College graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This program is nationwide in scope.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—An unknown number of young singers and conductors throughout the United States.

### 21. GRANT TO SAN FRANCISCO OPERA

*Method of administration.*—The San Francisco Opera Co. administered this grant.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The west coast (California, Oregon, Nevada, and Arizona).

*Number and types of persons affected.*—An unknown number of children and adults living on the west coast who are exposed to the performances of the Western Opera Theatre.

### 22. GRANT TO AN INDIVIDUAL

*Method of administration.*—This grant was administered solely by the individual who received it.

*Levels of education concerned.*—None. Project not completed at the time of this writing.

*Geographic areas affected.*—None. Project not completed at the time of this writing.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Unknown. Project not completed at the time of this writing.

## B. PROGRAMS OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

### 1. PROGRAMS OF THE DIVISION OF EDUCATION

*Method of administration.*—These activities are administered through the Division of Education by grants to the institutions the proposals of which have been selected. In the case of the teaching residencies, the grant is awarded to the institution acquiring the resident.

*Levels of education affected.*—All levels, however, the main emphasis is on college and university teaching.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Selection of applications is competitive and based on merit; however, a serious attempt is made to support activities in all areas of the country.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The endowment has reported that: "Because the endowment's education division concentrates on the improvement of teaching in the humanities, it is impossible to estimate the number of persons affected. In all levels of education, all types of students, including science, generally study some areas of the humanities at some point."

## 2. ACTIVITIES OF THE DIVISION OF PUBLIC PROGRAMS

*Method of administration.*—The public programs are administered through the division of public programs by grants to institutions or organizations the proposals of which have been selected.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels; however, the programs of this Division are aimed principally at the adult public.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Selection of applications is competitive and based on merit; however, a serious attempt is made to support activities in all areas of the country.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The endowment has reported that: "Since the programs in this division are carried out through institutions and organizations such as libraries and the media, it is difficult to estimate the number and types of persons affected."

## 3. ACTIVITIES OF THE DIVISION OF RESEARCH

*Methods of administration.*—The research program is administered through the division of research by means of grants to individuals or institutions. Individuals associated with institutions must apply through their institutions; individuals outside of institutions may apply on their own.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate. The principal investigators of the research projects are persons with a doctoral or equivalent degree, and who are, for the most part, affiliated with colleges and universities. Many of the projects incorporate the training of a limited number of graduate students.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Selection of applications is competitive and based on merit; however, a serious attempt is made to support activities in all areas of the country.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal 1967, 84 research grants were made. Approximately 30 percent of these had more than one principal investigator; and approximately 40 percent involved the training of a few graduate students.

## 4. PROGRAMS OF THE DIVISION OF FELLOWSHIPS

*Method of administration.*—The fellowships program is administered by the division of fellowships. The selection procedure is the same as that described in the preceding statement concerning the Division of Education, except that in the case of younger scholar stipend and fellowship applications, the endowment has taken particular care to seek out scholars in smaller institutions and in geographical locations where the means of professional development are least accessible.

*Levels of education affected.*—College graduate.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The fiscal year 1967 awards went to individuals representing 187 educational institutions located in 44 States and the District of Columbia.

*Number of types of persons affected.*—100 fellowships for younger scholars, 130 summer stipends for younger scholars, and 57 senior fellowships were awarded in fiscal 1967.

# CHAPTER 28. ACTIVITIES OF OTHER INDEPENDENT AND QUASI-OFFICIAL AGENCIES

## A. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, NATIONAL ACADEMY OF ENGINEERING, AND NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

### 1. Fellowship Programs

*Method of administration.*—The Fellowship Office of the Office of Scientific Personnel receives and processes applications for fellowships, arranges for their evaluation by panels of scientists and engineers, and reports the results in rank-ordered lists to the agency sponsoring the program. The major part of this activity is conducted under contract with the National Science Foundation in the NSF graduate fellowship program, the NSF postdoctoral fellowship program, the NSF senior postdoctoral fellowship program, and the NATO postdoctoral fellowship program. In some fellowship programs, such as the Picker Foundation fellowships in radiology, conducted by the Division of Medical Sciences, NRC responsibility goes beyond the selection of awardees and includes the complete administration of the program, including the payment of stipends and the monitoring of the work of the fellows.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Graduate and postdoctoral.

*Geographic areas affected.*—National typically, but some opportunities for study abroad are included.

*Numbers and types of persons affected.*—Over 10,000 applications are evaluated annually in programs in which about 3,000 awards are made. Persons studying in essentially all of the scholarly disciplines, except the humanities, are eligible for fellowships. Persons studying in clinical fields and certain other professional fields generally are not eligible.

### 2. Associateship Programs

*Method of administration.*—Applications are reviewed by panels within the NRC Office of Scientific Personnel in the postdoctoral research associateship programs for 17 Government research organizations. Certain of the research associateship programs are open to noncitizens, as well as to citizens of the United States. In type I programs, qualified candidates are recommended to the participating laboratory in rank-ordered lists. Following the order of these lists, the laboratory offers a certain number of temporary GS–12 civil service appointments on the basis of the NRC recommendation. In others, designated type II, successful candidates receive direct NRC appointments. Currently certain laboratories of the Department of Defense, Department of Commerce, Department of Agriculture, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Smithsonian Institution participate in this program.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Postdoctoral only.

*Geographic areas affected.*—National.

*Numbers and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 200 Ph. D's each year in a variety of fields of science and engineering selected from among two to three times as many candidates.

### 3. INTERNATIONAL STUDY PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—In the senior part of the Fulbright program, administered under a contract between the Department of State and the National Academy of Sciences, U.S. professors and research scholars are selected and nominated to the Department of State for assignments at foreign universities. Under the same program, foreign scholars are selected and assigned for lecturing and research at centers of higher learning in the United States.

Under the International Atomic Energy Agency fellowship program, arrangements are made for foreign students at advanced levels to come to the United States to pursue courses of study at universities or research laboratories leading to specialties in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The International University fellowship program in space science, conducted for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, provides opportunities for study at advanced levels in fields related to space exploration at about 30 universities in the United States.

In addition, several of the fellowship and associateship programs described above make available support for foreign study and research by U.S. citizens, and others are open to foreign nationals who wish to study in this country. The role of the National Research Council differs from one program to another, ranging from placement of advanced students who have been selected by other organizations to the complete administration of a program.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Graduate and postdoctoral.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Worldwide.

*Numbers and types of persons affected.*—Over 700 U.S. professors and research scholars and about 900 foreign scholars take part in the senior part of the Fulbright program each year. About 40 predoctoral graduate students participate in the IAEA fellowship program and 40 in the NASA university fellowship program each year.

### 4. PROGRAMS OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN EDUCATION

*Method of administration.*—The U.S. scientific community adheres to the International Council of Scientific Unions through two dozen or more National Research Council committees representing the various disciplines. The activities of these committees, including those concerned with education, are coordinated by the Office of the Foreign

Secretary. The participation of U.S. citizens in international efforts to improve the teaching of science and engineering is facilitated by this means, and assistance is given to international educational projects, including the organization of international conferences on educational topics.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels to some extent, but with emphasis on college, graduate, and postdoctoral education in the sciences and engineering.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Worldwide.

*Numbers and types of persons affected.*—International conferences on educational problems in these fields, about one a year, typically are attended by 100 to 200 persons.

### 5. MAINTENANCE OF EDUCATIONAL DATA BANKS AND PROVISION OF INFORMATION SERVICES

*Method of administration.*—In the survey of earned doctorates, recipients of research doctoral degrees in the United States complete and return a questionnaire dealing with their educational backgrounds, fields of specialization, and postdoctoral plans. A computerized data bank based on this survey now contains information about over a quarter of a million doctorate recipients. Tables of the results of statistical analyses of data from this and other data banks are published regularly, and special printouts can be arranged as a service to qualified investigators. The work is supported by the National Science Foundation and the U.S. Office of Education.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Graduate and postdoctoral.

*Geographic areas affected.*—National.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—About 20,000 new recipients of research doctoral degrees in all scholarly fields supply information each year.

### 6. EDUCATIONAL AND MANPOWER STUDIES

*Methods of administration.*—Under the aegis of the NAS Committee on Science and Public Policy, major reports have been published concerning the status, educational requirements, opportunities, outlook, and needs of several fields of science, and similar reports are being prepared in other fields.

A number of educational and manpower studies are conducted by the Office of Scientific Personnel. These studies are supported by many Government agencies and private foundations including the National Science Foundation, the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Institutes of Health, the Sloan Foundation, and the Ford Foundation.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels to some extent, but especially college, graduate, and postdoctoral education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—National.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—College and university administrators throughout the country, leaders in Government and industry, and many others cooperate in these studies.

### 7. OTHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

*Method of administration.*—Committees of the National Research Council carry on educational projects as the need arises. The National Academy of Engineering has sponsored conferences dealing with engineering education.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels to some extent, but especially college, graduate, and postdoctoral education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—National.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Publications resulting from these activities are usually directed at a national audience of teachers, students, administrators, and others.

## B. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

### 1. SEMINARS FOR JUDGES

*Method of administration.*—These seminars for newly appointed district judges are conducted by committees of the Judicial Conference of the United States with the assistance of members of the staff of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Graduate and postdoctoral levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This seminar program is available to newly appointed district judges throughout the country. Seminars are held from time to time in various locations within the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 30 judges are invited to attend each seminar.

### 2. SENTENCING INSTITUTES

*Method of administration.*—These institutes are convened under the auspices of the Judicial Conference of the United States, and are conducted by committees of the Judicial Conference with the assistance of other designated persons.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Graduate and postdoctoral levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—These institutes are held at such places throughout the country as approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 50 judges are invited to attend each institute. The Attorney General selects for attendance various U.S. attorneys and officials of the Department of Justice as well as other interested persons.

### 3. SEMINARS FOR REFEREES IN BANKRUPTCY

*Method of administration.*—These seminars are planned and conducted by the referees themselves, with staff assistance from the administrative office of the U.S. courts.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Generally law school graduate level, since referees in bankruptcy are required to be attorneys at law.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The regular annual seminar is held in Washington, D.C., and the regional seminars are held from time to time in various locations within the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—For the regular annual seminar, approximately 50 referees are invited to attend. For each regional seminar, approximately 20 referees are in attendance.

### 4. REGIONAL INSERVICE TRAINING INSTITUTES

*Method of administration.*—These institutes for probation officers are administered directly by the administrative office, under the supervision of the chief of probation. An assistant chief of probation plans the program, which includes lectures by recognized leaders in the field and workshops dealing with current problems.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Generally college graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Inservice training is available to Federal probation officers throughout the country. Meetings are held in various locations within the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Each year approximately one-third of the 584 probation officers are invited to attend a training institute.

### 5. FEDERAL PROBATION TRAINING CENTER

*Method of administration.*—The training center is administered by the administrative office of the U.S. courts through the chief probation officer of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois who serves also as director of training. He is assisted by a deputy director of training and a training officer.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Training provided by the center is available to Federal probation officers serving the U.S. district courts of all Federal judicial districts.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Each year approximately 175 probation officers participate in classes of the training center.

## C. BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

### 1. ORIENTATION OF NEW PROFESSIONAL STAFF MEMBERS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Bureau through a series of lectures or seminars and discussion periods.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Participants are all college graduates, many with advanced degrees. The discussion is at college or university level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—New professional employees in budget administration, program evaluation, fiscal economics, management analysis, legislative reference, and statistical coordination activities are involved, numbering about 50 in an average year.

### 2. Courses in Cost Effectiveness of Public Expenditures

*Method of administration.*—This training is given in the Bureau with a senior professional staff member as instructor.

*Levels of education concerned.*—In fiscal year 1967 all participants had college degrees except one, who had equivalent experience.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Fifteen professional staff members in the fiscal year 1967.

## D. CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

### 1. Operation of the Canal Zone Public Schools

*Method of administration.*—The Canal Zone schools are administered under the immediate supervision of the superintendent of schools, subject to the general direction of the civil affairs director, as a part of the Civil Affairs Bureau of the Canal Zone Government.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Kindergarten through a 2-year college plus some third-year college credit courses.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Canal Zone.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The school program is offered for all residents of the Canal Zone and for nonresident U.S. citizens who are employed by the U.S. Government in the Republic of Panama. The total civilian population of the Canal Zone, as of August 1959, was estimated at approximately 36,000.

In October 1966, dependents of employees sponsored by the Armed Forces constituted 59.4 percent and dependents sponsored by the Panama Canal Company-Canal Zone Government constituted 29.1 percent of the U.S. schools enrollment, kindergarten through college. In the Latin American schools, dependents of employees sponsored by the Panama Canal Company-Canal Zone Government constituted 98.2 percent of the enrollment in October 1966.

## E. CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

### 1. Training of CAB Employees

*Method of administration.*—Employee training needs are surveyed once each year. The training plan and budget is then developed from this survey and given to the Board's Executive Director for review and approval. The Office of Personnel and Security then administers the program within the limits approved by the Executive Director.

*Level of education concerned.*—Training is conducted for Board employees at all levels—from high school level to graduate study.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Principally Washington, D.C., plus the Board's two small field offices in New York and San Francisco.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Board's training programs cover approximately 615 employees. Types of persons are economists, accountants, attorneys, clerks (typists, stenographers, file clerks, etc.), and administrative personnel (budget, management analysts, personnel, etc.).

## F. FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

### 1. Training of Foreign Nationals

*Method of administration.*—The Farm Credit Administration has a contract with the Agency for International Development to assist in planning and carrying out training programs for foreign visitors interested in agricultural finance. The banks and associations under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration participate in this training program, but the planning and arrangements for such training are handled primarily by the Foreign Training Liaison Officer in the Research and Information Division of the Farm Credit Administration.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The foreign visitors come in contact with many people actually engaged in making farm loans in the various sections of the country visited. The visitors come from practically every country in the world; however, a preponderance come from Africa, the Middle East, Southeast Asia and Latin America.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Each year, the Farm Credit System trains, advises, and counsels approximately 400 foreign nationals.

## G. FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

### 1. Training for Certain Foreign Nationals

*Method of administration.*—Under this program the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) cooperates with the Department of State, the Agency for International Development, the United Nations, and other agencies, by providing and/or arranging on behalf of foreign governments, programs of observation and training in telecommunications. In each case the FCC provides an individual and specialized type of training program for, generally, personnel of the foreign country's telecommunications authority based on individual and country requirements. Training is arranged largely through the cooperation of American industry.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Training is usually at the practical level but requiring of the participant previous educational or work experience on the professional level. Generally, a degree or equivalent, though not a prerequisite, is commonplace.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Training is carried out in all areas of the United States, and in the eastern and extreme western areas of Canada. Participants come from many foreign countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 700 persons have been programed since 1952. The majority of these participants are at staff level in their administrations although a considerable number have held key administrative posts.

### 2. Employee Training

*Method of administration.*—These activities are administered by the Director of Personnel.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Primarily in the Washington, D.C. area, but to some extent throughout the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 139 employees participated in courses of 8 hours duration or longer (including electronics specialists, engineers, supervisors, statistical clerks and typists).

## H. FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

### 1. Employee Training

*Method of administration.*—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation arranges for all headquarters and district office conferences and for employee participation in such varied training programs as (1) job-related university, industrial, governmental, or institutional training programs; (2) contracted training in specialized areas of knowledge; and (3) the following banking schools: (a) interagency bank examination schools; (b) American Institute of Banking correspondence courses; (c) advanced schools—graduate schools, management schools, and seminars for senior bank officers; (d) the NABAC schools (The Association for Bank Audit, Control and Operation); (e) State-level schools sponsored by State bankers' associations; and (f) specialized State-level schools—trust schools, consumer credit, and others sponsored by bankers' associations.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The training and educational opportunities afforded are primarily at the level of higher education. Other training opportunitiess are provided at clerical and secretarial levels.

*Georgraphic areas affected.*—Employees of the Washington office and the 14 district offices throughout the United States are included in the program.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The largest potential participation is represented by the field personnel of the Division of Examination, numbering about 1,250 employees; and the Division of Liquidation, numbering about 50 employees. Headquarters potential participation is represented by about 400 employees.

## I. FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

### 1. Induction Training for New Mediators

*Method of administration.*—The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service administers this activity through its Office of the Special Assistant to the Director, which has overall training responsibilities. It is specifically administered by the training officer who coordinates the activities. The training officer inventories training needs, conducts training activities, and reports and evaluates the activity.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The activity is not fixed at any educational level but is generally within the range of higher education.

*Georgraphic areas affected.*—The activity is carried out in the national office and in the various regional and field offices throughout the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, participating mediators numbered 18.

### 2. INSERVICE TRAINING FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL EMPLOYEES

*Method of administration.*—The Service administers this activity through the Office of Administrative Management and the regional directors. The Director of the Office of Administrative Management trains all administrative and clerical employees in the national office and shares a responsibility with the regional directors for training the administrative assistants in the regions. The regional directors usually delegate their responsibility for training administrative and clerical employees to their administrative assistants. The training officer coordinates the activities of other officers having training responsibility.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This activity is within the range of education beyond the secondary level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The activity is carried out in the national office and in the various regional and field offices throughout the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, participating administrative and clerical employees of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service numbered 146.

### 3. INSERVICE TRAINING FOR MEDIATOR AND EXECUTIVE STAFF

*Method of administration.*—The Service administers this activity through its Office of the Special Assistant to the Director. The training officer receives agenda suggestions from other officers in the national office and a committee of field mediators. He inventories needs, plans the meetings, conducts the sessions, including personal instruction of some, and later reports and evaluates the activity. Mediator participants share in the evaluation process.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The activity is within the range of higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The activity is carried out in metropolitan centers throughout the United States and in the national office.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, participating mediator and executive employees numbered 296.

### 4. FOREIGN VISITORS PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The Service administers this activity through its Office of Information. For foreign visitors in field offices, administration of the activity is delegated to the respective regional directors.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The activity is within the range of higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The activity is carried out in the national office and in various regional and field offices throughout the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, groups totaling 233 individuals from 33 foreign countries met for discussion with members of the staff in Washington, D.C. Seventeen groups totaling 68 individuals visited eight of the various field offices. The visitors were official representatives of foreign labor, industry, government, or higher education.

## J. FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION (FPC)

### 1. Employee Training

*Method of administration.*—The Office of Personnel Programs plans, directs, coordinates, and controls the overall employee training program of the Federal Power Commission. The Office coordinates the annual review of training needs upon which the program is based, conducts and assists in the conduct of appropriate internal courses, and locates and utilizes outside training sources as needed.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Washington, D.C., and regional offices of the Commission.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—All employees of the Commission with an average employment level of 1,136.

## K. FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

### 1. Participation in Seminars on Economic and Monetary Problems

*Method of administration.*—The Federal Reserve Board cooperates with individual Federal Reserve banks and several universities in administering this program.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The studies are at the level of higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The activities are carried out at many places in the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Direct beneficiaries are bank officers, students, teachers of money and banking, and ohter members of the financial community, numbering altogether several hundred a year.

### 2. Cooperation in Conducting Regional Workshops for Teachers

*Method of administration.*—The Federal Reserve Board and Federal Reserve banks assist the Joint Council on Economic Education and affiliated State organizations in workshops and related activities conducted for teachers of economics.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The studies which are made at the higher education level are designed to improve secondary education in a specific field. The program is therefore concerned with both secondary and higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The workshops are held at a number of places in the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—About 2,900 teachers and supervisors in secondary schools attended workshops in 1967.

### 3. TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR FOREIGN VISITORS

*Method of administration.*—In administering these programs, the Board of Governors cooperates with the Department of State, the Agency for International Development, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, and the Center for Latin American Monetary Studies.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Principally higher education. The training level varies according to participant experience.

*Geographic areas affected.*—In 1966, the Board's foreign visitors represented 92 countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Participants included officers and representatives of foreign central banks, ministries of finance, banks, and business. In 1966 the Board provided programs for more than 600 foreign visitors.

### 4. BANK EXAMINATION SCHOOL

*Method of administration.*—Two associate directors representing the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—two Federal bank supervisory agencies—administer the program.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The studies are at two levels of higher education: those qualified to undertake the duties of a junior assistant examiner and of an examiner.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Examination activities of these two Federal supervisory agencies affect banks in all States, territories, and possessions of the United States. The school has also been attended by men representing the State banking departments of 24 States, the Treasury Department of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and 13 foreign countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program directly affects the bank examination personnel of the two identified Federal bank supervisory agencies and about half of the State bank supervisory authorities. Since establishment of the school in 1952 to the end of the calendar year 1966, 3,033 men attended various sessions of the school.

### 5. INSERVICE TRAINING FOR EMPLOYEES

*Method of administration.*—Inservice training for employees of the Federal Reserve Board is a continuing responsibility of every supervisor. Each division determines its own training needs and provides training to meet these needs through its supervisory personnel wherever possible. The Division of Personnel Administration develops overall training policies and programs for those areas in which the training needs are general and in which uniformity in training methods and administration is desirable.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Most of the training is at the level of higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The program is carried out in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program is for the benefit of all employees of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, numbering approximately 750.

## L. FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

### 1. SEMINARS IN TRIAL PROCEDURES AND TECHNIQUES

*Method of administration.*—This program was developed and coordinated by the Bureau of Restraint of Trade, and in particular by the Chief, Division of General Trade Restraints (fiscal 1967).

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Washington, D.C. area.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—An average of 70 professional agency employees attended each seminar. Most students were attorneys from organizational units throughout the agency. However, a number of agency economists attended the seminars as well. Attendance was split fairly evenly between new and experienced members of the staff.

### 2. SEMINARS ON KEY ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

*Method of administration.*—The program was developed and coordinated by the Director, Bureau of Economics (fiscal 1967).

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Washington, D.C. area.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—An average of 90 employees attended each seminar, the vast majority of which were staff economists and attorneys.

### 3. PROGRAMED INSTRUCTION

*Method of administration.*—The program is coordinated and classes are scheduled by the Division of Personnel. Students are selected on the basis of demonstrated interest and approval by the supervisor of the course as being work-related.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary or early college level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Washington, D.C., area.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967 approximately 40–50 employees took such courses. Although nonprofessional employees were the prime source of students, a number of professional employees also participated in the program.

### 4. INTERAGENCY TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—The Federal Trade Commission's Division of Personnel administers and coordinates the interagency training of the Commission employees.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Federal Trade Commission employees throughout the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Of the 91 FTC employees receiving interagency training during the fiscal year 1967, 16 were professional and scientific, 24 were in supervisory and management positions, 20 were professional-technical, and 31 were nonprofessional technical.

## M. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

### 1. INSERVICE TRAINING FOR EMPLOYEES

*Method of administration.*—The training courses are initiated and designed by the Office of Policy and Special Studies (staff development) for the accountants, auditors, and investigators of the General Accounting Office; by a full-time instructor for transportation specialists; and by a member of the legal staff and staff members from other divisions for the training of the newly hired attorneys.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The educational level of the instruction is not specifically fixed, but ordinarily is given at the college graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Training is given to employees of the General Accounting Office in Washington, in the regional offices, and occasionally in Europe and Hawaii.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The courses are restricted to the employees of the General Accounting Office. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, the various divisions gave training to 1,562 employees, from newly hired trainees (GS–7) through the supervisory grades.

### 2. TRAINING OUTSIDE GAO FOR EMPLOYEES

*Method of administration.*—The Inservice Training of the Office is supplemented by the utilization of interagency and nongovernment training resources and facilities, as considered appropriate. The Office of Policy and Special Studies, staff development group, selects colleges and universities, government agencies, machine manufacturers and institutions, service and professional organizations offering courses and programs in the subject areas of systems analysis, executive development, automatic data processing, and other areas covering advanced techniques in management and accounting and auditing. Staff members in the upper grade levels are assigned to attend these courses or programs for lengths of time varying from 2 weeks to 9 months. In addition, the Office provides funds to staff members to finance training under the Government Employees Training Act.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The educational level of the instruction is not specifically fixed, but in general, is at the college graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The training sponsored by the Office in other government agenies and nongovernment facilities is not confined to any specific area. All staff members—in both field and Washington, D.C., offices, are assigned to these programs.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—For the fiscal year 1967, the various divisions of the Office sent 307 professional staff members to various training programs or courses outside of the General Accounting Office as follows: Other Government agencies, 185; machine manufacturers, 15; institutions, service and professional organizations, 29; colleges and universities, 62; management development programs, 13; and systematic analysis (college and universities), 3.

## N. NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

### 1. Orientation of Clerical Personnel

*Method of administration.*—The Chief of the Personnel Operations Section of the Personnel Branch exercises general administrative responsibility for the initial induction training of newly hired clericals.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This activity is within the definition of post-secondary education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 80 clericals (clerk-typists and clerk-stenographers) participated.

### 2. Development of Labor Management Relations Examiners

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by agreement with the Civil Service Commission through the Division of Operations which has overall management and liaison authority for field offices. The regional directors and other senior staff members are responsible for carrying out the program.

*Levels of education concerned.*—This training could be considered post baccalaureate degree education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—This program is administered in all of the Board's 31 regional offices encompassing every State and Puerto Rico.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 33 newly hired FSEE eligibles and management interns participated in this program.

### 3. Agency Conducted Inservice Training

*Method of administration.*—This discussion series was under the general direction of the Director of the Division of Administration and the personnel branch (fiscal 1967).

*Levels of education concerned.*—Postsecondary level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—There were nine first-line supervisors involved.

### 4. Training for Management Analysis

*Method of administration.*—This was a program within the Division of Administration with the director of that division having general responsibility for its administration (fiscal 1967).

*Levels of education concerned.*—Most of the training in this activity was at post secondary or college level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The training opportunity was posted nationwide. Six of those selected for training were from the Washington Office while one was from the Memphis, Tennessee, regional office.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Seven employees in technical administrative jobs were selected.

### 5. INTERAGENCY TRAINING PARTICIPATION

*Method of administration.*—All interagency training is coordinated through the personnel branch with the Director of the Division of Administration having ultimate responsibility for it.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels of training are involved.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Washington, D.C., and regional offices.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967 there were 53 employees of all types taking part in interagency programs.

## O. SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

### 1. TRAINING OF MILITARY RESERVISTS

*Method of administration.*—The training of National Guard officers in selective service sections is the direct responsibility of the adjutant general of each State, with guidance provided by the Director of Selective Service when requested. The training of earmarked Reserve officers is the direct responsibility of the Director of Selective Service and is administered by the field division of National Headquarters, Selective Service System.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program, comprised of correspondence courses, weekly drill (study) sessions, regional conferences, and annual 2-week periods of on-the-job training, cannot be exactly described in terms of educational levels, but is generally at the level of higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The training program is being conducted in 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Regional training conferences, for all Reserve officer units and National Guard selective service sections, are held every other year—in lieu of on-the-job training for that year—in each of six selective service regions in which the Nation is divided.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Training is provided exclusively for officers in National Guard selective service sections and Reserve officers earmarked for emergency duty with the Selective Service System. During the fiscal year 1967, a total of 1,302 Reserve officers of all services participated in the Selective Service Reserve training program.

## P. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

### 1. MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR SMALL BUSINESSMEN AND PROSPECTIVE SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS

*Method of administration.*—The Office of Management Assistance, Washington, D.C., is responsible for administering the small business management training program. The Office coordinates the overall program, conducts research into educational methods, and prepares and distributes materials for use in the program. Educational institutions, trade associations, and other organizations administer, finance, and conduct most of the training sessions. The Small Business Administration (SBA) field office personnel help the organizations to organize, obtain speakers and teachers, promote, and conduct the courses, conferences, clinics, and workshops.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College and high school levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Management training sessions have been cosponsored with educational institutions and other organizations throughout the 50 States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—A total of 368,877 small business executives and prospective business owners completed cosponsored management training sessions, with 72,827 of these having completed courses, conferences, clinics, and workshops in the fiscal year 1967.

### 2. INSERVICE TRAINING FOR SBA EMPLOYEES

*Method of administration.*—This training program is directed by the Director of Personnel and the training staff who coordinate the program with the eight major SBA field offices. Instruction is provided by the training staff or employees from the field who have been trained to instruct.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The training is carried out in two training centers in Washington, D.C., eight area offices, and 62 regional offices.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The program is for SBA employees of all types, from clerical to top management; 2,700 employees received some type of formal inservice training during the fiscal year 1967.

## Q. U.S. BOTANIC GARDEN

### 1. EXHIBITION OF BOTANICAL SPECIMENS AND DISSEMINATION OF RELATED INFORMATION

*Method of administration.*—The U.S. Botanic Garden is administered under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, with a regular appropriation provided by Congress. The Architect of the Capitol serves as Acting Director of the Botanic Garden.

*Levels of education concerned.*—While the educational services of the institution are available to the public, they are principally utilized by students, botanists, and floriculturists at the level of college graduate education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Principally the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Over 300,000 persons, including a large percentage of students, annually visit the garden to view or study the botanical collection. The staff annually advises about 20,000 persons concerning some phase of botany or floriculture.

## R. U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

### 1. CONDUCT AND COORDINATION OF FEDERAL INTERAGENCY TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—Policy recommendations and major operational plans are worked out if necessary with the advice of ad hoc interagency groups and in consultation with Presidential advisers. Regulations are issued to establish standards and a framework within which agency programs are to operate.

Training and developmental opportunities made available by educational, nonprofit, or private organizations through scholarships, awards, and contributions, as well as programs of one Federal agency open to others, are publicized, and participation encouraged by Washington and regional offices as appropriate. When combined agency effort or sponsorship is necessary or desirable, Commission personnel work with those concerned to develop, promote, or conduct the training.

Training dealing with subject matter areas for which the Commission is primarily responsible is carried out through workshops, institutes, conferences, meetings, and similar formal means. Standing and ad hoc interdepartmental committees are sometimes used to advise and assist Commission personnel, to assess needs, and work out administrative details involved in interagency programs. In other programs, subject matter specialists in the Commission may determine the need and prepare and conduct the training. Government, industry, and educational experts are employed as needed as panel participants, lecturers, or consultants.

The Bureau of Training and regional office staffs consult with agency management and training staffs, furnish technical assistance, and supply information on training offered and available. They also collect and analyze data about agency training operations, provide agencies with evaluative systems for self-appraisal, provide guidance and assistance to agencies with regard to instructional methods and technology, and provide coordinative services with non-Government educational institutions. The Bureau of Training also prepares reports on Federal training activities for the President and through him to the Congress and the public. The Bureau of Inspections and the regional offices inspect agency training activities, collect training information from them, and give on-the-spot advice and assistance during inspections. The Bureau of Policies and Standards studies and recommends changes in overall training legislation, policy, and regulation; revises and interprets the training regulations; and acts on agency requests for waiver of various requirements of the Training Act.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels are concerned since the Training Act is now the basic, governmentwide authority for intra-agency, interagency, and outservice training of Federal employees in practically all agencies, and the Commission's service under the act is available to all of them.

*Geographic areas affected.*—All in which any Federal employee covered by the act is trained, either in his own agency, in other agencies, or in non-Government facilities. Training may be given in the United States, in its territories and possessions, or in foreign countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Potentially, the total civilian work force of the Government.

### 2. Training of Civil Service Commission Employees

*Method of administration.*—Bureau directors, heads of staff offices, and regional directors are responsible for providing active leadership in development of the employees within their organization by determining their developmental needs, planning appropriate programs to meet these needs, and directing the establishment and maintenance of such programs. The Director of Personnel is responsible for coordinating employee development activities and providing leadership in the development programs of the Commission. Certain outside training in Government facilities must be approved by the Director, Bureau of Management Services. Regional directors may approve such training for field employees up to a specified cost figure.

Management officials in the central office must obtain prior approval for nonreimbursable training which will involve the use of travel funds or any other expenditure beyond regular expenses for salary. Regional directors are authorized to appove directly all nonreimbursable training for their employees, including that which requires payment for travel, and/or per diem, subject to the cost limit cited above.

Scholarship and awards programs are administered in a variety of ways, depending upon the rules established by the donor.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Training varies from secondary through college undergraduate to the graduate level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Training is carried out in both the Washington, D.C. and the regional and branch offices of the Commission.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—1,250 employees or approximately 25% of the work force in the fiscal year 1967.

## S. U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

### 1. Cataloging, Indexing, and Distribution of Public Documents

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered by the Division of Public Documents of the Government Printing Office, under the direction of the Superintendent of Documents, who is responsible to the Public Printer.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels of education are subserved by this activity.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Principally the United States as a whole.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The services of the Division of Public Documents are available to the entire national citizenry. During the fiscal year 1967 the Division filled about 3,915,000 publication orders by mail and over the counter, and answered about 1,428,000 letters, 222,000 telephone inquiries, and 2,800 telegrams concerning public documents and information contained in them.

### 2. Editorial Planning for Printing Production

*Method of administration.*—The program is directly under the Public Printer who grants authority to the Typography and Design Manager to prepare the necessary programs, develop lecture material, select the speakers from management personnel, receive applications, provide information as required, and report upon completion of each program.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Applicants are accepted at all grade levels if they are certified by the agency training officer or similar authority. Of those reporting for the two, spring and fall, programs in fiscal year 1967, there were 74 in grades GS–3 through 6, and 124 in grades GS–7 through 14.

The program is not affiliated with any accredited college or university and, provides no credits toward undergraduate or graduate degrees.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Principally the Washington, D.C. area but other parts of the country.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—There were 132 participants in the fall 1966 class and 128 in the spring 1967 class. Most of these people were writers, editors, information specialists, and administrators, but a few were clerks and secretaries.

### 3. TRAINING IN EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CONTRACT FOR MARGINALLY PUNCHED CONTINUOUS FORMS

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered directly by the Division of Purchases of the Government Printing Office.

*Level of education concerned.*—The program operates generally at or beyond the level of secondary education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Applicants are accepted from throughout the Nation and are trained in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The two classes were attended by a total of 78 people, rated variously from printing clerk to purchasing agent. They were primarily concerned with the forms design and procurement of these forms for government use throughout the Nation, and in overseas offices.

### 4. APPRENTICE PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This activity is administered directly by the Training Sections, Personnel Divisions, U.S. Government Printing Office.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The program operates generally at or beyond the secondary level of education.

*Geographical areas affected.*—Apprentices selected from throughout the Nation are trained in Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Not more than 200 apprentices are in training at a time.

### 5. INTERNAL TRAINING PROGRAMS

*Method of administration.*—All training for Government Printing Office employees is administered directly by the Training Section, Personnel Division, U.S. Government Printing Office.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Mainly secondary and higher.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Training is provided for all GPO employees in Washington, D.C. and the field service offices in Chicago, Denver, New York, San Francisco, and Seattle.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The internal training program is designed to meet the needs of the 7,700 employees located in the GPO central office and field offices.

# CHAPTER 29. PROGRAMS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA[1]

## A. BOARD OF EDUCATION

### 1. Operation of the Public School System and Other Regular Board of Education Activities

*Method of administration.*—In fiscal year 1967 the public schools of the District of Columbia operated under a Board of Education appointed by the judges of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, and were administered by the Superintendent of Schools appointed by this Board. The Board of Education under the overall supervision of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, established policies and regulations governing the schools.

As a part of the regular public school system, the Board of Education operates a program of vocational education at the senior high school level. The Board also administers the District of Columbia Teachers College; an adult education program which includes the Americanization School; and the Capitol Page School for pages of the Congress and Supreme Court of the United States.

All of these programs (with the exception of the Capitol Page School which is entirely reimbursable) are administered with District of Columbia general funds; and most are aided by grants from one or another Federal department or agency. Every federally aided program must meet the federally established criteria for that program.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The public schools and other public educational institutions of the District of Columbia are operated for the benefit of the residents of the District of Columbia. During the 1966–67 school year, enrollment in the public school system and other regular Board of Education activities was as follows: elementary schools, 94,250; junior high schools, 29,769; senior high schools, 19,035; vocational high schools, 2,897; District of Columbia Teachers College, 909; Americanization School, 640; Capitol Page School, 53; District of Columbia Teachers College Evening School, 596; adult education program, 7,314; total, 155,463.

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[1] Not included in this chapter is the United Planning Organization (UPO) a private, nonprofit community action group which is funded by the Ford Foundation, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department of Labor, and the Office of Economic Opportunity. UPO carries on multiple education and training programs in Washington, D.C., and the metropolitan area but during fiscal 1967 was not under the jurisdiction of the District Government, Maryland, or Virginia. Administratively, UPO is an example of the new "partnership" between the Federal Government and private organizations. UPO both operates programs and funds delegate agencies, public as well as private, to do so. Since UPO must comply with "contractual requirement imposed by receipt of large sums of public funds" (in the words of James G. Banks, UPO executive director) a measure of control is vested in the Federal funding agency. However, UPO initiates requests for funds and may propose new programs for Federal approval. During the fiscal year 1967, UPO served some 37,891 "poor" people in the District and its suburbs.

### 2. PRESCHOOL PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the District of Columbia Board of Education exclusively with grants from the U.S. Office of Education and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Pre-kindergarten.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, these programs served 400 children who came from "low socioeconomic families" and whose ages were 3 to 5.

### 3. PROJECT "HEADSTART"

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the District of Columbia Board of Education during the summer months exclusively with grants from the Office of Economic Opportunity.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Pre-kindergarten and kindergarten.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, this program served 6,795 pupils, ages 4, 5, and 6, from "low socioeconomic families."

### 4. PROJECT "STAY" (SCHOOL TO AID YOUTH)

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the District of Columbia Board of Education exclusively with funds from the U.S. Office of Education.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal 1967, 1,125 school dropouts participated in "STAY."

### 5. URBAN TEACHING PROJECT

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the District of Columbia Board of Education exclusively with grants from the U.S. ~~Office~~ of Economic Opportunity.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary, secondary, and higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal 1967, 25 interns were given training in the Cardozo School "inner city" area.

### 6. EXTENDED DAY SCHOOLS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the District of Columbia Board of Education exclusively with grants from the U.S. Office of Education, under Impact Aid and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA).

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary and junior high school levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal 1967, the program served 2,200 pupils from "low socioeconomic families."

### 7. COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the District of Columbia Board of Education exclusively with grants from the U.S. Office of Education, under ESEA, title III.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The community schools served 2,424 children and adults during the school year 1966–67.

### 8. "WISE" (WASHINGTON INTEGRATED SECONDARY EDUCATION)

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the District of Columbia Board of Education exclusively with grants from the U.S. Office of Education, under ESEA, title III.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Junior and senior high school levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the 1966–67 school year "WISE" activities were limited to planning studies and teaching techniques for further integration in secondary education.

### 9. "SCOPE" FOR CREATIVITY (SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY OPERATING IN PARTNERSHIP FOR EDUCATION)

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the District of Columbia Board of Education exclusively with grants from the U.S. Office of Education under ESEA.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary and secondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In 1966–67, "SCOPE" was funded for planning and pilot activities to involve approximately 5,200 pupils from public and nonpublic schools.

### 10. EDUCATION RESOURCES CENTER

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the District of Columbia Board of Education exclusively with grants from the U.S. Office of Education, under ESEA.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Postsecondary and higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal 1967, 497 administrators and 814 elementary and secondary teachers were involved in the various in-service programs initiated by the resources center.

### 11. SCHOOL DESEGREGATION PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the District of Columbia Board of Education exclusively with grants from the U.S. Office of Education, under the Civil Rights Act of 1964, title IV.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Kindergarten, elementary, and secondary.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—175 teachers and administrators utilized the services of the school desegregation program during fiscal 1967.

### 12. ENRICHMENT THROUGH ROAD PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the District of Columbia Board of Education exclusively with grants from the U.S. Office of Education, under ESEA, title III.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In 1966–67, this project for "disadvantaged" children was in its planning stage.

### 13. PROJECT 400

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the District of Columbia Board of Education exclusively with funds from the U.S. Office of Education, under ESEA, title III.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The project was initiated in the second semester of the school year 1966–67 and served 962 high school students. Thirty-one adult professional volunteers were involved in this experimental teaching program.

### 14. SEMINARS WITH PROFESSIONALS

*Methods of administration.*—This program is administered by the District of Columbia Board of Education exclusively with grants from the U.S. Office of Education, under ESEA.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Senior high school level.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 311 outstanding students were selected from public and nonpublic schools to participate in the program.

### 15. EDUCATIONAL MEDIA CENTER

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the District of Columbia Board of Education exclusively with grants.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Postsecondary and higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 1,750 teachers and teacher aides were given in-service training in the use of visual aids.

## B. BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

### 1. FEDERAL CITY COLLEGE

*Method of administration.*—The Federal City College, created by Congress on November 7, 1966, is administered by the District of Columbia Board of Higher Education.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The Federal City College is authorized as a liberal arts institution granting degrees at three levels: associates, bachelors, and masters. In addition to the liberal arts, the college will offer instruction in teacher education and such professional fields as business and engineering.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The college, still in the planning stage in fiscal year 1967, will serve both District and non-District residents with an estimated future enrollment of 1,200 students.

## C. BOARD OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

### 1. WASHINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

*Method of administration.*—The Washington Technical Institute is administered by the District of Columbia Board of Vocational Education, consisting of nine members appointed by the President of the United States, with membership representing industry, business, and education.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The first 3-year projection provides for educational activities ranging from prevocational manpower training to semiprofessional and technical curricula leading to an associate degree.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Institute, still in the planning stage in fiscal 1967, provides for the matriculation of 1,000 District of Columbia students in day and evening programs. Full-time students are projected at 500 with an additional 500 enrolled on a part-time basis.

## D. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

### 1. SCHOOL PROGRAM AT CHILDREN'S CENTER

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Department of Public Welfare under the overall supervision of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The nursery, kindergarten, elementary, secondary, and postsecondary levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia and Laurel, Md.

*Number and type of persons affected.*—A total of 1,770 individuals, including dependent, delinquent, and mentally retarded children, participated in the school programs at Children's Center in fiscal 1967.

### 2. SCHOOL PROGRAM AT JUNIOR VILLAGE

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Department of Public Welfare under the overall supervision of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Preschool, kindergarten, elementary, and junior high school.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Some 461 individuals, including dependent children between the ages of 3 and 18 who were wards of the Department of Public Welfare, participated in the school program in fiscal 1967.

### 3. SCHOOL PROGRAM AT THE RECEIVING HOME FOR CHILDREN

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Department of Public Welfare under the overall supervision of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary and secondary education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Washington, D.C.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—At the receiving home, an aggregate total of 3,225 "juvenile delinquent" residents of the District of Columbia participated in the school program with an average daily attendance of 128 during fiscal 1967.

### 4. WORK AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITY CENTER

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Department of Public Welfare under the overall supervision of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Vocational secondary and remedial levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal 1967, 830 heads of households received training; 500 of these were placed in jobs.

### 5. THE CAMILLE B. HAYES TRAINING CENTER

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Department of Public Welfare under the overall supervision of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Vocational secondary and remedial levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal 1967, 110 mothers with dependent children received this training; 71 of these were placed in jobs.

### 6. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA "HEADSTART"

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Department of Public Welfare under the overall supervision of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Preschool.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal 1967, 60 preschool children participated.

### 7. STAFF DEVELOPMENT

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the Department of Public Welfare under the overall supervision of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Postsecondary and higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal 1967, 2,241 Department of Public Welfare employees participated in training programs.

## E. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

### 1. HEALTH EDUCATION OF PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL OUTSIDE OF THE DEPARTMENT

*Method of administration.*—Hospitals and bureaus within the District of Columbia Department of Public Health administer their respective health education programs for professional personnel outside the Department. The Department's Health Education and Information Division provides consultation in methodology, materials and media to professional personnel.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia and the surrounding metropolitan area.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 2,000 physicians, 800 dentists, 1,100 pharmacists, 300 laboratory technicians, 6,000 nurses, 5,000 teachers, 175 dental hygienists and 1,000 individuals in miscellaneous but related categories are invloved in this activity each year. The figure for physicians includes the 178 interns and residents at District of Columbia General Hospital and the number of laboratory technicians includes those who in fiscal 1967 completed the laboratory technician course. Fellowships during fiscal 1967 fluctuated from 12 to 20.

### 2. SPECIAL PROFESSIONAL NURSE TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the District of Columbia Department of Public Health. Conduct of the nurse training course is under the joint supervision of the director of nursing and the hospital administrator of District of Columbia General Hospital.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Post-secondary and higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Capital City School of Nursing accepts properly accredited students from anywhere in the world. Training is given in the District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The school roster at Capital City School of Nursing in fiscal 1967 listed 150 students.

### 3. HEALTH INSTRUCTION OF CLINIC AND HOSPITAL PATIENTS

*Method of administration.*—This program is administered by the District of Columbia Department of Health, through interviews and consultation with health and hospital staff nurses, interns, residents, psychiatric social workers, occupational therapists, nutritionists, dental hygienists and other Department staff members. Visual aids and films are an integral part of patient health education.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—District of Columbia General Hospital and the Department's clinics are located within the District of Columbia. Glenn Dale Hospital, for the treatment and rehabilitation of District residents who have tuberculosis or other chronic diseases, is located at nearby Glenn Dale, Md. The Rehabilitation Center for Alcoholics, for individuals adjudged by District authorities to be chronic alcoholics, is at Occoquan, Va.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Statistics show that more than one-half million patients visited District of Columbia Health Department clinics during fiscal 1967. In the same year more than 27,000 patients were admitted to District of Columbia Hospital and there were approximately 162,000 outpatient visits at that hospital.

### 4. PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS IN HEALTH EDUCATION

*Method of administration.*—Activity programs of special emphasis are administered by District of Columbia Health Department specialists in various subject matter fields, in cooperation with the Health Education and Information Division, to demonstrate through direct instruction and various media of mass education, the methods and materials currently used in health education. Frequently these efforts involve coordination with other agencies in the District of Columbia such as the United Poverty Organization, Office of Economic Opportunity, District of Columbia Department of Public Welfare and the National Capital Housing Authority.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The entire school population and membership of organized community groups in the District of Columbia.

### 5. INSERVICE TRAINING

*Method of administration.*—Each of the District of Columbia Department of Public Health's bureaus and hospitals administers an inservice training program. The Department's Personnel Division conducts a general orientation program to familiarize health department personnel with the work of each bureau as it relates to the overall service of the Department.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—This program is designed to benefit the more than 7,000 employees of the Department.

### 6. HEALTH EDUCATION OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC

*Method of administration.*—In addition to administering its own training programs in health education, the Division of Health Education and Information assists professional personnel in other District of Columbia Health Department units by providing consultations in methodology, materials and media for their training programs.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Educational activities are confined to the District of Columbia. However, because of saturation use of all types of news media, much public health information reaches residents of the Washington suburbs. In addition, Department personnel frequently speak before groups whose membership is not confined to District residents.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The health education program of the Health Education and Information Section is designed to benefit all District residents.

### 7. FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAMS

*Method of administration.*—These programs are administered by the District of Columbia Department of Public Health by means of 100-percent funding from the Public Health Service, HEW; the Office of Education, HEW; the Department of Labor; and the Office of Economic Opportunity. Program plans must be approved in advance by the Federal department or agency that awards the grants; and programs must be carried out in accordance with criteria set forth in the law or laws concerned and/or with regulations developed by the funding Federal department or agency.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary, postsecondary, and higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During the fiscal year 1967, 9,030 persons participated in the medical self-help program; 19

student nurses participated in the nursing student loan program; 19 medical and dental students participated in the public health apprenticeship training program. Twenty-eight "socially and economically deprived" youth participated in "new careers"; 500 persons participated in the program to provide health and medical services for the Work Training and Opportunity Center; and 25 medical laboratory assistants engaged in a training program. Total, 9,621.

### F. FIRE DEPARTMENT

#### 1. Employee Training

*Method of administration.*—The facilities of the training center are used by the instructors of the Training Division to provide inservice training for personnel of the Firs Department. The Division is commanded by a Deputy Fire Chief; assisted by a battalion fire chief and a captain. The Deputy Fire Chief is responsible to the Fire Chief for the training of all personnel according to standards established by the Fire Chief.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Secondary, postsecondary, and higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Training is provided to members of the Fire Department who are responsible for the protection of life and property in the District of Columbia. Officials of other fire departments in the United States and foreign countries also attend.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 100 new appointees receive basic training at the training center each year. Approximately 1,300 officers and members receive specialized training at the training center or at other locations each year.

### G. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

#### 1. Education Program at the Reformatory for Men

*Method of administration.*—This program is directed by a principal and a staff of full-time teachers and vocational instructors. The principal and chief vocational instructor are responsible to the superintendent of the institution.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Literacy training, elementary, secondary, and postsecondary levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—These activities are carried out at the District of Columbia Reformatory for Men which is located on a Federal reservation at Lorton, Va.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Eight hundred and fifty male "felony offenders" participated in one or more educational activities during the fiscal year 1967.

#### 2. Education Program at the Youth Center

*Method of administration.*—The program is directed by a principal and a staff of full-time teachers and vocational instructors. The principal and chief vocational instructor are responsible to the superintendent of the institution.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Literacy training, elementary, secondary, and postsecondary levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—These activities are carried out at the District of Columbia Youth Center which is located on a Federal reservation at Lorton, Va.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Four hundred youth adult male "felony offenders" participated in one or more educational activities during the fiscal year 1967.

### 3. EDUCATION PROGRAM AT THE WORKHOUSE

*Method of administration.*—The education program at the workhouse is administered by qualified full-time teachers.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Elementary, secondary, and vocational levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—These activities are carried out at the District of Columbia Workhouse which is located on a Federal reservation in Occoquan, Va.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—One hundred and twenty-five adult male "misdemeanants" participated in one or more educational activities during the fiscal year 1967.

### 4. EDUCATION PROGRAM AT THE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

*Method of administration.*—This program is operated by one full-time and two part-time teachers.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Primary emphasis is placed on literacy training, although courses leading to a high school equivalency diploma are offered when appropriate. Vocational and on-the-job training are also available.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The District of Columbia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Sixty-two adult female "felons and misdemeanants" participated in one or more educational activities during the fiscal year 1967.

## H. METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

### 1. OPERATION OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE TRAINING DIVISION

*Method of administration.*—The Metropolitan Police Training Division is under the direction of the Director of Training who is responsible to the Assistant Chief of Police for Administrative Services. The Training Division is divided into four sections: (1) the recruit training section, (2) the inservice training section, (3) the rollcall training section, and (4) the career development section.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Instruction is principally at the level of secondary and postsecondary education; however, the recruit curriculum has been accredited by the American University and three college credits may be earned by successful completion of the course. Enrollments in the Department-sponsored, college-level police administration certificate program are administered by the Training Division.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Training activities are conducted in the District of Columbia, with the exception of that portion of the firearms program which is conducted at the District of Columbia Department of Corrections Range, located in Lorton, Va.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The purpose of this training program is to train members of the Metropolitan Police Department. However, participants are invited to attend from other law enforcement agencies in the metropolitan area, for example, U.S. Park Police, Armed Forces Police, U.S. Capitol Police, U.S. Supreme Court Police, National Zoological Park Police, National Airport Police, and Dulles International Airport Police. From July 1, 1966, through June 30, 1967, 706 officers and guests received training in the Metropolitan Police Training Division.

# CHAPTER 30. EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES PARTICIPATES[1]

## A. INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION

*Method of administration.*—The International Bureau of Education administers its educational activities by serving as a clearinghouse for information in the field of comparative education and issuing educational publications.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Worldwide.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—According to information obtained from the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, U.S. Department of State, these data cannot be determined.

## B. UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

*Method of administration.*—The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) directly or in cooperation with other international agencies provides requesting governments with experts, awards fellowships, issues publications, and conducts seminars, training tours, and fundamental education centers.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Worldwide, with particular emphasis on developing countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—UNESCO fellowships are awarded on a biennial basis. The total number of grants projected for 1966–70 is 1,361 from UNESCO's regular budget and 1,790 from the United Nations development program. According to information received from the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, U.S. Department of State, "the number of persons benefiting from UNESCO educational programs cannot be determined."

## C. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

*Method of administration.*—The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) independently or in cooperation with other international agencies provides requesting governments with experts, awards fellowships, issues publications, and conducts seminars, training tours, and conferences.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Vocational, college graduate, and adult education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Worldwide, with particular emphasis on developing countries.

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[1] Special acknowledgment is made to the Bureau of International Affairs, U.S. Department of State, for furnishing information for this chapter.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In fiscal 1967 the FAO awarded 26 fellowships from its regular budget and 844 from funds allocated by the U.N. development program, the U.N. Special Fund, and other available funds. There were 1,290 persons who participated in its 51 training centers in 1966.

### D. INTER-AMERICAN CHILDREN'S INSTITUTE

*Method of administration.*—The Inter-American Children's Institute carries out its educational activities by collecting documentation and conducting research on child health and welfare matters.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The educational phases of the work of the Inter-American Children's Institute mainly relate to elementary and secondary education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Americas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The IACI awarded no fellowships during 1967. According to information obtained from the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, U.S. Department of State, it is not possible to determine the number of persons involved in seminars, symposia, and advisory services.

### E. INTER-AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTE

*Method of administration.*—The Inter-American Indian Institute independently collects, edits, and distributes information on all phases of Indian life and also acts in a consultative and advisory capacity for national bureaus of Indian Affairs.

*Levels of education concerned.*—The educational elements of the work of the Inter-American Indian Institute relate to all levels of education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Americas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Inter-American Indian Institute awarded no fellowships during 1967. According to information obtained from the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, U.S. Department of State, it is not possible to determine the number of persons involved in seminars, symposia, and advisory services.

### F. INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

*Method of administration.*—The Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences itself manages a graduate school, issues fellowships, carries out research projects, and holds a variety of technical meetings.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate and professional levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Americas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During fiscal year 1967, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences trained 159 individuals holding fellowships.

### G. INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

*Method of administration.*—The International Atomic Energy Agency itself grants fellowships, offers advisory services to governments upon request, and conducts seminars and symposia.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Graduate and professional.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Worldwide, with special emphasis on developing countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The International Atomic Energy Agency awarded 325 fellowships in 1966. According to information obtained from the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, U.S. Department of State, it is not possible to determine the number of persons affected as a result of IAEA's seminars, symposia, and advisory services.

### H. INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

*Method of administration.*—The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development directly offers advisory services to governments and conducts training courses for government officials from developing countries in its Economic Development Institute. It also cooperates with other international agencies in educational projects.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Mainly college graduate. The Institute trains only experienced government officials.

*Geographic areas concerned.*—Worldwide, with emphasis on developing countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During 1967, approximately 140 officials participated in the Economic Development Institute training program.

### I. INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

*Method of administration.*—ICAO independently provides requesting governments with experts, awards fellowships, and conducts seminars, conferences, and training tours.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Primarily vocational, graduate, and adult education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Worldwide, with particular emphasis on developing countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The International Civil Aviation Organization awarded 327 fellowships from funds allocated by the U.N. development program in 1966. According to information obtained from the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, U.S. Department of State, it is impossible to determine the number of people benefiting from ICAO's educational programs.

### J. INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

*Method of administration.*—ILO directly or in cooperation with other international organizations provides requesting governments with experts, issues publications, awards fellowships, and conducts seminars, conferences, and training tours.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Primarily vocational, graduate, and adult education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Worldwide, with particular emphasis on underdeveloped countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During 1966, the ILO awarded 574 fellowships, and 266 persons participated in its 13 seminars and training tours.

### K. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

*Method of administration.*—The International Monetary Fund provides, through its IMF Institute, training programs in financial analysis and policy, balance-of-payments methodology, and public finance to persons in the service of ministries of finance and central banks of member countries.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Worldwide, with emphasis on developing countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Approximately 125 persons attend the five programs of the IMF Institute annually.

### L. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION

*Method of administration.*—The International Telecommunications Union carries out its educational activities by providing requesting governments with technical experts and awarding scholarships and fellowships.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate and vocational.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Worldwide, with emphasis on developing countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The International Telecommunications Union awarded 141 fellowships from funds allocated by the United Nations development program in 1966. According to information obtained from the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, U.S. Department of State, it is not possible to determine the number of persons benefiting from the advice of ITU experts.

### M. NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION CIVILIAN HEADQUARTERS

*Method of administration.*—NATO itself sponsors fellowships and visiting professorship programs as well as a science program whose participants are awarded grants for research on specific projects.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Graduate and professional.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Western Europe and the United States.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—During 1965, NATO awarded 858 science fellowships. According to information obtained from the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, U.S. Department of State, it is impossible to determine the number of visiting professorships awarded.

### N. ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES—SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND

*Method of administration.*—Training activities are carried out under the Special Development Assistance Fund through the training centers of the program of technical cooperation. Training is also provided through fellowships granted for extra-continental study and study in Latin America under the special training program, and through professorships supported by the university development program.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate and vocational.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Americas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In the fiscal year 1967, a total of 1,217 students were trained at the centers under the program of technical cooperation; 417 fellowships were granted under the special training program; and 9 active professorships were supported by the university development program.

### O. PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION

*Method of administration.*—The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) assists schools of public health, medicine, and nursing in the Western Hemisphere by providing experts, advice and technical assistance and by granting fellowships for training. PAHO, in addition, sponsors a program, in collaboration with member governments and medical schools, designed to provide medical textbooks to medical students at reduced prices.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Vocational and college graduate.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Americas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—PAHO awarded 811 fellowships and gave financial assistance to 510 persons to attend conferences in 1967.

### P. PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

*Method of administration.*—The Institute directly develops, coordinates and disseminates scientific studies and investigations.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Mainly higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Americas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—The Institute awarded no fellowships during 1967. According to information obtained from the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, U.S. Department of States, it is not possible to determine the number of persons involved in seminars, symposia, and advisory services.

### Q. PAN AMERICAN UNION

*Method of administration.*—Through various functional departments, the Pan American Union make preparations for inter-American conferences; prepares reports, publications, studies, and bibliographies; administers training programs; and provides advisory services and awards fellowships in such specified fields as economic affairs, housing, labor and social affairs, statistics, industry and technology, philosophy and letters, education and social and natural sciences. The Pan American Union also maintains the Columbus Memorial Library.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Vocational and college graduate.

*Geographic areas affected.*—The Americas.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Under the Pan American Union fellowship program, 540 new fellowships were awarded in the fiscal year 1967. According to information obtained from the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, U.S. Department of State, it is not possible to determine the number of people benefiting from other educational activities of the Pan American Union.

### R. SOUTHEAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION—CIVILIAN SECRETARIAT

*Method of administration.*—SEATO itself sponsors a cultural program that includes research fellowships, scholarships, professorships, lecturers, and similar activities. A SEATO-established Graduate School of Engineering in November 1967 officially became the independent Asian Institute of Technology.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Vocational and college graduate.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Southeast Asia.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—SEATO annually awards about six research fellowships, three professorships, and a number of miscellaneous scholarships and lectureships.

### S. SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

*Method of administration.*—The South Pacific Commission directly conducts training courses, seminars and technical meetings in the general education field; maintains a clearinghouse on territorial library development; and sponsors interterritorial study tours. In cooperation with the Food and Agricultural Organization and the freedom-from-hunger campaign of Australia and New Zealand, it conducts a residential training course in community education. The Commission also assists territories in organizing youth groups.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels, with current emphasis on community and vocational education, and the teaching of English as a second language.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Territories of the South Pacific area.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—According to advices obtained from the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, U.S. Department of State, this information cannot be determined.

### T. UNITED NATIONS

*Method of administration.*—The United Nations directly sponsors intern programs for civil servants and college students. The United Nations also offers technical assistance through fellowships, experts' services and seminars in such fields as public administration, economic development, and advisory social welfare services.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate and professional.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Worldwide, with particular emphasis on underdeveloped countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In 1967 there were 25 junior professional trainees and 15 fellowships and 40 student interns in the Office of Public Information of the United Nations.

### U. UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

*Method of administration.*—Under the governorship of a Board of Trustees the United Nations Institute for Training and Research carries out its programs in training and research.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher levels of a postgraduate character.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Members of the United Nations.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—Fifteen general fellowships and nine Adlai E. Stevenson fellowships.

### V. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

*Method of administration.*—UNICEF's resources are devoted, either directly to individual countries or in cooperation with other international agencies, to programs in the fields of health and disease control, nutrition, education, and training, and family and child welfare that affect children and adolescents, and mothers. Its assistance takes the form of supplies and equipment, cash stipends for trainees, and payments for advisory and technical services provided mainly by the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Primary and secondary level, besides higher education for primary and secondary teachers.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Worldwide, with particular emphasis on developing countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—According to information obtained from the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, U.S. Department of State, these data cannot be determined.

### W. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

*Method of administration.*—The United Nations Development Program Technical Assistance (UNDP/TA) provides funds upon request for the execution of projects by the specialized agencies of the United Nations and other international organizations. The majority of requests for the United Nations Development Program assistance to education are given to UNESCO for execution.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Worldwide.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—In 1966, the UNDP/TA provided 5,852 fellowships in all subjects. According to information obtained from the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, U.S. Department of State, it is impossible to determine the total number of persons affected by UNDP/TA educational programs.

### X. UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

*Method of administration.*—The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) directly provides elementary, secondary, vocational, and teacher training to refugees.

*Levels of education concerned.*—All levels, with particular emphasis on the primary levels.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Near East.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—As of May 31, 1967, there were 440 UNRWA schools, with 186,967 children in its elementary and junior high school classes. UNRWA subsidized, in addition, 12,156 pupils in government and private secondary schools, as well as 35,837 pupils in government and private elementary and junior high schools. During the 1966–67 school year, some 2,000 students were enrolled in UNRWA technical and vocational training centers; another 1,121 were enrolled in the UNRWA teacher training centers. UNRWA also awarded 530 scholarships for university study during the 1966–67 academic year.

## Y. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

*Method of administration.*—WHO directly provides requesting governments with experts, conducts seminars and conferences on all aspects of health and medicine, awards fellowships, and issues publications. WHO also assists medical schools to expand their public health training, particularly in the area of preventive medicine.

*Levels of education concerned.*—College graduate and professional.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Worldwide, with special emphasis on developing countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—WHO awarded 2,576 fellowships from its regular budget in 1966. According to information obtained from the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, U.S. Department of State, it is not possible to determine the number of participants in seminars, and conferences, nor the number of persons benefiting from the advice of experts.

## Z. WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

*Method of administration.*—The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) directly or sometimes in cooperation with other international organizations provides requesting governments with experts and awards fellowships for the study of meteorology.

*Levels of education concerned.*—Higher education.

*Geographic areas affected.*—Worldwide, with particular emphasis on developing countries.

*Number and types of persons affected.*—WMO awarded 193 fellowships from funds allocated by the United Nations development program in 1966. According to information obtained from the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, U.S. Department of State, the number of persons affected by WMO programs cannot be determined.

# CHAPTER 31. SUMMARY: METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION

Federal educational programs are administered in a number of different ways. In some cases a single Federal agency bears the entire responsibility for carrying out the activity. In other cases the Federal agency bearing the principal responsibility draws upon other agencies, organizations, or institutions for administrative assistance—often with respect to only certain phases of the activity.

Some of the activities are cooperative undertakings of Federal and State agencies; others take the form of Federal grants-in-aid to States or their political subdivisions with a minimum of Federal administrative participation. Some of the Federal objectives are accomplished through formal contract between Federal agencies and other agencies or institutions. Some are carried out in cooperation with foreign governments. In some cases the administration of the program involves a combination of two or more of these methods, or still other measures. A review of some of the more important, typical, or otherwise noteworthy programs from the viewpoint of each of these various methods of administration follows. The classification of the activities has been determined by their principal characteristics from an administrative viewpoint, as indicated by information obtained from the agency having the chief administrative responsibility. Some activities could be placed in more than one of these categories.

## A. PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY A SINGLE FEDERAL AGENCY

An outstanding educational activity for which the Department of State wholly bears administrative responsibility is the departmental and foreign service training in the Foreign Service Institute. The Department of the Treasury alone administers its Bureau of Narcotics Training School and Treasury Law Enforcement School.

Except for overall supervision by the Joint Chiefs of Staff the Department of the Army bears the administrative responsibility for the operation of the National War College, although its program is for the benefit of the Departments of Defense, Army, Navy, Air Force, State and other governmental agencies invited to participate. The Department of the Army solely administers the Army service-school system and the Military Academy.

The Department of the Navy assumes sole administrative responsibility for the operation of naval air technical training schools, residency and intern training in naval hospitals, and the operation of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. As a branch of the Navy, the Marine Corps solely administers the Marine Corps Institute, Marine Corps officer schools, and technical training for enlisted personnel.

In the Department of the Air Force the administrative responsibilities for the Air Force technical training program lie solely within the Department. The Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.. singly administers various professional schools for the Air Force.

The Department of Justice solely administers most of its educational programs, including those for inmates of Federal penal institutions, the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy, and the Border Patrol Academy of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Post Office Department solely administers its nonsupervisory training program and its supervisory development program. The Department of the Interior directly administers a part of its program of Indian education, the entire employee-safety and mine-safety training programs of the Bureau of Mines, and departmental management training in the Office of the Secretary. The Department of Agriculture solely administers intraagency training of departmental employees, and demonstrations of grades and standards for agricultural commodities.

Programs administered solely by the Department of Commerce include employee training, the operation of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, and operation of the National Bureau of Standards graduate school. The Department of Labor solely administers its training program for State safety inspectors.

In the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare the Office of Education bears the full responsibility for the discharge of its basic statutory functions, and for carrying out a number of other statutory directives. The Public Health Service directly provides fellowships for certain personnel and training in public health work. The Food and Drug Administration directly gives certain training to members of private industry and State and local enforcement officials. St. Elizabeths Hospital alone administers its training programs for interns, student nurses, and some other personnel. Except for overall supervision by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution the museums and some other administrative units of that agency have full responsibility for carrying out their educational activities. In the Department of Transportation, the Federal Aviation Administration solely administers several programs such as air traffic control training. The Coast Guard alone administers the Coast Guard Academy and four Coast Guard training centers.

The National Science Foundation independently administers the programs of its education divisions. The Veterans' Administration bears sole responsibility for the administration of its vocational rehabilitation and education services. The Atomic Energy Commission independently distributes certain educational literature.

An important educational program solely administered by another independent Federal agency is the operation of the Canal Zone public schools by the Canal Zone Government.

In the legislative establishment, the Library of Congress without administrative aid from other agencies or institutions operates the Library proper, lends "talking books" to adult blind persons throughout the Nation and performs other services subserving education. The U.S. Botanic Garden and the U.S. Government Printing Office both solely administer their educational activities.

## B. ACTIVITIES ADMINISTERED BY A FEDERAL AGENCY WITH AID FROM OTHER AGENCIES, ORGANIZATIONS, OR INSTITUTIONS

Many Federal educational programs can be placed in the category of those administered by a Federal agency with aid from other agencies, organizations, or institutions in the United States. The extent of the administrative aid varies all the way from another agency's carrying practically equal responsibility for the activity to a mere informal administrative cooperation on the part of other agencies, organizations, or institutions. Some outstanding activities in this category (exclusive of Federal-State cooperative programs, which are separately considered in this report) are the following:

The Department of States receives extensive assistance from the Office of Education and other agencies in administering its program of educational exchange with other countries. The Agency for International Development, in the Department of State, utilizes the services of many other Federal agencies in carrying out its programs.

Although the Department of the Army handles administrative and fiscal maintenance of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, its educational program is administered by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps program is a Federal-institutional cooperative activity.

Civilian medical schools administratively assist the Navy in training selected naval personnel in medicine and surgery. The Bureau of Naval Personnel makes administrative arrangements with colleges and universities throughout the country for the training of naval officer candidates.

The Air Force and a number of colleges and universities cooperate in carrying out the Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps program.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice and public schools throughout the United States cooperate in providing citizenship education for candidates for naturalization.

The visual education program of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, is carried out in cooperation with mineral and allied industrial agencies. The graduate educational grants of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries are made with the cooperation of experts from leading universities.

The Consumer and Marketing Service and rural high schools and agricultural colleges cooperate in holding demonstrations of tobacco-producing methods on farms, and in other rural situations.

Each of the Departments of Commerce and Labor cooperatively administers with the Department of State several programs for the training of foreign nationals.

In the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Office of Education administers in cooperation with the Department of State a program for the exchange of teachers with other countries. The Public Health Service administers mental-health community services in cooperation with the Office of Education and other agencies. With cooperation from institutions of higher education, the Food and Drug Administration conducts workshops for college administrators to improve their understanding of dangerous drug problems.

The Tennessee Valley Authority carries out several of its educational activities—for example, forestry studies, and demonstrations—in cooperation with other Federal agencies and with nongovernmental groups.

Educational activities of other independent Federal agencies administered with assistance from other agencies, organizations, or institutions include such activities as (1) the conduct and coordination of Federal interagency training (a primary responsibility of the Civil Service Commission) and (2) cooperation by the Federal Reserve Board with the Joint Council on Economic Education in conducting regional workshops for teachers of economics in secondary schools.

### C. FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is responsible for the Federal aspects of administering many Federal-State cooperative programs in the field of education. Several other Federal departments and agencies also participate in administering programs of this type. In most cases the Federal-State cooperative arrangements are formal in character, but in some cases they are informal, even though close cooperation exists. Often other agencies, organizations, and institutions also cooperate with the Federal and State agencies in carrying out these programs. In some cases the administration of the activities includes contractual arrangements (which are separately considered in this study).

The Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, cooperates with State Boards for vocational education in administering, as a Federal-State cooperative program, the Federal Vocational Education Acts for the promotion of vocational education below college grade.

In the Department of Agriculture the Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service and Agricultural Research Service are carried out in cooperation with the land-grant colleges and other State agencies, educational institutions, and organizations.

The Bureau of Reclamation in the Department of the Interior carries out a settler-assistance educational program in cooperation with the agricultural extension services of cooperating States. Training and research in wildlife are carried out through wildlife-research units, at colleges and universities, established through cooperative action by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and State conservation departments.

The operation of the State marine schools is a Federal-State activity, the cooperating Federal agency being the Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce.

With the cooperation of the Office of Education, the State apprenticeship agencies, State boards of education and local vocational schools, the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training in the Department of Labor administers its program for the promotion of apprenticeship and other training in the skilled trades. The staff training program of the Bureau of Employment Security is a Federal-State cooperative enterprise for employees of State and local offices.

Several of the programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority are carried out with the assistance of State agencies.

## D. FEDERAL GRANTS AND NONCONTRACTUAL FINANCIAL AIDS

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Department of Agriculture administer a number of Federal grants and other noncontractual financial payments in aid to educational activities. Such grants and payments are made to States or to State agencies, and to other agencies, organizations, and institutions.

Outstanding among these Federal payments are the appropriations "for the more complete endowment and maintenance" of the land-grant colleges, administered by the Commissioner of Education. Also outstanding are the Federal allotments for the promotion of vocational education under the Federal vocational education acts, which require "matching" of Federal with State or local funds.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Administration administers Federal grants-in-aid to State agencies for the vocational rehabilitation of civilians.

The Public Health Service grants Federal funds to educational institutions for the construction of facilities for health research. The Service also administers a program of grants to medical schools and other institutions for such research. It also makes grants to be matched by the States for training of State and local public health personnel.

Since 1879 Congress has made continuous and increasing appropriations for the support of Howard University in Washington, D.C.

With minor exceptions, 25 percent of all money received from the national forests during each fiscal year is paid to the States by the Forest Service (Department of Agriculture) for the benefit of schools and roads of the county in which the national forests are situated. The Federal Government also pays to Arizona and New Mexico, as income to their common-school funds, a proportionate share of the gross receipts from the national forests in those States.

The Department of Agriculture makes payments to States for agricultural research carried out at the agricultural experiment stations of land-grant colleges. The Department also gives financial aid to States for the operation of the national school lunch program. The Department of Housing and Urban Development makes grants to State and local public bodies for urban transportation managerial training.

## E. CONTRACTS BETWEEN FEDERAL AGENCIES AND OTHER AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

A widely utilized method of administration of Federal educational programs is that of contract between a Federal agency and other agencies, organizations, or institutions. Many of these Federal contracts are with colleges and universities. Some are with State agencies.

Most of the departments and a number of the independent agencies of the Federal Government have contracts of this kind. This method of administration of educational programs is utilized by the Departments of State, Army, Navy, Air Force, Agriculture, Commerce, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Atomic Energy Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority, Veterans' Administration and other departments and agencies. Some of the programs of this type are:

The Department of State has contracts with other agencies, colleges, universities, and educational organizations for the administration of certain phases of practically all of its large educational undertakings in relations with other countries. These include the educational exchange program and the programs of the Agency for International Development. Some of the training provided through the Foreign Service Institute is accomplished by contract with universities.

The Departments of Army, Navy, and Air Force have contractual arrangements with educational institutions for the accomplishment of certain objectives. The two principal purposes for which these contracts are entered into are training of personnel and performance of research.

The Office of Education, HEW, may contract with universities, colleges, State departments of education, and other public or private nonprofit educational institutions for a wide variety of research projects; for educational research training; and for the construction of regional research facilities. The Office of Education may also negotiate contracts with private profit-making industry for the development of both technological educational hardware and software.

Besides its arrangements for cooperative research activities at the agricultural experiment stations of land-grant colleges, the Department of Agriculture enters into formal contracts with other educational institutions for research in some cases.

Several major programs of the Manpower Administration, Department of Labor, are carried out wholly or partly through contractual arrangements.

The programs of the Atomic Energy Commission reviewed in this report are operated in part under contract with colleges and universities, or other agencies or individuals. In some cases the contract arrangements are indirect through other agencies.

Part of the training of personnel of the Public Health Service is through contract with educational and medical institutions outside the Service.

The Tennessee Valley Authority makes contractual payments to land-grant colleges and to other educational institutions and agencies for certain research and demonstrations.

The vocational rehabilitation program of the Veterans' Administration is carried out partly through contractual arrangements with educational institutions, which receive payment for tuition for veterans and for books and supplies furnished veteran students.

## F. ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT IN COOPERATION WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

A number of Federal departments and independent agencies participate in educational programs carried out in cooperation with the governments of other countries. Usually the administration of these programs involves the Department of State and one or more other Federal agencies. Frequently there is a transfer of funds from the Department of State to another Federal agency administering certain phases of the program.

In the Department of State the International Educational Exchange Service, the cultural presentations staff, and the Agency for International Development work with foreign governments for the promotion of educational exchanges, advancing technical cooperation and other international educational projects.

In the Department of the Interior the Bureau of Mines, Bureau of Land Management, and other constituent agencies provide specialized training in their respective fields of interest for foreign nationals in cooperation with the Department of State and other countries. The International Agricultural Development Service of the Department of Agriculture likewise provides training in agricultural matters for foreign nationals.

In the Department of Commerce, agencies providing training for foreign nations in cooperation with other countries include the Census Bureau, the Maritime Administration and others. In the Department of Labor, the Bureau of International Labor Affairs carries out undertakings of this type.

The Office of Education cooperates with other countries and the Department of State in carrying out the international exchange of teachers, and other international educational activities.

Together with the exchange bureaus of many foreign governments, the Smithsonian Institution administers an extensive exchange of scientific, literary, and Government publications.

# CHAPTER 32. LEVELS OF EDUCATION CONCERNED

In their entirety, Federal educational activities are concerned with all levels of education from kindergarten through graduate courses at the Nation's leading universities. Some deal only with education at the elementary and secondary levels, while a larger number are concerned only with higher education. Some of the activities are at the level of postsecondary education.

The terms "elementary" and "secondary" education are too widely used and generally understood to need explanation in this report. The meaning of the term "postsecondary education" is fairly obvious. It is used in this report to denote courses generally pursued by persons having a background of secondary education, or courses conducted at a level of difficulty above that of secondary education. It is recognized that the meaning of the term "higher education" is somewhat indefinite. It is used here generally to denote courses at recognized institutions of higher learning, or study at the equivalent educational level. In this study the use of the term "postsecondary education" is distinguished from that of "higher education" in that the former denotes training not generally carried out at colleges or universities nor definitely fixable at a level equivalent to courses at such institutions.

Since many of the educational programs of Federal agencies are not carried out within and are not directly associated with educational institutions, the educational level of these programs is often not definitely determinable. The classification of many of the activities reviewed in the following pages should therefore not be regarded as rigid. On the contrary, the placement of a program at one or another educational level often gives only a general idea of the level of difficulty of the educational pursuit.

Following is a review of some of the more noteworthy programs thus classified on the basis of the level of education involved. The groups are not in all cases mutually exclusive.

## A. PROGRAMS CONCERNED WITH ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Many Federal educational programs are concerned in part with elementary education. For example, parts of the instruction given in the Army service school system is at the level of elementary education. So is much of the schooling provided by the defense agencies for dependents of personnel overseas.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice cooperates with public schools in citizenship education given partly at the elementary level.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (Department of the Interior) provides for the education of Indian children at the elementary level in certain parts of the United States. The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries reimburses the State of Alaska for providing elementary education on the Pribilof Islands.

Payments to States and territories from the national forest fund are used in part to support elementary schools in the localities in which the national forests are situated.

Under Federal vocational education acts administered through the Office of Education, some elementary as well as secondary schools may receive reimbursement from Federal funds for vocational training. A large share of the financial aid provided federally affected school districts under Public Laws 815 and 874 of the 81st Congress, second session, as amended, goes to elementary schools. This large program affects many elementary schools throughout the Nation.

The Board of Education of the District of Columbia provides elementary schools for children of the District. The District of Columbia Departments of Public Welfare and of Corrections provide schooling for their wards of elementary-school age.

### B. ACTIVITIES AT THE LEVEL OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

Many Federal educational activities are carried out at least in part at the level of secondary education or are otherwise concerned with education at that level. Some of these programs are the following:

The extensive training programs for foreign nationals carried out by the Agency for International Development are partly at the level of secondary education.

Much schooling at high school level is given in the Army service school system, and by the Armed Forces Institute. The Army provides secondary education for dependents on overseas bases. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps is established in many high schools throughout the country. The Army general educational development program is largely concerned with secondary level education.

Inservice training of civilian personnel of the Department of the Navy and training of Navy enlisted personnel in service schools are partly at the secondary level. Courses offered by the Marine Corps Institute are partly at the level of secondary education.

Air Force technical training is generally, and inservice training of civilian employees is partly, within the range of secondary education. Air Force technical training is largely at this level. The education services program of the Air Force includes many high school subjects.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice cooperates with high schools in many localities in a program of citizenship education. The Bureau of Prisons provides secondary education for inmates of Federal penal institutions.

The training opportunity programs of the Bonneville Power Administration in the Department of the Interior are largely at the level of secondary education. The Bureau of Indian Affairs provides high school education for Indians living in certain areas.

The instruction and demonstrations comprising the cooperative extension work in which the Department of Agriculture participates are largely at the level of secondary education. The findings from some of the research carried out by constituent agencies of the Department are utilized in high school courses. Part of the funds paid to States from the receipts from national forests is used to support secondary schools. Federal assistance in the form of funds and food is utilized for the serving of lunches in high schools throughout the United States.

The manpower development, training, and demonstration programs of the Department of Labor, apprenticeships promoted by the Manpower Administration and training of State safety inspectors by the Bureau of Labor Standards are largely within the range of secondary education.

The greater portion of the Federal-State programs of vocational education is conducted by secondary schools. Secondary schools are utilized for observation and practice by teacher trainees under the international teacher exchange program managed by the Office of Education. Much of the aid administered by the Office of Education to federally affected school districts goes for the construction and operation of high schools. Programs under the National Defense Education Act of 1958 administered by the Office of Education are largely concerned with secondary education. State agencies of vocational education utilize vocational high schools in part for the civilian vocational rehabilitation provided with Federal financial assistance.

With Federal aid, State health departments provide training partly at secondary level for State and local public health personnel.

Included among educational institutions utilized by the Veterans' Administration in providing educational benefits for disabled veterans are secondary schools scattered throughout the United States.

The "Job Corps," "Neighborhood Youth" and some other programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity provide vocational training largely at the secondary level.

The educational assistance program of the International Cooperation Administration is concerned in part with secondary education.

Many high schools in the United States have benefited from the program of distribution of surplus property administered by the General Services Administration and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The Board of Education of the District of Columbia provides secondary education for residents of the District.

### C. PROGRAMS OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

Inservice training of civilian employees and military personnel is the principal constituent of Federal activity in the field of postsecondary education. Much of the inservice training is carried out at a level above that of high school, but is not given in colleges or universities nor is it generally accepted by institutions of higher learning for credit toward degrees. Some other types of Federal educational programs also fall within this category. These programs cannot be placed definitely in the field of higher education as the term is generally understood. In some cases they require, however, a background of secondary education, or the participants generally have a background of high school education. Without drawing a definite line between postsecondary and higher education, some of the activities which may be classified, in whole or in part, as postsecondary education are the following:

Much of the instruction given in the Army service school system is at the postsecondary level.

Inservice training of civilian personnel of the Department of the Navy is largely at this level, as is also technical training for enlisted personnel in the Marine Corps.

Apprentice and inservice training of civilian employees of the Department of the Air Force and the Air Force technical training program are partly at the postsecondary level. The National Academy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Border Patrol Academy of the Immigration and Naturalization Service might be classified as institutions of postsecondary education.

Federal schools for Indians offer postsecondary courses in certain areas. The mine safety training program of the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior is generally at the postsecondary level.

Orientation and training of employees of the Department of Agriculture are largely at the postsecondary level. Also at this level is much of the instruction given in the cooperative agricultural extension service in which the Department of Agriculture participates.

Instruction for affiliate nursing students at St. Elizabeths Hospital is generally at the postsecondary level.

A considerable portion of the education provided veterans by the Veterans' Administration is at the postsecondary level, being carried out in trade schools and business and industrial establishments.

Programs of other independent agencies concerned partly or wholly with postsecondary education include technical assistance administered by the Agency for International Development, and apprenticeship under the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

## D. ACTIVITIES CONCERNED WITH HIGHER EDUCATION

Many Federal educational programs are concerned with higher education. Often these programs utilize the facilities of colleges and universities.

Some Federal agencies make arrangements with institutions of higher education for the training of civilian or military personnel. Others enter into agreements with colleges and universities for the carrying out of research projects. A number of Federal agencies themselves operate specialized institutions of higher education.

Some Federal educational programs not connected with colleges or universities are operated at a level equivalent to that of courses at such institutions. Although a large percentage of Federal programs in the field of higher education are at the undergraduate level, some include both undergraduate and graduate work and others are restricted to graduate studies.

Following is a review of some of the larger or otherwise more noteworthy Federal educational programs concerned with higher education or institutions of higher learning.

The International Educational Exchange Program of the Department of State utilizes many institutions of higher education in carrying out the international educational exchange program. The Foreign

Service Institute provides courses at chosen universities, in addition to instruction within the institute at graduate levels.

The U.S. Coast Guard Academy is an accredited institution of higher education awarding the degree of bachelor of science. Some advanced training of Coast Guard officers is carried out through arrangements with other institutions of higher learning.

The work of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces is principally at college graduate level. The National War College is also an institution for graduate study.

The Department of the Army utilizes civilian colleges and universities for the operation of the Reserve Officers Training Corps program, for the training of certain other military personnel and for research and development. Training in the Army service school system includes courses at undergraduate and graduate collegiate level. The Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., is an institution of higher eduction awarding the degree of bachelor of science.

Part of the inservice training of civilian personnel of the Department of the Navy is carried out at the undergraduate and graduate levels at colleges and universities. Instruction in the U.S. Naval School of Aviation Medicine is at the level of higher education. The Naval Academy at Annapolis is one of the country's important institutions of higher learning. Instruction at both the Naval War College and the Armed Forces Staff College (administered principally by the Navy) is at the graduate school level. The Navy utilizes civilian institutions of higher education for several programs for officer candidates, as well as for research and development. Part of the training given in special officers schools of the Bureau of Naval Personnel and the Marine Corps is at the level of college undergraduate and graduate study.

Specialized training under the directorate of civilian personnel of the Air Force is generally at the level of college engineering. The Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps program operates in colleges and universities. Research and development projects of the Air Force are also carried out at colleges and universities in many States. The Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama is an outstanding institution of higher education. The Air Force also utilizes other colleges and universities for technical and scientific training of Air Force personnel.

Inservice agent training in the Federal Bureau of Investigation is at the professional school and college graduate level. In the Department of the Interior certain training given foreign nationals under the international exchange-of-persons program is at college level. This Department cooperates with colleges and universities in providing fellowships for fishery technological research and establishing wildlife units providing undergraduate and graduate training of students. Interior departmental management training includes university courses.

Numerous research programs of the Department of Agriculture operate through the experiment stations of the land-grant colleges. The Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service also operates through the land-grant colleges. The Graduate School of the Department of Agriculture is a well-known institution of higher learning. Much of the training provided foreign nationals by the International Agricultural Development Service is given in colleges and universities.

The Department of Commerce utilizes colleges and universities for research and for training certain employees. Part of the inservice training which the constituent agencies of the Department conduct is at the level of higher education. The Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N.Y., operated by the Maritime Commission, gives a 4-year college level course leading to the degree of bachelor of science. Federal-State cooperative training in the State marine schools is at the higher education level. The National Bureau of Standards Graduate School gives instruction at the college undergraduate and graduate levels but awards no degrees.

Training for foreign nationals provided by the Department of Labor in cooperation with the Department of State is largely at the level of higher education.

The fellowship programs of the Atomic Energy Commission are concerned with training at the college-graduate level. The offsite research programs of the Commission utilize a number of colleges and universities.

Many of the activities of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare are concerned a least partly with higher education. Outstanding among these are the administration of appropriations for the further endowment and maintenance of the land-grant colleges, the administration of the basic statutory functions of the Office of Education, cooperation with the States in vocational rehabilitation and in the training of teachers of vocational subjects, and with the Department of State in the international exchange of teachers and trainees.

Programs of the Public Health Service for the training of public health personnel and for research concerning certain diseases and health matters deal with institutions of higher learning. The Public Health Service also administers grants to colleges and universities for the construction of research facilities. Gallaudet College and Howard University are institutions of higher education supported by Federal funds.

Developmental and research programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority utilize land-grant colleges and other institutions of higher education. Much of the education and vocational rehabilitation provided veterans under legislation in effect, and a large portion of the educational program for the professional and technical staffs of Veterans' Administration hospitals are carried out in institutions of higher education.

Activities of other independent agencies concerned with higher education or institutions of higher learning include the technical-assistance program of the Agency for International Development, loans for college housing by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the graduate study leave programs for employees of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The general services of the Library of Congress are largely concerned with higher education, particularly graduate research.

Educational institutions under the Board of Education of the District of Columbia include a teachers college.

## E. ACTIVITIES CONCERNED WITH ALL EDUCATIONAL LEVELS (ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY, AND HIGHER)

Federal programs concerned with education in general are fewer than those concerned with specific educational levels. Most of those which deal with education at all levels do so in the sense that they include training at all levels; relatively few deal with institutions of elementary, secondary, and higher education. Following are some of the programs concerned with education in general, setting forth the different ways in which the programs deal with education at all levels.

The U.S. information centers and binational centers overseas sponsored by the U.S. Information Agency work cooperatively with local educational institutions of all levels. The Agency for International Development cooperates with other countries in educational projects at all levels.

Training given in the Army service school system includes courses ranging all the way from elementary to college graduate level. The voluntary education programs of the Navy cover all educational levels from lowest elementary through college. The education services program of the Air Force includes all levels of study.

General and vocational education for inmates of penal institutions under the Department of Justice is provided at the levels of elementary, secondary, and higher education. Instruction is given at all levels in the field law enforcement schools in which the Federal Bureau of Investigation participates.

Visual education by the Bureau of Mines and instruction of settlers by the Bureau of Reclamation are made available to persons of all educational levels.

Findings from some of the research of the Department of Agriculture are included in courses taught in elementary and secondary schools and in colleges. The work of the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture includes activities at all educational levels.

Some of the activities of the land-grant colleges, part of the Federal endowment and support of which is administered by the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, are concerned with all levels of education. In discharging its basic statutory functions, the Office of Education serves all levels. Training of teachers and students under the international educational exchange program is carried out in institutions of higher education (for study) and elementary and secondary schools (for practice and observation). Vocational rehabilitation training for civilians, for which the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation administers grants-in-aid, covers all educational levels. Some of the work of the Public Health Service is concerned with education in general.

The international exchange service operated for the United States by the Smithsonian Institution and the exhibit and instructional programs of its museums, galleries, and the National Zoological Park contribute to education at all levels. The general services of the Library of Congress, although mainly concerned with higher education, nevertheless contribute to education at all levels. So does the distribution of public documents by the Government Printing Office.

The Board of Education of the District of Columbia administers elementary and secondary schools, and a college. Health instruction provided clinic and hospital patients and the general public by the Health Department of the District of Columbia covers all educational levels.

# CHAPTER 33. GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AFFECTED

Some Federal educational activities are carried out exclusively on Federal properties, principally in the United States; others on both Federal and non-Federal properties in this country. Some of the programs particularly affect other countries. Following is a review of some of the programs from the viewpoint of the geographical areas affected.

## A. ACTIVITIES EXCLUSIVELY OR ALMOST ENTIRELY ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES, PRINCIPALLY IN THE UNITED STATES

While the indirect effects of activities carried out exclusively or almost entirely on Federal properties may be nationwide or worldwide, the effects upon the areas of the Federal properties utilized are direct and definite. This group of activities relates chiefly to the training of personnel, civilian or military. Some of the more outstanding programs (placed, not too exactly, in this category for the purpose of the present study) are the following:

The several colleges and institutes under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense and Joint Chiefs of Staff are located on Federal properties, mainly in Washington, D.C. The Army service school system operates on Federal properties in many parts of the United States.

Navy training programs carried out practically entirely on Federal property include residency and intern schooling in naval hospitals, recruit training, training in special officer schools, Marine Corps officer school, and technical training for Marine Corps enlisted personnel. The Navy administers the Naval Academy on Federal property.

Educational activities of the Air Force carried out entirely or almost entirely on Federal properties include apprentice training for civilian personnel, the Air Force medical education and research program, and professional education at the Air University. Activities of the Department of Justice in this category include the operation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy and Federal Bureau of Investigation special agent training, both of which take place on Federal property in Washington, D.C., and on the U.S. Marine Reservation at Quantico, Va. Employee safety training of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, takes place only on Federal properties.

The U.S. Maritime Administration radar observer training and some other educational activities of the Department of Commerce are confined to Federal properties. The U.S. Merchant Marine Academy and the National Bureau of Standards Graduate School are institutions on Federal property.

Educational activities of the Air Force carried out entirely or almost entirely on Federal properties include apprentice training for civilian personnel, the Air Force medical education and research program, and professional education at the Air University. Activities of the Department of Justice in this category include the operations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy and Federal Bureau of Investigation special agent training, both of which take place on Federal property in Washington, D.C., and on the U.S. Marine Reservation at Quantico, Va. Employee safety training of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, takes place only on Federal properties.

The U.S. Maritime Administration radar observer training and some other educational activities of the Department of Commerce are confined to Federal properties. The U.S. Merchant Marine Academy and the National Bureau of Standards Graduate School are institutions on Federal property.

The Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare carries out entirely on Federal properties some of its training programs. St. Elizabeths Hospital, which operates self-contained training programs, is located on Federal property in Washington, D.C.

Several other agencies, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Civil Service Commission, carry out certain training programs entirely on Federal properties. Although the educational services of the Library of Congress are extended throughout the United States and to other countries, the library is located on Federal property in Washington, D.C., where its activities are administered.

## B. ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL AND NON-FEDERAL PROPERTIES IN THE UNITED STATES

A large percentage of Federal educational activities in the United States are carried out on both Federal and non-Federal properties. Some of the more important activities which might be included in this classification are the following:

The educational exchange program of the Department of State utilizes educational organizations and institutions on Federal and non-Federal properties in many parts of the United States. Some of the training provided by the Foreign Service Institute is carried out by other institutions on non-Federal property. Some of the educational activities of the Agency for International Development are accomplished on Federal and non-Federal property in the United States.

Conduct of the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps program utilizes private and State as well as Federal properties in the United States, as do also the Army programs for the training of military personnel in civilian institutions, and for research and development.

Part of the training of naval officer candidates is carried out at civilian institutions not on Federal property. Part of the training of civilian personnel of the Department of the Navy takes place on privately owned college and university campuses.

Air Force Reserve officer training, research for the Air Force, and technical and scientific education of Air Force military and civilian personnel, take place on Federal and non-Federal properties in many parts of the United States.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation participates in the operation of nationwide field police schools, many of which are held on the premises of the sponsoring local law-enforcement agencies.

Several educational programs of the Department of the Interior are carried out on Federal and non-Federal properties, including the education of Indians, mine-safety training, and cooperation in the activities of wildlife research units at institutions of higher learning.

Much of the research of the Department of Agriculture is performed on properties belonging to the agricultural experiment stations of land-grant colleges or to other cooperating agencies. The research is conducted in all of the States. The administration of the national school-lunch program involves utilization of Federal and non-Federal properties.

The general services of the Office of Education deal with the Nation's schools, inclusive of all locations. The Office of Education operates a program of financial assistance to schools in federally affected areas often inclusive of Federal and non-Federal properties. Some training programs of the Public Health Service utilize non-Federal as well as Federal properties.

In general the Tennessee Valley Authority uses both Federal and non-Federal properties in the Tennessee Valley region in carrying out its educational programs.

The Federal educational and vocational rehabilitation programs for veterans are among the most widespread of Federal educational activities, being carried out principally on non-Federal properties.

A number of other Federal educational programs likewise affect both Federal and non-Federal areas in certain States or regions, or throughout the United States.

## C. ACTIVITIES IN OR PARTICULARLY AFFECTING OTHER COUNTRIES

The majority of Federal departments and independent agencies carry out some educational activities in other countries or perform some such services involving relations with other countries. Many of these activities are a part of, or are connected with, international educational programs principally administered for the United States by the Department of State.

The educational exchange program of the United States is carried out with about 130 countries and independent areas in many parts of the world. Under the cultural presentations program American groups appeared in 95 countries in fiscal 1967. The training given in the Foreign Service Institute may be considered as affecting practically all other countries because of the assignment of Foreign Service officers to them.

The Agency for International Development technical cooperation program in education operates in the Near East, South Asia, East Asia, Africa, and Latin America. AID participant training also affects countries in these regions.

Training activities carried out by the Departments of State and Defense in connection with the military assistance program affect all of the countries participating in the program. The Army general educational development program operates wherever Army servicemen are stationed in other lands. Some of the students in Army service schools are detailed from other countries. Benefits of the Navy educational services program and courses administered by the Marine Corps Institute are available wherever naval personnel are stationed in other countries. Educational institutions in numerous foreign countries, as well as in the United States, participate in the research and development program of the Air Force.

Training given foreign nationals by the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, Geological Survey, and Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior, and other agencies, presumably has some effect in the native countries of the trainees. The International Agricultural Development Service of the Department of Agriculture, several agencies of the Department of Commerce, and other agencies also provide training for foreign nationals.

Research for the Atomic Energy Commission is carried out by educational institutions not only in the United States but also in 18 foreign countries. The international teacher exchange program which the Office of Education operates affects education institutions abroad. Research grants of the Public Health Service are made to educational institutions in many parts of the world.

The advisory services of some of the constituent agencies of the Smithsonian Institution extend to many foreign lands. The International Exchange Service administered by the Smithsonian Institution for the United States affects practically all geographical areas of the world.

Using training facilities found qualified, the Veterans' Administration makes available educational opportunities for veterans in about 40 foreign countries as well as in the United States.

Educational activities of other agencies carried out in or affecting foreign countries include the staff training programs of the Agency for International Development, international teacher exchange and technical assistance administered by the U.S. Office of Education, and services rendered by the Library of Congress to scholars and to many governments throughout the world.

# CHAPTER 34. NUMBER AND TYPES OF PERSONS AFFECTED

As a whole, Federal educational activities directly or indirectly affect the entire population of the United States, its possessions, and many peoples in other lands. Many of the programs, however, chiefly affect only special groups or types of persons. Important special groups affected are (1) members of the Armed Forces, (2) Federal civilian personnel, (3) veterans, (4) Indians or other native ethnic groups, (5) persons of low income, and (6) foreign nationals. Some of the programs are for other special groups or types of persons, and some are for the benefit of the national citizenry in general. The number of persons directly affected by the different programs varies widely, ranging all the way from a few individuals to millions of people. Following is a review of some of the activities from the viewpoint of the types and numbers of persons affected.

## A. PROGRAMS FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

There are many Federal educational programs for members of the Armed Forces. These activities are concentrated in the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. A few programs of other agencies particularly affect members of the Armed Forces, and some of the activities of other agencies are for the Armed Forces as well as for other population groups.

Since practically all of the educational programs of the Department of Defense excepting those specifically for civilian personnel are for the benefit of the Armed Forces, it seems necessary, for the purpose of this summary, only to name a few of the more important of these activities and institutions. Several of these operate partly for the benefit of Federal civilian personnel or other groups, but are principally for members of the Armed Forces. Included are:

*Joint service schools.*—The U.S. Armed Forces Institute, the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, the National War College, and the Armed Forces Staff College.

*Army activities and institutions.*—The Army service school system, the U.S. Military Academy, the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps program, the U.S. Army Reserve school system, the Army extension course program, training of military personnel in civilian institutions, education of dependents of military personnel overseas, and enlisted personnel training in service schools.

*Navy activities and institutions.*—Naval air technical training, medical department training, fleet and functional training, the U.S. Naval Academy, the training of officer candidates at civilian institutions, recruit training, the Marine Corps Institute, Marine Corps officers' schools, provision for the education of dependents at oversea shore establishments, and training of officer candidates at college and universities.

*Air Force activities and institutions.*—Air Force technical training, Air Force flying training, the Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps program, Air University professional education, operation of the Air Force Institute of Technology, the Air Force Academy, education services program for Air Force personnel.

The Foreign Service Institute of the Department of State gives training to some members of the Armed Forces. The U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, operates the U.S. Coast Guard Academy and the Coast Guard Training centers for personnel who in time of war are members of the Armed Forces. Members of the Armed Forces particularly benefit from the program of aid administered by the U.S. Office of Education, under Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, second session, as amended, for schools in federally affected areas. The Public Health Service gives training to its commissioned officers, who in time of war are considered members of the Armed Forces. Dependents of members of the Armed Forces benefit from the operation of the U.S. schools in the Canal Zone. Altogether, there are Federal educational programs of some kind for the entire personnel of the Armed Forces.

### B. PROGRAMS FOR FEDERAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Inservice training is the principal constituent of Federal educational activity for civilian employees of the Government. Practically all of the departments and independent agencies operate some sort of inservice training programs. There are, however, other educational programs which are operated at least partly for Federal civilian employees.

The employee training programs of the agencies vary widely in nature and scope. Much of the training is available only to selected employees, or deals only with certain duties of employees. Some of the agencies utilize colleges or universities for part or all of the training, either by contract or by the provisions of fellowships. Programs of some of the agencies provide training also for employees of other Federal agencies.

Besides activities partaking of the nature of inservice training, several other Federal educational programs particularly benefit Federal civilian employees, directly or indirectly.

The program of aid to "federally affected" school districts administered by the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, specially benefits dependents of Federal employees in widely dispersed localities.

The Department of Defense provides for the education of dependents of its civilian (as well as military) personnel abroad. Children of employees of other agencies of the U.S. Government are eligible to attend the schools operated by the Department of Defense.

Among Federal educational institutions operated partly or mainly for the benefit of Federal civilian employees are the Foreign Service Institute, the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, the National War College, the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy, the Department of Agriculture Graduate School, and the National Bureau of Standards Graduate School.

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The numbers of civilian employees benefiting from Federal educational programs differ widely from agency to agency. Altogether these activities affect a large percentage of all Federal civilian personnel.

## C. PROGRAMS FOR VETERANS, INDIANS, FOREIGN NATIONALS, PERSONS OF LOW INCOME, AND OTHER SPECIAL GROUPS

Some Federal educational programs operate particularly for the benefit of veterans, Indians, foreign nationals, persons of low income and other special groups. The programs for persons of low income and for veterans are very important from the viewpoint of number of persons receiving benefits, cost to the Government, effects upon educational institutions and other considerations.

By the close of the fiscal year 1967, 620,100 World War II veterans, 76,100 Korean conflict veterans and 24,300 veterans of the post-Korean period had entered training under the program for rehabilitation of disabled veterans. By the close of that fiscal year, 469,600 post-Korean conflict veterans had entered training under the program of readjustment training for post-Korean veterans.

Some veterans also benefit directly from the educational programs provided by the Veterans' Administration for the staffs of Veterans' Administration hospitals.

Many thousands of veteran employees of Federal agencies are included in groups receiving inservice training in those agencies. Veterans are also eligible for benefits under some programs operated principally for military personnel.

The educational programs for the benefit of Indians and other native ethnic groups are concentrated in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior. The Bureau provides education for Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut children of one-fourth or more native blood, residing on nontaxable land, in areas not served by public schools. In fiscal year 1967, education was furnished more than 5,123 of such children in schools operated by the Bureau which participated with the Office of Education in providing for over 55,000 others in public schools.

The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Department of the Interior, provides for the education of the resident Aleut population of about 650 persons on the Pribilof Islands. The Department of the Interior aids education of the native population on American Samoa. Representing one of the special groups eligible for treatment at St. Elizabeths Hospital in the District of Columbia, Indian patients at that institution benefit from the training programs for its staff.

Training of foreign nationals under the international educational exchange program is scattered throughout the Government. In considering benefits to foreign nationals as individuals under this program, it is important to bear in mind that it is operated for the purpose of aiding friendly nations as a whole, promoting international good will, and attaining other broad objectives. The individuals obtain knowledge which they are expected to impart to their countrymen or utilize for the benefit of their respective nations as a whole.

Probably the largest special group of persons receiving benefits from Federal educational programs is the relatively low-income element of the population. Major legislation of the last several years has provided for education and training benefits specifically for persons of low income—and for school dropouts, unemployed and "underemployed" persons, et cetera. Examples of educational and training programs designed especially to benefit such persons are: Federal aid to local educational agencies for the education of children of low-income families, the Job Corps program, the Neighborhood Youth program, the Community Employment and Training program, the "Special Impact" program, the "Community Action Manpower" program, "Headstart", "Upward Bound" and the Local Initiative Education program. Most of the programs of this kind are administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Another very large group receiving educational benefits through a Federal program is composed of 18- to 22-year-old individuals who are (1) the offspring of disabled, retired, or deceased workers covered by social security, and who are (2) dependent because they are full-time students. As of June 30, 1967 approximately 443,000 such students were receiving benefits under this program totaling approximately $315 million.

Other special groups particularly affected by certain Federal educational programs include teachers and students in schools, colleges, and universities, miners, farmers, meteorologists, maritime workers, unskilled and skilled laborers, Negroes, physicians and health workers, and persons seeking American citizenship.

### D. ACTIVITIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NATIONAL CITIZENRY IN GENERAL

In a sense, Federal educational programs as a whole might be said to be in the interest of the entire national citizenry, since the entire population of the country generally derives some direct or indirect benefit. In the case of certain activities restricted to special groups, however, the benefit accruing to the general population may be slight as well as indirect. Furthermore it might be contended that these activities are carried out for the benefit of certain groups at the expense principally of others.

On the other hand, some of the activities of Federal agencies are aimed directly at benefits to the whole Nation, or to segments of the population so large as to include practically everyone. For example, the basic statutory function of the Office of Education calls for service to the whole citizenry, affecting the life of practically every person during his school years.

Numerous Federal research programs carried out under contract or cooperative agreement with colleges and universities are aimed indirectly at benefits to the whole population. For example, although research in the marketing of agricultural products may primarily help the farmer, it is designed to benefit all producers and consumers of agricultural products. To the extent that the educational work of the Soil Conservation Service is used to promote conservation of the Nation's soil and water resources, it benefits the whole national citizenry.

Several educational programs of the Public Health Service seek to improve the health and length of life of the population in general. The results of inservice training of professional employees of the Food and Drug Administration benefit the entire citizenry to the extent that they develop competence in dealing with problems affecting the interests of consumers of articles regulated by the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Certain educational activities of the Department of State in other countries seek to benefit the whole population of the United States by counteracting the influence of communism in the countries affected, and by achieving other national objectives in foreign relations.

While the educational programs of the Department of Defense bring direct benefits to military and civilian personnel of the Department, they also strengthen the defense of the Nation, thereby affecting the entire population.

Examples of other programs carried out directly or indirectly for the benefit of the entire Nation or for very large segments of the population are those under the National Defense Education Act of 1958, such as the Federal grants to State educational agencies to improve guidance and counseling in public secondary schools, and aid to the States for vocational education under the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

# CHAPTER 35. SOME FINDINGS FROM THIS STUDY AND PENDING LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Should an American statesman of the 19th century step down from his portrait in the Capitol and thumb through this survey, his first reaction would probably be one of astonishment over the great number of Federal educational programs existing in the fiscal year 1967—some 750, or, 250 more than when the last such survey was made, only 8 years before. The statesman's second reaction would probably be one of incredulity, upon his noting that the Federal Government spent more than $12 billion to carry out its educational programs in fiscal 1967.

This oldtimer would not be likely to be either shocked or overly impressed by the mere fact of Federal involvement in education, because, as was pointed out in the introduction to part I of this report, the Federal Government has been thus involved since 1785. However, upon taking a closer look, he certainly would find significant differences between 1867 and 1967—the centennial of the U.S. Office of Education—not only in the extent and purposes of the Federal role but also in the whole structure of educational leadership. These differences some persons today are lamenting as "departures from tradition," and others are hailing as triumphant breakthroughs toward better educational opportunities for all and a better, stronger America.

In any case, our statesman could not fail to recognize the tremendous contribution, measured in terms of Federal aid, which Congress made to the States, to public agencies, to private, nonprofit organizations of all kinds, to universities, and to individuals for educational purposes during the 1957–67 decade.

## THE EXTENT OF FEDERAL INVOLVEMENT

This survey shows not only a proliferation of Federal education and training programs, not only an increase of Federal financial aid to education and training relatively "from peanuts to billions," but also a Federal commitment to education at all levels—prekindergarten, kindergarten, elementary, secondary, and higher education in all disciplines—and for all ages from the prenatal (education for mother and child care) to the grave. And these programs reach not only the young, the old, the poor, and the rich in the United States. Many of them reach U.S. territories, and U.S. missions abroad. Through student and teacher exchanges they reach countless countries around the world.

## PURPOSES OF FEDERAL INVOLVEMENT

This survey shows that the Federal Government is engaged in two main types of educational activities: (1) financing and administering its own educational programs, such as those of the Military, Naval, and Air Force Academies, carried out mainly on Federal properties and involving mostly Federal military and civilian personnel, and (2) aiding the States and local governments in financing and otherwise promoting education, such as in Federal-State vocational education programs. In addition, the Federal Government is administering some other types of educational activities, such as "Headstart" and other programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity, carried out mainly on non-Federal properties but not always administratively involving State and local governments.

The survey shows that the Federal commitment to "aid" to education—as apparently all-inclusive as it is—is not expressed in general "aid" but in categorical "aid." Almost every Federal "aid" program is authorized by Congress for a specific purpose: to improve instruction in mathematics and science in the elementary and secondary schools; to improve instruction in modern foreign languages; to help "disadvantaged" children; to train and retrain both youth and adults for better job opportunities; to provide for educational television, and so forth.

However, a careful study reveals a definite pattern of Federal support of education in the interest of (1) national defense, (2) international good will, and (3) the general welfare.

Under the heading "National Defense" fall not only all the education and training programs of the Department of Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Science Foundation, but also all the programs of the National Defense Education Act (NDEA) passed in 1958 in response to Russia's challenge to our scientific knowledge and know-how, expressed by the launching of her first sputnik. These NDEA programs include: loans to students in institutions of higher education; financial assistance for strengthening science, mathematics and modern foreign language instruction; national defense fellowships; financial assistance for guidance, counseling and testing and identification and encouragement of able students; grants for counseling and guidance training centers; language development centers and institutes; research and experimentation in more effective utilization of television, radio, motion pictures and related media for educational purposes; area vocational education programs; and a science information service.

Under the heading "International Good Will" fall the international education programs of the State Department, including the Agency for International Development, the U.S. Information Agency and the visitors' programs conducted by so many of the departments and agencies to explain to foreign potentates, teachers and students, the Federal Reserve System, the operations of the Federal Communications Commission, the Agriculture Department's Extension Service, and other Federal activities.

Under the heading "General Welfare" falls almost everything else, covering a multitude of purposes. Here we find the "war-on-poverty" programs, including not only the OEO's Job Corps, community action programs, "Headstart," "Upward Bound," and so forth, but also the Elementary and Secondary Education Act's title I programs which provide Federal funds to equalize the educational opportunities of "disadvantaged" children; the "war on prejudice" programs to provide new educational tools, education, and training to further integration in the schools; education programs for the physically handicapped and for the retarded; vocational education and training programs for better job opportunities; vocational rehabilitation programs for juvenile delinquents and for prison inmates; adult educational programs; teacher training programs; student aid programs; higher education programs; and in-service training programs of great variety.

Also under "General Welfare" fall the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, title III programs for innovation and experimentation in education and most of the U.S. Office of Education cooperative research grants to or contracts with State or local education agencies, universities, private nonprofit organizations, and individuals for a wide variety of research projects, surveys, and demonstration, including educational laboratories, new curriculum development and information dissemination. Also here included are USOE contracts with profitmaking private corporations for research and development in the field of educational technology, such as the manufacture and programing of teacher computers.

## THE BALANCE OF EDUCATIONAL POWER

As a result of the great number and variety of Federal categorical educational aid programs, this survey suggests, educational decision-making has largely moved from the grassroots to Washington. Our statesman from the past would find, no doubt to his surprise, that no State or local government, or community action group, or university, or individual may receive aid for education under certain major laws passed in the last two decades, without first submitting a plan for study, research or training following criteria spelled out in the legislation and/or regulations compiled by the administering Federal department or agency, and then having such plan federally approved.

The question arises as to whether this Federal categorical aid policy changes the Federal-State-local balance of educational power.

There are those who think that it does, and are backing the drive for "general aid" or "bloc aid" as opposed to categorical aid.

On the other hand there are those who think that the Federal designation of programs and the Federal money flowing to the grassroots for specific educational purposes have strengthened the foundations of the whole structure of American education.

The old structure was built on the concept of the neighborhood school; the local school board; State, local and individual responsibilities for the individual's welfare, including his education; and a strong belief in Federal responsibility in education limited to West Point, the Naval Academy, schools for the Indians, and land or money grants to the States for education "with no strings attached."

The new structure is built on what President Johnson and former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare John W. Gardner, have called partnerships among Federal, State, and local governments, the universities, the community action groups, and private corporations. Examples of such intended partnerships may be found in this survey in the administration of educational television grants, the Office of Economic Opportunity grants to community action groups and Elementary Secondary Education Act, title III, programs.

That the new balance of educational powers, the new educational structure, is both heatedly attacked and stoutly defended is revealed in the following few quotations:

Malcolm Bauer, in an article in the Christian Science Monitor, entitled "School Boards Favor U.S. Aid Without Strings," declared on May 1, 1967:

> The nation's school boards welcome federal aid to education, but they want no strings attached.
>
> This theme was strong in speeches and resolutions applauded by more than 8,000 delegates here for the annual convention of the National School Boards Association.
>
> A key resolution read: "Federal funds for public-education purposes should include funds in the form of general aid, administered without federal control . . . in accordance with state policy."
>
> State and local resentment over real or fancied federal intrusion in local school affairs was apparent in many discussion groups during the convention.

At this meeting Dr. Leon Minear, Oregon Superintendent of Public Instruction, said:

> State educational authorities have been bypassed by community-action programs, Head Start, Upward Bound, Job Corps, Housing and Urban Development neighborhood-innovation programs, church-related school programs, and Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Mr. Bauer's article concluded:

> Senator Wayne Morse (D) of Oregon, chairman of the Senate education subcommittee, assured delegates in their final session that the federal government would not control local schools so long as Congress was elected by the people "who believe, as I do, that educational decisions should be made at the local level."

On July 9, 1967, the New York Times education editor, Fred M. Hechinger, said in an article entitled "The Problem Is To Separate Aid From Control":

> Three years ago, the Educational Policies Commission, the ideological voice of the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators, dropped a bombshell when it urged educators to throw their support behind "categorical" Federal aid to education. These powerful organizations had always demanded general aid—money which the states and local school districts could spend as they wished—and had rejected Federal subsidies with "categorical" strings attached, such as the requirement that funds be used to aid the disadvantaged or to improve science instruction.
>
> Last week, during the annual convention of the N.E.A. in Minneapolis, the commission returned to its pre-1964 stand. It denounced categorical aid as a form of Federal control and urged that Washington henceforth strengthen the public schools with dollars to be used as the states see fit.
>
> The commission charged that "special-purpose Federal aid . . . is in itself a form of Federal control of education." It cited the N.D.E.A. as "an indirect but nevertheless powerful influence . . . upon what is taught; how it is taught; and the priority of resources, time, and money allocated to it."
>
> Those who reject this view say that the professional educational leadership, over a considerable period of time, failed to establish priorities attuned to the needs of the nation. For example, those who hold this view recall that educators virtually struck foreign language study from the list of essential academic subjects and permitted a majority of students, including highly gifted ones, to leave school without instruction in physics.

Former HEW Secretary Gardner in an address before the American Statistical Association in Washington, D.C., on December 27, 1967, said:[1]

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[1] Processed copy of the address, obtained from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, pp. 5–6.

> Any effort to plan and rationalize the allocation of resources tends to reduce pluralism, and to introduce new kinds of institutional controls. If we have less than enough to spend in constructing hospitals, then we must be sure that those constructed are properly located and designed to accomplish the greatest good.
>
> In doing so, we move toward a measure of social control. The Federal Government has avoided infringement of local autonomy by asking the States to perform the necessary planning functions.
>
> But whether the controls are at the Federal, regional or State level, rational use of resources tends toward the creation of large-scale interconnected systems, and to comprehensive planning of those systems.
>
> Traditionally we have had no appetite for such systematic planning. And our non-governmental institutions, whether universities or hospitals or scientific laboratories, are not accustomed to think of themselves as parts of large-scale interconnected systems.
>
> I believe it is possible to accomplish a large measure of rational social planning and still retain the most important features of local and institutional autonomy. But it will require a conscious effort and a knowing grasp of the problems involved.
>
> In the light of these requirements one can see the value of President Johnson's assertion that the Federal Government should operate more and more through mutually respecting partnerships with State and local government, with the universities and corporations, and with the other great estates of the private sector. Such partnerships, rightly designed, can maintain the dispersion of power and initiative that we cherish.

U.S. Commissioner of Education Harold Howe 2d, also has seen planning and congressional decisionmaking as being necessary and desirable. Said Commissioner Howe on January 12, 1968:[2]

> Except for a few perennial holdouts, virtually nobody contends any more that Federal aid to education is essentially evil.
>
> The major argument about Federal aid today is not whether it ought to go to the schools but how. And this argument, in turn, revolves around two methods of channeling Federal aid to the schools.
>
> The first is categorical aid, a term referring to Federal programs aimed at buttressing some particular aspect of the educational enterprise, such as the teaching of handicapped children or instruction in the sciences or providing library books.
>
> The second term is general aid, funds given to educators for any purpose they choose.
>
> As of now, general aid largely remains a discussion piece, since most of the 80-odd programs administered by the United States Office of Education are of the categorical variety, each designed by Congress to focus on a specific educational problem common to every region of the country.
>
> *A high-handed stand?*
>
> This business of having the Congress decide which educational tasks most need doing is taken by many state and local educational officials (though by no means all) as being high-handed, the assumption being that it is based on a we-know-what's-good-for-you Federal philosophy.
>
> If this assumption were true, I would share the hometown resentment. But Federal domination is neither the fact nor the spirit of the categorical approach.
>
> Rather, this approach has emerged as the most effective mechanism for the development of national programs for education that address themselves to national problems, problems that would in all likelihood be given inadequate attention unless special Federal funds were provided to focus on them. From such categorical aid we get the biggest bang for our national educational buck without undermining our traditions.

The Legislative Conference of National Organizations, representing the American Association of School Administrators, the Council of Chief State School Officers, the National Association of State Boards of Education, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the

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[2] New York Times, Jan. 12, 1968, p. 53.

National Education Association, and the National School Boards Association, unanimously passed the following resolution on January 10, 1968:[3]

> ***General Federal support of public education***
>
> We recommend that federal participation in the financing of public education be primarily through substantial general support based on an equitable equalization formula and with minimum limitations on the use of federal funds.
>
> We support categorical aid programs when such programs are necessary for the national welfare and are needed to meet urgent and unique national educational problems.
>
> All funds should be channeled through state departments of education.

The National Education Association President Braulio Alonzo announced in early January 1968 that the NEA would ask Congress to enact a "bold $6 billion 'urgent needs' program aimed at curbing a national teacher revolt and providing a comprehensive education program to stem the tide of summer riots." This $6 billion would be in addition to Federal funds for the ongoing categorical aid programs, but the NEA according to its spokesmen intends that the categorical aid programs will be phased out as they become less urgent and that they will be absorbed eventually under general Federal support legislation.

Senator Wayne Morse, chairman of the Subcommittee on Education of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, introduced a bill, S. 3400, in April 1968, providing general Federal support of elementary and secondary education, $100 per child between the ages of 5 and 17, 50 percent of which must be used by the States to increase the salaries of currently employed personnel, the remaining 50 percent for any educational purpose the States wish except school construction. Representative Arnold Alsen, of Montana, introduced an identical bill, H.R. 16939.

Indications of the flow of the balance of control of education back and forth between the Federal Government and the States may be seen in (1) the ESEA amendments of 1967, giving the States control of title III programs, gradually over a 3-year period and, (2) the Vocational Education Act of 1968, which would permit the States more discretion in the use of funds; and, on the other hand, the continued congressional categorical approach, as seen, for example, in the proposal for a National Foundation for the Social Sciences.

The Hon. Edith Green, chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Education of the House Committee on Education and Labor, remarked early in 1968:[4]

> Congress has started a reversal—small but real—in the tendency to centralize the power and the authority of Federal education programs in Washington.
>
> Some parts of the 1967 Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the "war on poverty" legislation, as well as the Teacher Corps legislation, were amended to give State and local authorities more responsibility in planning programs, establishing priorities, selecting personnel and controlling funds.
>
> This major change in direction rests on the assumption that all initiative and wisdom does not somehow automatically flow to, and collect upon, the banks of the Potomac.

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[3] "Proposals on Education Legislation Recommended for Consideration by the President and the Congress in 1968 by a Legislative Conference of National Organizations." Processed copy obtained from the Council of Chief State School Officers, Washington, D.C.

[4] Green, Edith. "Who Should Run It?" The New York Times, Jan. 12, 1968, p. 53.

## RELATED ISSUES

While the question of Federal control remains the pervasive issue in education today, closely related thereto are such other issues as: (1) the manner of bringing about integration in the schools—whether by busing, the establishment of educational parks, the development of "magnet" schools, each specializing in a different subject area, or extra Federal assistance for school districts which become models of desegregation; (2) Federal aid for private schools and colleges and parochial school children, continuing the church-state constitutional question; (3) the proposal to coordinate most Federal educational programs in one new department—the Department of Education; (4) the proposal to create a National Foundation for the Social Sciences, and (5) copyright revision.

## CURRENT ASPECTS OF THE INTEGRATION QUESTION

U.S. Commissioner of Education Harold Howe II, promulgator of the famous "desegregation guidelines" of 1966, explained at the time:[5]

> Title VI of that Act (the Civil Rights Act) as you know, prohibits Federal aid to any program of activity that discriminates among its recipients on the basis of race, color, or national origin.
>
> Thus the Civil Rights Act makes of every Federal program, whether it be for education, urban development, or water pollution control, a powerful financial tool in the drive against racial inequity. The rationale behind this Act is simple: no desegregation, no Federal money.
>
> But though the rationale may be simple, its operation is both frustrating and complex. The Nation sees that frustration in the Office of Education's attempts to secure compliance with our school desegregation guidelines in the South. We in the Office see this frustration in an even more acute form in our attempts to define what constitutes racial discrimination in the cities of the North and West, where segregation depends less on stated community policy than upon patterns of residence.
>
> To say this is by no means to say that the Office of Education is caving in on *de facto* segregation—on segregation Northern-style. It *is* to say that the issues are complicated and subtle, that establishing a clear-cut legal basis on which to take action—and be confident of withstanding any challenge—has required far more investigation and study than we would have preferred.

Commissioner Howe also called desegregation "the most critical issue facing American education during the latter part of the Twentieth Century."[6]

M. A. Farber reported in the New York Times on February 19, 1968:[7]

> A resolution prepared for adoption at the American Association of School Administrators 100th annual meeting here held that "integration is simply one of the methods of approaching the real aim—excellent education for all children."
>
> It recommended that integration "be sought wherever it can reasonably be implemented." But quality education, it added, is universally imperative and should be attained by "whatever means are suitable to the particular situation." . . .

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[5] "The Heat in Our Kitchen," an address by Harold Howe II, U.S. Commissioner of Education, HEW, before the School Administrators' Conference sponsored by the National Urban League and Teachers College of Columbia University, June 18, 1966.

[6] "Education's Most Crucial Issue," an address by Harold Howe II, before the Founders Day Convocation, Teachers College, Columbia University, May 3, 1966.

[7] P. 29.

> According to the association's president, William H. Curtis, it does not signal a softening of the group's opposition to racial imbalances in classrooms.
>
> However, he explained that many big-city superintendents, faced with the "practical" difficulties of achieving integration, were being encouraged to place "more and more emphasis" on upgraded schooling, whatever the degree of segregation.

In an article entitled "Integration is No Longer the Main Goal," in the New York Times of February 25, 1968, Mr. Farber said:

> Three months ago, when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced the start of a campaign to reduce de facto segregation in northern metropolitan areas, the chairman of the Harlem branch of the Congress of Racial Equality derided this.
>
> "The N.A.A.C.P. is living in the dark ages," said Roy Innis, who is now CORE's associate national director. "People today talk about control of their community schools. Integration is counter to the mood of the black people."
>
> These demands for local control—and for black power in general—have begun to overshadow the integration issue.
>
> As the obstacles to improving racial balance have become more and more apparent in recent years, many civil rights leaders have instead appealed for "quality" even if segregated, education.
>
> Events in the last two weeks illustrate that the search for integration is not dead, whatever the old resistance among whites and the new disinterest among Negroes.

Educational parks, busing and other means of attaining "racial balance" are still being urged. At the same time, "Black Power's" demand for "separate but equal" schools, despite the Supreme Court's ruling that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal,"[8] will have to be reckoned with in the years ahead.

## THE CHURCH, THE STATE, AND EDUCATION

It was the hope of some and the fear of others that the Elementary and Secondary Education Act formula which granted Federal textbook and other aid, not to private church-connected schools but to private, church-connected school children, would not come afoul of the First Amendment to the Constitution.

The U.S. Supreme Court, in *Board of Education* v. *Allen*, held, June 10, 1968, that a law of the State of New York requiring local public school authorities to lend textbooks free of charge to all students (including students attending parochial schools) in grades 7 through 12, is not in violation of the Constitution.

On the same day, the Supreme Court in *Flast* v. *Cohen* expressed no view on the merit of the appellants' claims in the case. (Florence Flast et al. had filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to enjoin the allegedly unconstitutional expenditure of Federal funds under Titles I and II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; and the lower court ruled that merely as taxpayers they did not have the right to sue.) The Supreme Court decided that "their complaint contains sufficient allegations under the criteria we have outlined to give them standing to invoke a Federal court's jurisdiction for an adjudication on the merits."

On April 4, 1967, Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., chairman of the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary had introduced a bill, S. 3, for judicial review, for himself,

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[8] *Brown* v. *Board of Education*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954).

Mr. Morse, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Clark, Mr. Yarborough, Mr. Smathers, Mr. Holland, and Mr. Fong. S. 3 passed the Senate April 11, 1967, and was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary on April 12, 1967. As of this writing, the bill has not been reported out of that committee.

S. 3 provides that any public or other nonprofit agency or any taxpaying citizen or corporation of the United States may challenge in the courts, as being in violation of the first amendment, certain Federal grants and loans under (1) the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, (2) title VII of the Public Health Service Act, (3) the National Defense Education Act of 1958, (4) the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963, (5) title II of the act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 874, 81st Cong.), (6) the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, (7) the Cooperative Research Act, (8) the Higher Education Act of 1965 or (9) the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

It is apparent that, although in *Board of Education* v. *Allen*, the Supreme Court gave its blessing to State textbooks for church-connected schoolchildren, in *Flast* v. *Cohen*, it opened the way for the bringing up of many cases. It opened the courthouse door to suits under some nine Federal aid acts. Although the opponents of judicial review seem to believe that *Board of Education* v. *Allen* has made *Flast* v. *Cohen* largely immaterial, Senator Irvin and other proponents of judicial review intend to press for legislation to provide guidelines for challengers under the first amendment, whom they feel may have legitimate complaints in spite of *Board of Education* v. *Allen*. In any event, the church-state issue is bound to complicate the Federal-aid-to-education picture for some time to come.

### PROPOSED DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

In the final report of the "Study of the U.S. Office of Education" conducted by the Special Subcommittee on Education, House Education and Labor Committee, under the authority of House Resolution 614, 89th Congress, the Honorable Edith Green, chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Education, and the Honorable Sam Gibbons, in a joint statement, said in part:[9]

> For at least six decades a proposal for a Cabinet-level Department of Education has been before the Congress in one form or another. The House and the Senate each had bills proposing this in the 60th Congress, which convened in 1907. Similar bills have been introduced in almost every Congress since, including the current 90th Congress.
>
> * * * * *
>
> To summarize, then, the following points are among those to which legislative evaluation and consideration should be addressed:
>
> 1. Consolidation of all primarily educational and manpower training programs and responsibilities within a single department would reduce duplication, overlapping, and cross-purposes of programs that appear to exist now. Better coordination of existing programs would result.
> 2. The cause of education, by far the largest single segment of national life, is handicapped by having its needs, purposes, and goals fragmented at the national level and its voice muted by officials with multiple concerns.

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[9] 90th Cong., first sess., House Doc. 193, 1967, pp. 453–454.

3. Cabinet status would permit Federal educational and manpower training program administration to attract more highly qualified educators for its most responsible positions.

4. Department status would give to education the prestige and visibility to which its importance in national life entitles it.

5. American people cannot give full credence to statements by the President and Members of the Congress that education and manpower training are a central focus and concern of the Nation when they are not accorded that status in governmental organization or in the highest councils of the administration.

6. Educational and manpower training programs and missions require Cabinet status to present to the President and to the Congress their clear needs and importance in virtually every aspect of national purpose. This departmental status would permit more effective coordination and oversight of Federal educational and manpower training responsibilities by the President and the Congress.

7. Departmental status for education, through consolidating primarily educational and manpower training functions of agencies and departments of the Federal Government, would provide a better, more visible, and more effective focus for these programs and permit greater unity of purpose and greater hope for attaining the goals established by the Congress.

8. Departmental status for education and manpower training would permit a more effective and efficient allocation of human and financial resources at the Federal level.

9. A Secretary of Education and Manpower Training (as a member of the President's Cabinet) would be able to represent this Nation's commitment to education with greater authority, greater prestige and more effectiveness at international meetings involving elements of the world's educational community.

Education is of major importance in the life, the government, and the budget of every community and State in the Nation as well as in the Federal structure and budget. Its effectiveness is vital to the future of our country.

In an interview published in November 1967, former Secretary of HEW John W. Gardner, while recognizing the "need to make a greater effort to coordinate the educational programs within the Federal Government," nevertheless concluded that this need did not justify a separate Department of Education. In this connection he said that:

> I feel the interconnections within the different parts of HEW are so great that our major subdepartment plan can get the status for each of the subdepartments as needed.[10]

## PROPOSED NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Since the more Federal agencies there are which fund research on a large scale, the more difficult it would be to coordinate all education and research programs in one department, the proposal to establish a National Foundation for the Social Sciences is seen by some observers as a move to further "fragmatize" educational decisionmaking at the Federal level.[11] Others see it as a countervailing force vis-a-vis the National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities, a healthy decentralizing of education decisionmaking at the Federal level. Still others fear it for its potential subsidy of whatever political economy happens to be popular with the party in office.

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[10] Quoted in an "exclusive interview" with Secretary Gardner, by William Steiff, published in Nation's Schools, vol. 80, No. 5, November 1967, p. 23.

[11] "National Foundation for Social Sciences," hearings, before the Subcommittee on Government Research of the Committee on Government Operations, U.S. Senate, 90th Cong., first sess., on S. 836, Feb. 7–16, 1967, p. 100.

Senator Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma, chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Research of the Senate Committee on Government Operations, and 20 other Senators introduced S. 836 to create a National Foundation for the Social Sciences, and hearings were held in June 1967. Senator Harris has explained the proposal in part as follows:[12]

> The Foundation would do no inhouse research but would, in keeping with the precedent set by the National Science Foundation and the National Foundation for the Arts and Humanities, on a completely unclassified basis, underwrite, fund, and support academic research and increased research capability and manpower in the fields of political science, economics, psychology, sociology, anthropology, history, law, social statistics, demography, geography, linguistics, international relations, communications, and other social sciences. It would seek to "civilianize" U.S. social science research in foreign countries and would provide a much-needed alternative to the support now available for such research from the Department of Defense and the intelligence agencies; attitudes toward the latter in some foreign countries have caused serious difficulty for the United States and for our social scientists generally.

## COPYRIGHT AND THE FAIR USE OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

The proposed revision of the 1909 copyright law could have a far-reaching impact on education. A revision bill, H.R. 2512, passed the House on April 11, 1967. After extensive hearings before Senator McClellan's Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights, it was not reported out, reportedly because of a deadlock between the producers and users of copyrighted materials.

The principal producers of copyrighted materials are authors, publishers, and motion picture producers. The principal users are schools, the colleges, universities, and libraries. Other users include jukebox owners, the makers of recordings and films, radio and television broadcasters, and the owners or leasers of copying machines and computers.

The judicial doctrine of fair use has included, traditionally, such exemptions from permission and royalty payments as:

> quotation of excerpts in a review of criticism for purposes of illustration or comment; quotation of short passages in a scholarly or technical work, for illustration or clarification of the author's observations * * * reproduction by a teacher or student of a small part of a work to illustrate a lesson; reproduction of a work in legislative or judicial proceedings or reports * * *[13]

With the "automation explosion," the users of copyrighted material (particularly teachers) have interpreted fair use to include the making of multiple cheap copies of parts of books, newspaper and magazine articles, et cetera; the rebroadcasting of educational material to TV receiving sets in any number of classrooms throughout a school system, and the programing of computers for retrieval throughout a network of universities or libraries.

Dr. Harold E. Wigen, ETV consultant for the National Education Association and Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of Educational Institutions and Organizations on Copyright Law Revision, which consists of 34 associations broadly based in the field of education and representative of public and private elementary and secondary schools, and higher education, has testified to the need of having fair use written into law and extended to include educational broadcasting and educational uses of computers.[14]

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[12] Harris, Fred R. "The Case for a National Social Science Foundation." Reprinted from Science, Aug. 4, 1967, pp. 507–509.

[13] H. Rept. 2237 on Copyright Law Revision, Oct. 12, 1966, p. 58.

Edison Montgomery, president of the Interuniversity Communications Council (EDUCOM) an organization interested in promoting ETV and investigating the need for an interuniversity communications network which would permit on a national basis the sharing of instructional and research talent, library resources, data banks and computers, has recommended, among other things, that: "* * * reasonable exemptions shall be allowed to nonprofit educational, research, and library institutions in regard to their utilization of copyrighted works in computer operations * * *"[15]

Mr. Lee Deighton, chairman of the Macmillan Co., speaking on behalf of the American Textbook Publishers Institute, in opposing the extension of fair use to computers, told Senator McClellan's subcommittee:

> It is our position equally with authors, composers, artists, and other creative talents that the product of a man's mind and imagination is property just as much as the product of his hands or machines. Every exemption granted is an abridgement of the creator's rights to enjoy the fruits of his labor. As citizens, we are concerned lest the granting of exemptions proceed so far as to hinder the flow of created materials.
>
> The threat is precisely that technology of transmission and display will make one copy of a book do where hundreds or thousands have been used and purchased before.[16]

On June 17, 1968, in *Fortnightly Corporation* v. *United Artists Television, Inc.*, the U.S. Supreme Court held that "community antenna television (CATV) operators . . . do not perform the programs they receive and carry," and that the Fortnightly Corp. did not, under the 1909 law, perform copyrighted works. Therefore, Fortnightly was not liable for copyright infringement.

Barbara A. Ringer, Assistant Register of Copyrights, U.S. Copyright Office has stated:[17]

> The general reaction to this ruling was one of shocked surprise. It is too soon to evaluate the full scope and significance of the Fortnightly decision, but it is already clear that its impact on mass communications in the United States, upon protection of authors' rights in other areas of U.S. copyright law, upon education, and upon the future of copyright law revision will be substantial.

## CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

The American statesman from the past contemplating the Federal educational policies, programs, and proposals reported in this document would certainly realize that they cannot be evaluated in a vacuum. They must be considered as resulting from such contributing causes as World War II; the Russian challenge to U.S. scientific know-how and the U.S. response in massive Federal-aid to education at home and military involvement in Vietnam; the Supreme Court's desegregation decision; the Negro ingress to and the white egress from the cities; the population explosion; the advances in automation, in the classroom as elsewhere; Federal taxing policies; and inflation. The Federal educational policies, programs, and proposals in this report should also be considered in their relation to such current situations and happenings as crime in the streets, juvenile delinquency, the ghetto riots, the teacher strikes, the beatniks, the peaceniks, and the campus disturbances.[18]

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[14] "Copyright Law Revision" hearings before the Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights of the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate, 90th Cong., first sess., on S. 597, pt. I, Mar. 15–17, 1967, p. 144.

[15] Ibid., p. 567.

[16] Ibid., pp. 77–87.

[17] Statement, unpublished elsewhere, given for inclusion in this report.

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[18] The reader can find in this document facts and figures to support arguments pro and con other legislative issues besides those discussed in this chapter. It was pointed out in the introduction to part III of this document that this chapter would not undertake to deal with all legislative issues relational to this study. A discussion of all such issues would be voluminous.

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